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PALMER, S.
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A

PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF
DR. PALMER'S PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY.

THE following notice of the present work is transcribed from Dr. JAMES JOHNSON'S well-known MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, for April, 1842.

“IN this stupendous work, we scarcely know which to admire most—the extensive erudition, or the unwearied, we might say super-human, labour of its author. Dr. PALMER may well exclaim, with the Roman bard,

‘ Monumentum exegi ære perennius.’

JOHNSON'S great Dictionary, in four volumes, cost not one-tenth the pains and research that Dr. P's. Pentaglot must have done. Dr. PALMER will not be rewarded, during his life-time, for the labour he has undergone, and the wear and tear of mind and body which he must have experienced in the construction of a book that might well be considered a hard task for a long life of literary drudgery in the study, free from every other avocation or pursuit. What, then, must have been the destructive toil by the midnight lamp, stolen from rest and sleep, during the compilation of this immense Cyclopædia of dry technical terms, definitions, and derivations!”

“Any analysis, or even the most superficial review, of such a performance, would be preposterous. The only thing we can do is to take a specimen at random—a brick out of a majestic piece of architecture.” (Here, the Article, ANÉVRISME, is quoted, from the Dictionary, by the Reviewer.)

“We need hardly say that a work like this, which costs but a trifle,* though the result of years of labour, should be in the hands of every student and practitioner who wishes to keep pace with the current of medical literature, and glean knowledge from foreign, as well as domestic sources.”

Critical notices, equally favourable and encouraging, of the First and Second Parts of the PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY, appeared in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, in the *Lancet*, the *London Medical Gazette*, and the *Analyst*, for the respective years in which those Parts were published, 1834 and 1836.

* With a view of promoting the rapid diffusion of the work, and rendering it accessible to the Medical Student, the price has been reduced to TEN SHILLINGS, which is less than *half* the price necessarily fixed upon it by the original publisher.

A
PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY

OF THE TERMS EMPLOYED IN

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY,

PRACTICAL MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,

MATERIA MEDICA,

PHARMACY, MEDICAL ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND CHEMISTRY;

IN TWO PARTS:

PART I.

WITH THE LEADING TERM IN FRENCH, FOLLOWED BY THE SYNONYMES IN
THE GREEK, LATIN, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH;

EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH;

AND

COPIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

PART II.

A GERMAN-ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY,

COMPREHENDING

THE SCIENTIFIC GERMAN TERMS OF THE PRECEDING PART.

By SHIRLEY PALMER, M.D.,

OF TAMWORTH AND BIRMINGHAM.

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MDCCCXLV.



P R E F A C E .

THE importance of an accurate knowledge of the French and German languages to the student of Medicine, few, in these enlightened times, will be ignorant enough to doubt, or have the effrontery to deny. Most auspiciously for the honour of our Profession and the interests of the public, such knowledge is, at length, recognized in the Schools, as an essential branch of medical education. Every attempt, therefore, to facilitate the attainment of these languages, and impart an additional impulse to the youthful and aspiring mind, even though it fail to acquire celebrity, must deserve encouragement and command respect.

Of the profoundly scientific character and high practical value of the publications upon Medicine which are continually emanating from the continental press, none but they who have access to those productions of the Master-Spirits of our art in their original language, can form an adequate conception or correct estimate. Translations of those works into the English are comparatively rare: and the slovenly or defective manner in which such translations have too commonly been executed, is little calculated to awaken regret at the infrequency of their appearance.

If the conquest of difficulties by the unaided efforts of mind or body be regarded as pre-eminently qualifying an individual for the direction of others in the path of labour which he has, himself, trodden and explored; I shall not incur, in the arduous enterprize which I had the courage to conceive, and the perseverance to bring to a successful issue, the imputation of inordinate vanity or presumption. Amidst the toils and anxieties of a widely extended provincial practice, I acquired in my earlier years, without the assistance of an instructor, a knowledge of the elements of several of the continental languages: and so deeply was my mind impressed by a retrospect of the difficulties with which I had, at first, to contend in the perusal of foreign scientific work, that I then formed the resolution of attempting, should an opportunity ever present itself, to clear for others the path which, to my own progress, had been so painfully and so tediously obstructed.

Some years after my removal from Tamworth to Birmingham, such opportunity was unexpectedly offered. I was applied to, by an intelligent and enterprising Publisher * of this town, to compile for the use of the Medical Student, a Dictionary of French and German Scientific Terms. The proposition, after a deliberate survey of the difficulties attendant on the execution of such a work, was favourably entertained. In the summer of

* Mr. John Chamberlain Barlow, formerly of Bennett's Hill. The work has, however, within the last few days, passed into the hands of Mr. Langbridge, Bull Street, Birmingham. S. P., May 6th, 1845.

1834, the *First Part* of the Dictionary was published. It was followed by the *Second*, in the spring of 1836. The kindly reception with which these efforts have been honoured by the Profession, and the eulogies bestowed on them by the periodical press, are most gratifying to my feelings.

At length, I have the unspeakable satisfaction of presenting to the public the *Third* and last *Part* of my protracted labours. In the unwearied attention bestowed upon it, and the general accuracy, the value, and extent, of the information which it contains, this portion of the work will assuredly suffer no disparagement from a comparison with its predecessors.

To those Gentlemen who have evinced so warm an interest in its progress and completion, some explanation and apology are justly due for the unexpected delay which has occurred in the publication of this, the concluding portion of my work. On the completion of the *Second Part*, my health at once gave way beneath the labour and loss of rest which I had then for three years consecutively incurred. A short absence from my home and my country served only to aggravate the distressing prostration of frame and spirit under which I suffered. In vain did I attempt to resume, towards the close of 1836, my literary occupations. The mind, like a blunted instrument, refused to operate upon the materials subjected to its power. And from that period, fifteen months had well-nigh elapsed ere I was enabled to shake off the torpor from my intellect, and return, with the wonted energy and system, to my lexicographical labours.

In March, 1840, the body of the Dictionary was finished. It is, altogether, somewhat more voluminous than I originally contemplated. But an excess of three sheets above the proposed number, in a work of such magnitude, will not, it is presumed, be visited with a very heavy sentence of public condemnation. If, however, for such encroachment on the public indulgence, an apology be required, I shall readily find shelter beneath the authority of names far loftier than my own; and plead, in extenuation of my fault, the example of delinquents, in this respect, more guilty than myself.

The great difficulty, indeed, with which I have had to contend, has been the compression of an exuberant supply of materials within the limits to which the work was necessarily restricted. Many are the subjects which I could have introduced,—many those upon which I could have more largely expatiated, with pleasure to myself, and advantage to the reader. In my solicitude to repress these propensities, of which none but an author can comprehend the seductive force, the process of literary condensation has, perchance, been sometimes carried so far as to involve obscurity.

Fourteen months have since been expended in the preparation of the German Index, or rather Dictionary, which terminates the work. To the student of the medical and scientific literature of Germany, this portion of the volume will prove a valuable guide. The variable manner in which the same term is frequently written by different German authors, and the discrepancy exhibited in the formation of the apt and expressive compounds with which their noble language is enriched, have rendered the construction of such an Index a process of incredible labour and perplexity.

Such as it is, I now offer up my work at the altar of Science, confident of its favourable reception, although deeply sensible of its manifold defects; and, with a fervent wish that it may serve to stimulate their zeal, and accelerate their progress, in the acquirement of useful and interesting knowledge, I formally dedicate it to THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF MY COUNTRY. Many have been the disadvantages, and many and formidable the obstacles, which I have had to struggle with and overcome in its execution. It was not composed in the genial atmosphere and repose of philosophic retirement, but amidst the duties and distractions of an active and anxious professional life; for the most part, during hours which might otherwise have been given to recreation, or passed in sleep; and, not unfrequently, under circumstances of depression and discouragement known only to myself. I had no literary friend to consult for the solution of doubts, or the removal of difficulties, which were continually arising on my path;—no library to refer to, save my own limited but valuable collection of scientific works. I began my labour, and I finished it, without availing myself of the counsel or co-operation of any human being; *—with no assistance but that of the members of my family in the occasional revision of the proof-sheets, and the collection and arrangement of the materials which constitute the German Index.

I regretted, only when it was too late, that I had not followed out my original design of inserting the Italian† synonymes in each Article of the work, and thus rendering it an Hexaglot, rather than Pentaglot, Dictionary of Medicine, as it now is. The defect may, however, at some future period, be partially remedied by the construction of an Italian Index on the same comprehensive plan as that of the German now published. And, should the voice of the Profession to which I have the honour to belong, distinctly call for such an extension of the work, I shall gladly resume my labours as a Lexicographer, with a zeal in the cause of science which no difficulty has yet appalled,—with a spirit of perseverance which, while my present vigour of health and intellect remain unimpaired, no difficulty will subdue.

There are some persons who, looking upon the study of medicine with an eye not sufficiently elevated or comprehensive, may, peradventure, regard as irrelevant, or at least as not directly connected with the subject, some of the terms which I have introduced into this Dictionary. To such fastidious objectors, if such there be, I would fain address a parting sentence of apology or exculpation. The seasons of retirement from the toils of practice, which all the Professors of our art occasionally enjoy, cannot be invariably or exclusively devoted to the study of medicine. The intellectual, like the physical organs of man, require their hour of relaxation; and will derive strength and renovation from judicious change of exercise. Such seasons of

* In the preparation of one of the early sheets of this work, I was, indeed, favoured with the assistance of an amanuensis and corrector of the press. A brief experiment on the value of such an auxiliary sufficed to convince me; I did not repeat it.

† From all that I have yet seen of the medical literature of Italy, I am disposed to form a highly favourable opinion of the state of medicine, at least as taught in the Schools of that fair but fallen land. In their masterly investigations of the healthy and morbid structures of the human body and the treatment of its diseases, the Italian anatomical and pathological writers appear to exhibit and combine the patient spirit of research and profound reflection of the Germans, with the nice discrimination of the French, and the persevering ardour, sound practical views, and the daring and decisive practice of the British. It is much to be lamented that the scientific writings of the Italians have not been so generally diffused and read, as they deserve, in this country. The name of the venerable and illustrious SCARPA, and the unrivalled productions of his pencil and his pen, are destined to shed a long and unfading splendour upon the Schools of Italy.

relaxation, if duly improved, will, while relieving the mind from the tedium and exhaustion of the severer studies, exert upon it a most salutary influence, and, instead of disqualifying, render it more apt, for the prompt and vigorous performance of its sterner and more painful duties. But, to realize all the fortunate results of which it may be productive, such relaxation must be sought for in objects of study, which, while they exercise the observing and reflecting faculties, will exalt the professional character, and signally enhance its dignity and its usefulness, in the public estimation, and the public service. Hence, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, and the Physical Sciences, offer boundless fields of observation and experiment, into which the practitioner of medicine may, as safely as decorously, turn aside from the toils and anxieties of a professional life, to refresh and tranquillize his weary and perturbed spirit. Such subjects, and the scenes and pursuits to which they allure their willing votary, are far more congenial to the deeply-reflecting and philosophic tone of the medical character,—far more consistent with the purity, the elevation, and decorum by which it should be distinguished, than the vain and frivolous amusements of the fashionable world. And if, by the perusal of this defective volume, and of the articles on Natural History which it contains, my exemplary sons,—and others destined, like them, to the exercise of our noble and beneficent profession,—should be incited to emulate a father's zeal, and prosecute the path of stern self-denial, and unremitting labour and research, which I have undeviatingly trodden;—if, in their minds, it awaken, or encourage, a taste for the pure, the elevating, and delightful studies which have long formed the solace of my anxious and troubled life; memory will revert, with conscious pride and satisfaction, to the many tranquil and solitary hours which have been devoted to its composition; and I shall descend to the grave of my fathers with the cheering reflection that I have not lived and laboured in vain.

S. P.

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 24TH, 1841.

POSTSCRIPT.—THE date of the preceding Preface, accurately transcribed from a perfect copy of the Dictionary which came into my possession in June, 1841, and which I still possess, will incontrovertibly prove that the last sheet of the concluding Part of the work had then received from my hand, its final correction. Justice to my character as a writer, demands that this fact be distinctly placed upon record; and extorts from me the formal avowal that, for the delay which has since taken place in the publication of this Dictionary, I am not responsible.

The principle upon which I have been induced to select the French as the leading language of the work has frequently been questioned, and discussed, by literary men. My reply is that it was expressly intended to assist the uninitiated in acquiring a correct knowledge of French and German medical and scientific literature; and as the French is much more extensively studied than the German, in this country, and is

generally spoken, or read, in all the great Medical Schools and Scientific Institutions of Europe, the expediency of rendering it a French Dictionary is at once obvious. Upon this ground, I am induced to hope that my work may acquire not only a British, but an European, circulation. The French possesses, moreover, the signal advantage of furnishing a great number of modern scientific terms which will be in vain sought for in the Latin, and in the other European languages.

For the base and illegitimate character of many of the Latin synonymes, introduced into this work, I must apologize to the learned reader. They will not be found in the productions of any pure and classic writer or lexicographer. The sin of paternity of this spurious offspring rests not, however, on my head. I adopted them rather from necessity than choice. Among the numerous terms of this kind which presented themselves for adoption, some were so execrably vile that I hesitated not, for a moment, to reject them.

Within the four years which have elapsed since this Dictionary was completed, many branches of science which it was intended to illustrate, have been cultivated with extraordinary energy and success. In Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy, Systematic Zoology, Palæontology, and Organic Chemistry, the stride of discovery and improvement has been most rapid and conspicuous. Hence, in these departments, defects which would not have occurred if my labours had been protracted to the present period, will be discovered. With the knowledge and experience which I have subsequently acquired in scientific lexicography, I am vain enough to believe that I could, by this time, have produced, upon the present plan,—what a learned correspondent, with whom I have not yet the honour of being personally acquainted, has been pleased to designate this imperfect volume,—“a national work.”*

That I may be induced to compile a Supplement, or Appendix, to this Dictionary, accompanied by Latin, Italian, and English Indexes, is not improbable. Materials for such an extension of my labours have long been accumulating in my Portfolio. Gentlemen meeting, in the perusal of French literature, with apt and legitimately constructed terms which have eluded my vigilance and research, will, therefore, confer a favour upon me by noting, as they may occur, any such terms, and transmitting them to my residence in Tamworth or Birmingham.

SHIRLEY PALMER, M.D.

Tuesday, May 6th, 1845.

* Dr REID CLANNY, of Sunderland.

LIST AND EXPLANATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

Adj.	adjective.	Linn.	Linnæus.
An.	Année, <i>French</i> .	Mod.	Modern.
Arab.	Arabic.	m.	masculine.
bes.	besonders, <i>German</i> .	n.	neuter.
Bl.	Blumenbach.	Ph. Gall.	Pharmacopœa Gallica.
Br.	British.	pl.	plural.
Ch.	Chaussier.	s.	substantive.
Cuv.	Cuvier.	s. f.	— — — feminine.
Daud.	Daudin.	sing.	singular.
Dum.	Duméril.	s. m.	substantive masculine.
E.	English.	s. n.	— — — neuter.
F.	French.	Sömm.	Sömmering.
f.	feminine.	Sp.	Spanish.
Fabr.	Fabricius.	Syn. synon.	synonymous.
Fl.	Fleming.	t. tom.	tome, <i>F</i> .
G.	German.	usw.	und so weiter, <i>G</i> .
Gr.	Greek.	v. vol.	volume.
It.	Italian.	v.	verb.
J.	Jussieu.	v. a.	— active.
L.	Latin.	Vig.	Vigors.
Lam.	Lamarck.	v. n.	verb neuter.

Any term, printed in small capitals, which does not constitute the leading term, or one of the leading terms, of an Article,—as *DYSÉCIE* and *PARACOUSIE*, in the Article *COPHOSE*, and *ANÉMONE*, in *COQUELOURDE*,—must be considered, by the reader, as especially referred to.

ERRORS FOR CORRECTION.

ABAJOUR.		read	ABAJOUÉ.
ABOMASUM.	for unterster,		<i>unterste</i> .
ACARE.	<i>ἀκαρής</i> ,		<i>ἀκαρής</i> .
ACÉPHALOBACHE.*	<i>βραχίων</i> ,		<i>βραχίων</i> .
ACÉTATE.†	acetas, m.		acetas, <i>n</i> .
ACRE.‡	die scharfe,	expunge	<i>die</i> .
AIGU.§	ein,	read	<i>eine</i> .
ALAMBIC.	sand-bath,		<i>water-bath</i> .
ALBUGINÉ.	weissen,		<i>weisse</i> .
ALONGÉ.	verlängerte,		<i>das verlängerte</i> .
ANÉVRISME.	das anevrysmatische,		<i>die anevrysmatische</i> .
ANGULAIRE.	stirnbeines,		<i>stirnbeins</i> .
ANTHÈRE.	vier-fachrige,		<i>vier-fachriger</i> .
AOCHLÉSIE.	ein,		<i>der</i> .
AVEUGLE.	blinde darm,		<i>der blinde darm</i> .
AZYME.	ungesäuert,		<i>ungesäuertes</i> .
BALBUTIEMENT.	inferior laryngeal,		<i>superior</i> .
CACHALOT.	<i>κατὰ</i> ,		<i>κάτω</i> .
COARCTATION.	<i>C</i> .		<i>L</i> .

* There are several other errors of accentuation of the *Greek*.

† The same error requires correction in *Carbonas*, and other *Latin* nouns ending in *as*.

‡ A like error exists in the Articles, *ANALEPTIQUE*, *ANAMNÉSIE*, *ANTHELMINTIQUE*, and *CARMINATIF*.

§ Errors of the same kind will be found in *APOPSYCHIE*, *ARTÉRIOLE*, and *ARTHREMBOLE*.

DICTIONARY.

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A and āa represent, in medical prescription, the Greek ἀνά, (French *de chaque*, and German *von jedem*,) of each. In Latin, the adject. singulorum or —arum, according to the gender of the preceding nouns, is more precise and elegant. *Exs.* Extracti Anthemidis,—Pulveris Scillæ, *singulorum* ʒi. Tincturæ Sennæ,—Tinct. Aloës, *singularum* ʒi. In French formulæ, the āā,—in German, the *ana*,—is commonly employed.

ABAISSMENT, s. m.—depressio, defectio, f. L.—herabziehung, niederziehung, f., niedersinken, n., niederschlagung, f. G.,—lowering; sinking or falling down; depression; failure, lowness. *Exs.* 1. An effect of the action of depressor muscles: *Abaissement* du bras, *lowering* of the arm.—2. The condition of a part or organ sinking from its own weight: — de l'uterus, *falling down* (prolapsus) of the womb.—3. A mode of surgical operation for cataract: operation de la cataracte par *abaissement*, operation for cataract by *depression*.—4. A mental affection resulting from the influence of physical or moral causes: — de courage, — defectio animi, L.,—niedergeschlagenheit, f. G.,—*depression*—*failure*—*lowness*—of spirits.

ABAISSSEUR, s. m., and adj.,—depressor: a name given to those muscles (musculi depressores, L.—niederziehende muskeln, G.), whose function consists in *depressing* the organ or part to which their moveable extremity is attached. *Exs.*

1. — de l'œil, depressor of the eye. See DROIT inférieur—.

2. — de la mâchoire inférieure, depressor of the lower jaw. See DIGASTRIQUE.

3. — de l'aile du nez, (alvéolo-nasal, Chaussier),—depressor alæ nasi, myrtiformis, L.,—herabzieher des nasenflügels, G.,—depressor of the ala nasi: a pair of muscles extending from the vicinity of

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the anterior nasal spine to the posterior region of the corresponding ala nasi.

4. — de l'angle des lèvres, (maxillo-labial, Ch.)—depressor anguli oris, triangularis menti, L.,—herabzieher des mundwinkels, G.,—depressor of the angle of the mouth: a triangular muscle extending, on each side, from the external oblique line of the lower jaw to the commissure of the lips.

5. — (carré) de la lèvre inférieure, carré du menton, (mento-labial, Ch.)—depressor labii inferioris, quadratus menti, L.—herabzieher der unterlippe, G.,—depressor of the lower lip: a square muscle extending, on each side, from the external maxillary line to the lower lip.

ABAISSSEUR de la langue,—γλωσσοκάτοχος, —linguæ depressor: an instrument wherewith to *depress* the tongue, instead of the spoon ordinarily employed, in examination of the fauces.

ABAJOUR, s. f.: a cavity in the substance of the cheek of certain frugivorous or granivorous mammifera; destined for the temporary reception of food which the animal is thus enabled to carry off, or devour at leisure. This *cheek-pouch* is seen in some species of the genera *Simia* and *Marmota*. It is said to exist also in the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See *Philosoph. Transact.* 1800. Part 1., Pl. 2, f. 2.

ABAPTISTA, ABAPTISTON, s. (α priv., βάπτω, I plunge): a name given by Galen to the crown of the trephine which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone to *prevent* the sudden *plunging* of the instrument into the brain in the operation of trephining. Eine trephine—ein trepan—mit konischer krone, G., a trephine—a trepan—with a conical crown.

ABATARDISEMENT, s. m.,—degeneration, depravatio, f. L.,—ausartung, G.,—degeneration, depravation. *Ex.* — d'une race—d'un animal—du type primitif, F.

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degeneration of a race—an animal—from the original type. **ABATARDIR** (s'), v. n., *degenerare*,—ausarten,—to degenerate.

ABATTEMENT, s. m.—*virium defectio*, **L.**—*kraftlosigkeit, mattigkeit*, f. **G.**,—loss of strength, sense of general weakness and depression.

ABATTRE, v. a.,—*dejicere, deprimere*, **L.**,—*niederwerfen, niederstossen*, **G.**,—to depress. *Exs.* — *la cataracte*, **F.**—den staar *stechen*, **G.**—to depress the cataract.

ABCÉDER, v. n.—*abscedere*, **L.**,—*eitern, schwären*, **G.**,—to suppurate, to terminate in suppuration or *abscess*.

ABCÉS, s. m.,—*abscessio*, f., *abscessus*, m. (from *abscedere*), *apostema*, n. **L.**—*ἀπόστημα*—*eiterbeule*, f., *geschwür*, n., **G.**,—*impotume, abscess*: a collection of pus in a cavity formed by a morbid process, with or without tumour. The abscess is acute, *aigu*, when succeeding acute inflammation; chronic, *chronique*, or scrofulous, *scrofuleux*, when resulting from chronic or scrofulous disease; idiopathic, *idiopathique*, when occupying the same site as the previous affection; symptomatic, *symptomatique* or metastatic, *métastatique*, when appearing in a remote situation.—Abscesses are also distinguished by the names of the parts with which they are connected. *Exs.* *Abcès lombaire, lacrymal, biliaire, urinaire, stercoral*,—abscess originating from, or connected with, disease in the loins, in the lachrymal, biliary, urinary, or lower intestinal passages.—*Lanzette zur öffnung von geschwüren*, **G.**,—a lancet for opening abscesses,—an abscess-lancet.

ABDOMEN, s. m.,—*abdomen, abdumen*, n. (*abdere*, to conceal), *venter*, m.,—*venter imus*,—*infimus, alvus*, f., **L.**—*γαστήρ*,—*unterleib, unterbauch, schmeerbauch*, m., **G.**,—the belly: one of the three great visceral cavities, possessed by the higher animals: bounded, above, in man, by the diaphragm; posteriorly, by the lumbar vertebrae; laterally and anteriorly, by the abdominal muscles and integuments; and communicating, below, with the pelvis.—It is invested, internally, by the peritoneum; and contains, in addition to the chylopoietic organs, the large abdominal blood-vessels, thoracic duct, and part of the urinary and generative apparatus.—See **BAS-VENTRE**. The *Abdomen*, in Insects, includes the whole portion of body situated behind the thorax,—back as well as belly. The legs, in this class, are never attached to the abdomen: all the six limbs are strictly thoracic.

ABDOMINAL, adj.,—*abdominalis*, **L.**—zum schmeerbauche gehörig, **G.**—belonging or relating to the belly, abdominal.—*Exs.* *Anneau abdominal, aorte abdominale*, (unterleibes-aorta, **G.**), muscles *abdominaux* (bauchmuskeln, **G.**), parois *abdomin-*

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ales,—*abdominal* ring, aorta, muscles, parietes. The term, *Abdominal*, is also employed, in Ichthyology, to designate one of the four orders of osseous fishes, of Linnæus, and one of the families of the *Malacopterygii*, or soft-finned fishes, of Cuvier; the individuals belonging to which are distinguished by having the *ventral* fins placed behind, or nearer to the tail than, the pectoral. *Exs.* Common Pike and Salmon.

ABDOMINOSCOPIE, s. f.,—*abdominoscopia*, f. **L.** (*abdomen*, and *σκόπεω*, I survey),—*exploration of the belly*, (die untersuchung des unterleibes, **G.**) for the detection of disease.

ABDUCTEUR, s. m. and adj.—*abductor*, m., *abducens*, **L.** (*abducere*, to remove from),—*abductor*: a name given to those muscles (*musculi abductores*, **L.**; *abziehende muskeln*, **G.**), whose office consists in withdrawing the members or parts which they are destined to move, from the mesial line of the body, or of the organ, to which they belong. *Exs.*

1. — *de l'œil*, *abductor of the eye*. See **DROIT externe**—.

2. — *du petit doigt*, *abductor of the little finger*. See **OPPOSANT**.

3. — *de la cuisse*, *abductor of the thigh*. See **FESSIER** and **FASCIA LATA**.

4. — *transverse du gros orteil*, — of the great toe. See **TRANSVERSAL**.

5. — (*court*) *du pouce*,—(*carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce*, **Ch.**)—*abductor brevis pollicis manus*, **L.**,—*kurzer abzieher des daumens*, **G.**,—*short abductor of the thumb*: a triangular muscle extending from the os scaphoides, and adjacent part of the anterior annular carpal ligament to the exterior side of the summit of the 1st phalanx of the thumb.

6. — (*long*) *du pouce*, (*cubito-sus-metacarpien du pouce*, **Ch.**)—*abductor longus pollicis manus*,—*langer abzieher des daumens*, **G.**,—*long abductor of the thumb*: a muscle extending from the posterior longitudinal crest of the ulna and radius, to the exterior of the summit of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. *Syn.* *Extensor primus*,—*primi internodii*,—*ext. ossis metacarpi*,—*pollicis*.

7. — *du gros orteil*, (*metatarso-sus-phalangien du premier orteil*, **Ch.**)—*abductor pollicis pedis*—*hallucis*, **L.**,—*abzieher der grossen zehe*, **G.**,—*abductor of the great toe*: a plantar muscle extending from the os calcis, cuboides, and posterior extremity of the 3rd and 4th metatarsal bones, to the sesamoid bone and 1st phalanx of the great toe.

8. — *du petit orteil*, (*calcaneo-sus-phalangien du petit orteil*, **Ch.**)—*abductor minimi digiti pedis*, **L.**,—*abzieher der kleinen zehe*, **G.**,—*abductor of the little toe*: extends from the os calcis and 5th

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metatarsal bone, to the 1st phalanx of the little toe.

ABDUCTION, s. f.—abductio, f. L. (*abducere*),—abziehung, f.: die bewegung eines muskels der ein glied *auswärts zieht*, G.,—abduction: the action of a muscle by which a limb (or part) is *drawn outwards* from the mesial line.

ABEILLE, s. f.—Μέλισσα,—Apis, f., L., Imme, Biene, f. G.,—Bee: a genus of the Class *Insecta*, Order *Hymenoptera*, and family *Apidæ* of modern Entomologists.—The genus, as now constituted, comprehends but one species, the *abeille mellifique—domestique*, of French;—*apis mellifica—domestica*, of systematic,—*honigbiene*, of German,—and *honey-bee*, of British—writers; well-known for the sting which the female and neuters possess, and for the honey and wax produced by the latter.—The male or drone, has no sting. For an account of the *Family*, see Kirby's *Monographia apum Angliæ*;—of the *Genus*, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. 1, p. 74.

ABELMOSCH, s. m.: a term, from the Arabic, signifying *musked seeds*,—graines musquées F.,—grana moschata, L.,—bissamkörner, G.; and employed to designate the fruit, possessing a *musky odour*, of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. See **AMBRETTE**.

ABERRATION, s. f.,—aberration, f., L. (*aberrare*, to deviate)—abweichung, abirung, f. G.—aberration: irregularity; derangement, or deviation from the healthy condition, in the aspect, structure or functions of an organ or apparatus of organs. *Exs.* — de la nutrition,—des facultés physiques ou intellectuelles, F., *aberration* of the functions of nutrition,—of the physical or intellectual powers.

AB-IRRITATION, s. f.,—abirritatio, f. L.—ab-irritation: a term, of obvious derivation, incorrectly applied, by Broussais, to denote diminution of the vital phenomena in the various tissues: nearly synonymous with **ASTHENIE** and **ATONIE**.

ABLACTATION, s. f.,—ablactatio, f. L. (*ab*, from, *lacto*, I suckle),—absäugung, G.,—ablactation: *cessation from suckling*, as regards the mother; and thus distinguished from weaning,—sevrage, m. F.,—a lacte depulsio, L.,—entwöhnung, f. G.,—on the part of the child.

ABLATION, s. f.,—ablatio, f. L. (*auferre*, to remove),—absonderung, f., wegnehmung, f. G.—ablation: separation or removal of a part, organ, limb, or tumour, by accident or surgical operation, from the animal body.

ABLUANT, adj.,—abluens, L. (*abluere*, to wash): *Ex. Abluentia*, L., *abführende—reinigende—mittel*, G., *abluent—cleansing—remedies*. See **ABSTERGENT**.

ABLUTION, s. f.—ablutio, f., L. (*same*),—abwaschung, f. G.,—ablution: the act

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of *washing* with water or other fluid, part or whole of the body. By *lavage*, F.,—pharmaceutical substances are purified from the extraneous matters frequently mixed up with them.

ABOLITION, s. f.,—abolitio, f. L. (*abolere*, to abolish),—abschaffung, f. G.,—abolition: cessation of the functions of the whole, or part, of the animal machine. *Exs.* — de la sensibilité,—du mouvement circulatoire ou musculaire,—de l'action des organes des sens,—de la vie, F., *abolition* of sensibility,—of the circulating or muscular motion,—of the action of the organs of the senses,—of life.

ABOMASUM, **ABOMASUS**, s. m.,—abomasus, m. L.—ήνυστρον,—caillette, f. F.,—der unterster (vierte) *magen* der wiederkäuenden thiere, G., the *lowermost* (fourth) *stomach* of ruminating animals, rennet. In ruminantibus, quatuor numerantur ventriculi: primus dicitur venter; deinde reticulum, omasus, et abomasus, L. The three first may be regarded as mere receptacles—preparatory organs of digestion—of the food. A fourth stomach exists also in the *Cetacea*.

ABORTIF, adj.,—abortivus, L. (*aborto*, I miscarry)—ἐκτραματικός,—unzeitig, G., abortive, relative to abortion. *Exs.* foetus abortif, F.,—eine *unzeitige geburt*, G.—a foetus born before its time. *Abortiva* (remèdes abortifs, F.,—*abtreibende mittel*, n., G.,—*abortive remedies*) sunt medicamenta quæ uterus aperiunt, foetumque et placenta præmaturè expellunt. In Botany, those flowers are termed neuter or *abortive*, flores abortivi, L., in which both stamens and pistils are defective.

ABOUCHEMENT, s. m.,—anastomosis, inosculation, f., L.,—zusammenfluss, m., einmündung, zusammenmündung, f. G.—anastomosis, inosculation, conflux: the union of vessels in the animal body. *Exs.* — de deux artères, F.,—der *zusammenfluss zweyer blutadern*, G., *inosculatio* of two arteries,—*conflux* of two veins.

ABRASION, s. f.,—abrasio, f. (*abradere*, to scrape),—abschaben, n. G.,—abrasion: a term, when applied to the *intestines*, signifying superficial ulceration, with loss of substance in shreds, of the intestinal mucous membrane. *Abrasio intestinorum* est ulceratio partium superficialium in intestinis, qua earundem partium ramenta educuntur una cum fœcibus. *Externally*, excoriation; ulceration of the skin, of like character.

ABRICOT, s. m.,—malum armeniacum, L.,—aprikose, f. G.,—apricot: the fruit of the *Abricotier*, m. F.,—aprikosenbaum, m. G.,—apricot-tree, *Prunus armeniaca*, of Linnaeus,—*Armeniaca vulgaris*, of Lamarck (*Icosandria*, *monogynia*, L.; *Rosaceæ*, J.): came originally from Armenia; flow-

ers in March: trunk and branches afford much gum; the kernel, hydrocyanic acid.

ABROTANUM, s. m. (α priv., $\beta\rho\omega\tau\acute{o}s$, mortal),—a species of shrub—aurone, citronelle, f. F.,—stabwurz, f. G.,—south-ernwood: *Artemisia abrotanum*, (*Synge-nesia*, *polygam. superflua*; *Corymbifera*): introduced from south of Europe: bitter, anthelmintic, slightly tonic.

ABRUPTION, s. f.,—abruptio, f. L. (*ab-rumpere*, to tear asunder),—abbrechung, abreissung, f. G.—abruption: sudden separation by violence. *Ex. Partis ossis ab alterâ separatio*, L.,—die *abreissung* eines theils des knochens von dem andern, G., *abruption* of one part of the bone from another.

ABRUS, s. m., *Liane à réglisse*,—Abrus-strauch, m. G.,—Wild-liquorice: a genus in Botany (*Diadelphia decandr.*; *Legumi-nosæ*); containing only one species, *A. precatorius*, Jamaica wild-liquorice. Its seeds—pois rouges des Indes, F.—Indian-ische rothe erbsen, G.,—of a bright-scarlet colour with a black spot, formerly employ-
ed for necklaces and *rosaries*, are said to be eaten like those of other leguminous plants, in Egypt. Linnæus describes them as poi-sonous: and Gmelin, on the authority of Sloane, (*Hist. of Jamaica*, v. 1, p. 180), says that, “when swallowed, they induce vio-
lent vomiting, pains, convulsions, and even death.” The long sweet cylindrical roots are used in the W. Indies, like those of the common liquorice in Europe.

ABSCÉS. See ABCÉS.

ABSCISSION, s. f.—abscissio (*abscidere*, to cut off),—ablatio, f. L.—abschneidung, f. G.,—excision: removal of an organ or soft part by the knife. Employed also to denote fracture or wound with loss of sub-stance; and abrupt termination of a dis-ease. Sometimes incorrectly written *Ab-*
scission.

ABSINTHE (grande) s. f. (α priv., $\psi\acute{\iota}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, sweetness)—aluine, f. F.—vermuth, m. G.,—wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*, (*Syngenesia*, *polyg. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*): a bitter aromatic plant, reputed to pos-sess stimulant, tonic, and anthelmintic virtues. LA PETITE ABSINTHE (*A. pon-tica*), lesser wormwood, exhibits like prop-erties in an inferior degree.

ABSORBANT, s. and adj.,—absorbens, L. (*absorbere*, to suck up, to imbibe),—absor-bent. This term, in Medicine, has three different significations: it is applied, 1. to certain minute vessels destined to absorb chyle from the intestines and lymph from other parts of the body,—vaisseaux absor-bans, F.,—vasa absorbentia, L.,—die einsaug-enden gefässe, G.,—the *absorbent* vessels:—2. to pharmaceutical substances which possess the property of taking up, or neu-tralizing, acid generated in the primæ viæ,

remèdes *absorbans*, F.—medicamina *absor-bentia*, L.,—die säure zerstörende oder *ab-sorbirende* arzeneymittel, G., *absorbent* or ant-acid remedies, as creta, magnesia: and 3. to substances employed, in Surgery, for the absorption of moisture, or repres-sion of hæmorrhage, from a wound or sore; as lint, sponge, agaric, or spider’s web.

ABSORPTION, s. f.,—absorptio (*same*) resorptio, f. L.,—einsaugung, f. G.—ab-sorption, the act of absorbing:—a func-tion common to all beings endowed with life, plants or animals; whereby the for-mer take up from without, and the latter from the interior of their own body, a sup-ply of materials essential to the suste-nance of the living principle: also, a prop-erty possessed by some inanimate or unorganized substances, of porous struc-ture; as sponge or chalk.

ABSTÉME, s. m., and adj.—abstemius, L. (*abs*, without, *temetum*, wine),—*ἀστικός*, —qui *vino* abstinet, L.—der sich vom *wein* enthält, G.,—one who abstains from *wine*, abstemious. This is the precise meaning; but the term is vulgarly em-ployed to denote moderation in dietetic indulgences of every kind, abstinence—a *cibo et potu*, L.—from solid food as well as liquids.

ABSTERGENT, s. m. and adj.—abster-gens, L. (*abstergere*, to cleanse),—abfüh-rend, G.—abstergent. Remèdes abster-gens, F.—abstergentia, L.,—abführungs-mittel, G.,—abstergent or abstersive re-medies—are applications which possess the property of *cleansing* organic surfaces from the viscid matters, or *sordes*, which adhere to them. Their efficacy depends on the presence of a saponaceous principle. Soap and water constitute an *abstergent* application; simple water, an *abluent*.—Applied to suppurating surfaces, the former acquire the appellation of *Deter-*
sives.

ABSTERGER, v. a. (*same*)—nettoyer, F.—abführen, reinigen, G.—to absterge, to cleanse. Eine wunde oder geschwür *ab-führen*, G.—to *cleanse* a wound or sore,—by an *abstergent* or *detersive* application.

ABSTERSIF, s. m. and adj.—abstersivus, L.,—an abstersive; abstersive: synony-mous with *Abstergent*.

ABSTERSION, s. f.,—abstersio, f. L.,—abführung, f. G.—abstersion: the act of *absterging*; the operation of *abstergent* re-medies.

ABSTINENCE, s. f., abstinencia (*absti-nere*, to abstain), temperantia, continentia, f. L.—*ἀστία*, *λιμαρχία*,—enthaltung, ent-haltsamkeit, f. G.—abstinence, conti-nence: privation, perfect or imperfect, of food, drink, sexual intercourse, study, or other object of physical or intellectual en-joyment. French writers somewhat awk-

wardly employ the term *diète* as synonymous with *abstinence* from stimulant food.

ABSTINENT, adj.—abstinens, L. (*same*)—enthaltensam, G.—abstinent: besonders in essen und trinken, G., especially as regards food and drink.

ABSUS, s.:—in Botany, a small plant, *Cassia absus*, L. (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), four-leaved Cassia: a native of Egypt and Ceylon. The powdered seeds are employed, mixed with sugar, as a topical remedy in Egyptian ophthalmy.

ABUTILON, s. f.—a species in Botany, *Sida abutilon*, L. (*Monadelphica, polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*),—broad-leaved Sida: an annual, growing in both Indies: mucilaginous and emollient.

ACACIA, (suc d') ('*Αζακία*, not *ἀκάζω*?)—*gomme Arabique*, F.,—acaciæ gummi, gummi Arabicum, L.,—Arabisches gummi, mimosengummi, n. G.—gum arabic, acacia gum: a solid substance, exuding from an Egyptian tree, *Mimosa nilotica*, (*Polygamia, monoecia*; *Leguminosæ*),—der Acacienbaum, Egyptischer schotendorn, m. G.—the Egyptian thorn Acacia (*Acacia vera*, of Loudon's *Encyclopædia*, p. 358). An inferior sort of gum, obtained from the fruit of the black-thorn,—*Prunus spinosa*, L.,—prunellier, F.,—schlehendorn, schwarzdorn, G.; and called *Acacia nostras*, L.,—schlehensaft, G.—is frequently substituted for it in the shops.

ACAJOU (noix d')—elephantenlaus, aka-junuss, f. G.,—cashew-nut: the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale* (*Enneandria, monogyn. Terebintaceæ*),—der elephantenlausbaum, acajoubaum, G.—Cashew-nut tree, growing in the East Indies and South America. The *Apple*, from the end of which the nut protrudes, has a grateful sub-acid, somewhat astringent flavour: it is eaten roasted; forms good lemonade and punch. The juice, fermented, yields an agreeable wine; distilled, a fine and powerfully diuretic spirit. The *Pericarp* presents numerous small lacunæ filled with an inflammable, acrid, and caustic oil, which stains linen of a rusty-iron colour; prevents decay in wood; destroys ringworm, cancerous ulceration, warts, corns; violently irritates the skin and blisters the lips when brought into contact with them: and, taken internally, operates, according to Gmelin (*Pflanzen-gifte*, p. 378), as a strong poison. The *Kernel*, resembling in shape and size, a hare's kidney, affords a sweet milky juice; is excellent food, fresh or roasted; and imparts, when dried, a delicious flavour to Madeira-wine. The *Tree* yields, on incision, a milky fluid which gives to linen an indestructible black dye;—and, by exudation, a gum equal to that of the Acacia.

ACAMPSIE, s. f. (*a priv.*, *κάμπτω*, I bend),

—acampsia, rigiditas, f. L.,—unbiegsamkeit, f. G.,—inflexibility, rigidity, *Exs. rigiditas articulorum*, L., *inflexibility* of the joints (synonymous with *Anchylosis*); die *unbiegsamkeit* (*akampsie*) der glieder, G., *rigidity* of the muscles.

ACANTHABOLE, s. m. (*ἀκανθα*, a thorn, *βάλλω*, I strike)—acanthabolus, m., volsella, f. L.—grätenzange, f., ein chirurgisches instrument zum herausziehen der knochensplitter, G., an instrument employed in Surgery, for the extraction of splinters of bone,—or other foreign bodies from a wound or from the pharynx.

ACANTHE, s. f.—*Branc-ursine*, a genus in Botany, *Acanthus*, (*Didynamia angiosperm.*; *Acanthaceæ*), *Branca ursina*, L.—Bärenklau, m. G., Bear's breech: one species, *A. mollis*, smooth bear's breech, a native of Italy, is emollient; roots a good substitute for those of marsh-mallow.

ACARDIE, s. f.—acardia, f. L. (*a priv.*, *καρδία*, heart),—herzlosigkeit, f. G., the condition of a foetus born *without a heart*, der zustand eines foetus ohne herz, G.

ACARE, s. m.,—acarus, m. L. (*ἀκαρίς*, indivisible),—ciron, m., mite, f. F.,—milbe, f. G.,—mite: a tribe of minute animals belonging to the *Articulata*, of Cuvier; formerly included among apterous insects by Linnæus; constituting one of the genera of *Arachnides*, of modern French—and a distinct Class, *Acari*, in the systems of British—zoological writers. The *Acari* differ from true insects, in being destitute of antennæ, and possessing occasionally eight legs. The ciron—mite—sarcopte de la gale, F., *Acarus* (*Sarcoptes*) *scabiei*, L., sometimes found in or near the vesicle of Itch, but not invariably attendant on the disease, belongs to this tribe. See Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 201; Rayer, *Traité*, vol. ii, p. 407; Plumbe, *Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, p. 343.

ACATAPOSE, s. f.,—acataposis, L. (*a priv.*, *καταπίσις*, deglutition): das *unvermögen zu schlucken*, G.—*inability to swallow*.

ACAULIS, adj. (*a priv.*, *καυλός*, stem),—acaulis, L.,—ohne stangel, G.,—without stem, stemless: a term generally applied to plants which have *no stem*, as dandelion; and particularly to a British species of thistle, *Cnicus acaulis*, dwarf plume-thistle.

ACAWERIA, s. m.: a term applied, in Ceylon, to the bitter root of *Ophioxylum serpentinum*, (*Polygamia, monoecia*)—red-flowered ophioxylum, a supposed antidote to the poison of serpents: hence the generic name (*ὄφις*, serpent,—*ξύλον*, wood.)

ACCABLEMENT, s. m.—torpor, m. L.,—ueberhäufung, f. G.,—torpor: an overwhelming sense of weakness and oppression.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR s. m. and adj., acceler-

ator: a term applied to a pair of muscles (bulbo-cavernæ, Ch.), muscles acceleratores, F.,—acceleratores urinæ, L.,—treibmuskeln, harn--und saamenschneller, G.,—which extend from the bulb of the urethra to the corpora cavernosa penis, and *accelerate*, by their contraction, the expulsion of the sperm and urine.

ACCELERATION, s. f.,—*acceleratio*, f. L.,—acceleration: a term employed, in Physiology and Pathology, to denote *increased rapidity* (die vermehrte schnelligkeit, G.) of action in the heart and lungs. *Exs.*—du poulx,—de la respiration, F. *acceleration* of the pulse,—of respiration. ACCÉLÉRÉ, adj.,—*acceleratus*, L.,—*accelerated*.

ACCÉS, s. m.,—*accessus*, m., *accessio*, f. (*accedere*, to happen), *exacerbatio*, f., *paroxysmus*, m. L.,—παροξυσμός, —*paroxysmus*, zutritt, zugang, anfall, m. G.,—*access*, *accession*, *attack*, *fit*, *paroxysm*, *exacerbation*: a term employed in speaking of both moral and physical affections. *Exs.*—de tristesse, —de colère, a fit of grief, —of anger; —d' hémoptysie, —d' épilepsie, an *attack* of hæmoptysis, a *paroxysm* of epilepsy. In Medicine, the term, *access*, is restricted to the assemblage of phenomena which signalize the recurrence of periodical diseases, as intermittent fever; and comprehends their cold, hot, and sweating stages: while *paroxysm* and *exacerbation* are employed more especially to designate the aggravations of continued and remittent fevers; which consist in simple increase of the febrile symptoms, unpreceded by shivering. The term, *Fièvre d' acces*, is, however, used by the French, as synonymous with intermittent, remittent, or periodical fever.

ACCESSOIRE, s. m., and adj.—*accessorius*, L.—*accessory*: that which accompanies, or is auxiliary to, some principal part or organ. In Botany, *organes accessoires*, E.,—*organa accessoria*, L.—die *nebentheile*, G.—*accessory* organs. In Anatomy, the term is used to designate certain *auxiliary* muscles, glands, nerves, and subordinate parts of organs. *Exs.*—

1. — *du long (grand) flechisseur commun des orteils*,—*accessorius flexoris longi digitorum pedis*, caro quadrata Sylvii, plantaris verus, L.: a square muscle, extending obliquely from the os calcis to the external border of the long flexor of the toes.

2. — *de l' obturator interne*,—*accessorius obturatoris interni*, L.: a name applied, by Petit, to the gemini muscles, (zwillingsmuskeln, G.) of the thigh.

1. — *de Cowper (glande)*: two groups of mucous follicles, situated between the prostate gland and the bulb of the urethra; their orifices opening into the canal of the latter: glandulæ anteprostatæ, L.

—die Cowperschen drüsen, G.—Cowper's glands.

2. — *de la parotide*: an appendage of the parotid gland, almost always continuous with it, and accompanying the parotid duct.

1. — *du nerf crural*: a name given to the 4th and 5th pairs of lumbar nerves.

2. — *de Willis*,—*nervus accessorius* ad par vagum, spinalis *accessorius*, L.,—beynerve, Willisischer beinerve, eilfter hirn-nerve, G.—*spinal accessory*: a pair of nerves, originating from the spinal chord; traversing the vertebral canal and foramen occipitale; joining the eighth pair within the cranium; issuing with it, from the foramen lacerum; perforating the sternomastoid, and distributed to the trapezius and adjacent muscles.

Accessoire du pied d' hippocampe,—*accessory* of the pes hippocampi: a prominence which forms the floor of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

In Pathology, the term is applied to phenomena,—*symptômes accessoires*, F.,—*symptomata accessoria*, L.,—*accompanying* those which are essential to the disease; and, themselves, of secondary importance. In Therapeutics, *moyen accessoire*, F., implies an auxiliary remedy, itself possessed of little energy, but intended to assist and sustain the operation of more powerful agents. So, in common language, *Sciences accessoires à la médecine*, signifies the *Sciences auxiliary* or tributary to medicine.

ACCIDENT, s. m.—*accidens*, L. (*accidere*, to happen),—zufall, m. G.,—*accident*: a lesion occurring unexpectedly in the course of a disease, and not essentially connected with it,—*symptoma quod ægro accidit*, neque ab ipso malo pendet, L.: hence differing from symptom,—a phenomenon inherent in the morbid state. In Surgery, hæmorrhage, excessive pain, erysipelas, constitute the *accidents* of a wound; and, if the accident be such as to demand particular attention, it becomes a *complication*. See EPIPHÉNOMÈNE.

ACCIDENTEL, adj.—*accidentalis* (*same*) zufällig, G.,—fortuitous, casual; taking place, not necessarily, but by *accident*.—*Ex.* symptôme *accidentel*, F., an *accidental* symptom. In Morbid Anatomy, the term, *tissu accidentel*, is applied to all structures developed as the consequence of a morbid process. An artificial anus is also sometimes termed *anus accidentel*, F.

ACCLIMATÉ, adj.—*climati assuetus*, L.,—ans klima gewöhnt, G.,—*inured* to a climate, *acclimatized*.

ACCLIMATEMENT, s. f.,—*climati assuetudo*, L.—gewöhnung ans klima, G.—*inurement* to a climate: the modification

effected in the human organism on passing from one climate to another.

ACCOMPAGNEMENT, s. m.,—adjunctum, L.,—begleitung, f. G.,—adjunct, accompaniment. *Ex.* — de la cataracte, F., *accompaniment* of the cataract: a whitish viscid matter which surrounds the opaque crystalline; and, remaining after the operation, sometimes induces secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHÉE, adj., used substantively, — τοκὰς, παιδοίεκος, —puerpera, L.,—wöchnerinn, kindbetterinn, f. G.:—a woman who has just lain in,—a puerperal female.

ACCOUCHEMENT, s. m.,—τόκος, —partus, m., parturitio, f. L.—entbindung, niederkunft, f. G.—parturition, childbirth, lying-in: expulsion, or extraction, of child and placenta from the body of the mother. It is said to be *prématuré*, F., premature, when occurring from the 7th to the middle of the 9th month; à *terme*, at full time, on the expiration of the 9th: *naturel*, natural, when accomplished by the unassisted efforts of the mother; *laborieux*, laborious, when requiring the aid of obstetric instruments.

ACCOUCHER, v. a., —μαίωμαι, —obstetricare, artem obstetricam exercere, L.,—accouchiren, die hebammenkunst practiciren, G.,—to deliver a woman,—to practice the art of midwifery. *Accoucher*, v. n.—τοκαίειν, —parturire, L.—niederkommen, entbunden werden, G.—to lie in, to give birth to a child.

ACCOUCHEUR, s. m.,—partûs adjutor, L.—geburtshelfer, hebarzt, m. G.—male practitioner of the obstetric art, man-midwife.

ACCOUCHEUSE, s. f., —μαῖα, —obstetrix, f. L.,—hebamme, wehmutter, f. G.,—a female practitioner of the obstetric art, midwife.

ACCOUPLEMENT, s. m.,—copulatio, f., coitus, m., L.—paarung, begattung, f. G.,—copulation, coition: the act of sexual intercourse. S' ACCOUPLER, v. n.,—copulare,—sich paaren,—to copulate.

ACCRETION, s. f.—accretio, f. L. (*accresco*, I grow)—anwachs, m. G.—accretion: synonymous with *Accroissement*. Sometimes employed to designate tubercular growths. *Ex.* — tuberculeuse, a tubercular accretion.

ACCROISSEMENT, s. m.—accretio, f., incrementum, n. L.,—zuwachs, m., zunahme, vergrößerung, f. G.,—increase: *augmentation* of the *volume* of a body by the deposition of new molecules around those already existing.

ACÉPHALE, adj., sometimes used substantively (α priv., κεφαλή, head),—acephalus, L.,—ohne haupt, G., acephalous: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the young of any animal born, from original defect of or-

ganization, *without a head*. *Ex.*, foetus *acéphale*, F. an *acephalous* foetus: in Zoology, to the animals composing one of Cuvier's divisions of the Class *Mollusca*, characterized by the *absence of a head*. The oyster and mussel are familiar examples of the *acephalous* Mollusca.

ACÉPHALIE, s. f. (*same*),—acephalia, f. L.—kopflosigkeit, f. G.,—acephalism: the condition of a foetus born *without a head*.

ACÉPHALOBRACTHE, adj.,—(*same*, and βραχίον, arm), acephalobrachium, L.,—eine leibesfrucht *ohne kopf und arme*, G.,—a foetus *without head and arms*.

ACÉPHALOCHIRE, adj. (*same*, and χεῖρ, hand),—acephalochirus, L.,—a foetus—*ohne kopf und hände*, G.—*without head and hands*.

ACÉPHALOCYSTE, s. m. (*same*, and κύστις, bladder),—Acephalocystis, f. L.,—Acephalocyst: a genus of entozoary or intestinal animals consisting of a simple bladder *without a head* or other visible organ (vers vésiculaires, F.,—vermes vesiculaires, L.,—vesicular worms); formerly included, with some others, under the name *hydatid*, in the genus, *Tenia*, of Linnaeus; but now separated and distinguished from it by the preceding title. The new genus comprehends, according to Lænnec, four species, *A. racemosa*, *ovoidea*, *surculigera*, and *granulosa*. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. 1, p. 127; or *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, v. 1, p. 292. The characters of animal life in the Acephalocyst, are so obscure that many naturalists have regarded it as only a particular mode of organic alteration, and, consequently, destitute of independent vitality.

ACÉPHALOGASTER, —ACÉPHALOSTOME, —ACÉPHALOTHORE,—all adj., and compounded of the α, and κεφαλή, with γαστήρ, belly, στόμα, mouth, and θώραξ, breast,—are terms respectively employed to designate animal monsters *without head, breast, or belly*;—with an orifice resembling a *mouth*, on the upper part of the trunk;—and *without head and thorax*.

ACERBE, adj.—acerbus, L.,—herbe, G.—acerb, harsh, rough, sour: a compound of the acid and bitter, accompanied by a sense of roughness or astringency. *Ex.* Vin *acerbe*, F.,—vinum *acerbum*, L.,—herber wein, G.,—*sour rough wine*. ACERBITÉ, s. f.,—acerbitas, acerbitudo, f. L.,—herbigkeit, f. G.,—acerbity: the quality whereby substances produce upon the organ of taste, the impression just described.

ACÉRIDES, s. f. pl. (α priv., κηρός, wax),—acerides, unguenta vel emplastra quæ carent *cerá*, L.—salben oder pflaster welche *kein wachs* enthalten, G.,—salves or plasters which contain *no wax*.

ACESCENCE, s. f.—acescentia, f. L.—(*acescere*, to grow sour)—säuerlichkeit, die

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neigung zur säure, f. G.—acescence: a disposition to become sour—to assume the characters of acidity. ACESCENT, adj.—acescens, L.—säuerlich, G.—acescent.—In technical language, *acescentia sunt talia alimenta vel medicamenta quæ in acidum vergunt*. L., *acescents* are such articles of diet, or medicines, as run into a state of acidity;—welche leicht sauer werden, G., which readily become acid.

ACÉTABULE, s. m. (*acetabulum*, a cup or dish). In Anatomy, a spherical cavity existing in one bone for the reception of another; as the deep socket in the os innominatum which lodges the head of the thigh-bone: sometimes employed as synonymous with *cavité cotyloïde*, F., cotyloid cavity.—In Zoology, a genus of very singular animals belonging to the Class, *Polypti*, of Cuvier's grand division, *Zoophyta*.—In Botany, *acetabulum* (schale, f. G.) signifies an hemispherical hollow body, or cup. ACETABULIFORME, adj.—acetabuliformis, L.—schalenförmig, G.—acetabuliform, cup-like.

ACÉTATE, s. m.—acetas, m. L. (*acetum*, vinegar),—acetate: a salt resulting from the combination of acetic acid with a base. All the acetates are decomposed by the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and give out their own acid in the form of vapour. The following are the principal acetates employed in Medicine, or capable of operating as poisons when introduced into the animal economy:—

—*d' ammoniaque*,—acetas ammoniæ, L. essigsäures ammoniak, G.—acetate of ammonia. The *esprit de Mindererus*,—acetate d'ammoniaque liquide, F.,—spiritus Mindereri, liquor ammoniæ acetatis, L., Minderers geist, flüssiges essigsäures ammoniak, G.,—Mindererus' spirit, liquid (solution of) acetate of ammonia,—is an officinal preparation of this salt.

—*de deutoxide de cuivre*, deutacétate de cuivre, vert-de-gris,—acetas cupri, cuprum acetatum, L.—grünspan crystalle, essigsäures kupfer, G.—acetate of copper, verdigris; an irritant poison.

—*de deutoxide de mercure*, deutacétate—acétate—de mercure,—acetas hydrargyri, L.,—essigsäures quecksilber, G.—acetate of mercury or quicksilver: anti-syphilitic; constituting the principal ingredient of Keyser's pills: sometimes topically employed, in aqueous solution, against cutaneous diseases.

—*de morphine*,—acetas morphii, L.—essigsäures morphium, G.—acetate of morphia.

—*de plomb*, sel (sucre) de plomb—de saturne,—acetas plumbi, plumbum acetatum, cerussa acetata, saccharum saturni, L.—essigsäures blei,—bley, G.—acetate (sugar) of lead: internally administered, a

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most uncertain and dangerous medicine.

—*de protoxide de barium*, proto-acétate de barium, acétate de baryte,—acetas barytæ, L.—acetate of barytes; poisonous.

—*de protoxide de potassium*, proto-acétate de potassium, acétate de potasse, terre foliée de tartre, sel diuretique,—acetas potassæ, kali acetatum, sal diureticum, L.—essigsäures kali, G., acetate of potass, diuretic salt: an old but valuable remedy, undeservedly neglected in modern practice.

—*de protoxide de sodium*, proto-acétate de sodium, acétate de soude, terre foliée minérale,—acetas sodæ, natrum—natron—acetatum, L.—essigsäures natrum, G.,—acetate of soda: diuretic like the preceding.

ACÉTEUX, adj.,—acetosus, L.,—acetous. Common vinegar was heretofore improperly called *acetous* acid, *acide acéteux*, F. The term, *acetic*, is now substituted for it.

ACÉTIQUE, adj.—aceticus, L. (*same*)—acetic. L'acide acétique, F., acetic acid, is an acid crystallizable at a very low temperature; ordinarily liquid and colourless; of an acrid styptic taste, and penetrating odour; soluble in alcohol and miscible in water. It is poisonous in a concentrated state; but, when diluted, susceptible of very useful application in medicine, domestic economy, and the arts. The impure acid, distilled from wood (*vinaigre de bois*, F.,—die brandige holzsäure, G.,—pyroligneous acid) differs from distilled vinegar in possessing a slightly empyreumatic flavour, and is less fit than that, for medicinal employment internally. In external application, the acid is powerfully stimulant and rubefacient.

ACHE, s. f.: in Botany, a biennial plant, *Apium graveolens sylvestre*, L. (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*),—wilder eppich, G.; the roots and seeds of which are employed in diet and medicine. The former are diuretic; the latter (*semences d'ache*, F.), like those of all the *umbelliferae*, aromatic and excitant. The cultivated plant, *ache de jardin*, *celeri*, F.,—*A. graveolens hortense*, L.—garteneppich, cellerie, m. G.,—is the common garden-celery.

ACHILLÉE, s. f.—*Ἀχιλλείον*,—Achillea, f. L.—das Achillenkraut, G.—Yarrow: a genus of plants, (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbiferae*), containing four British (*A. ptarmica, serrata, millefolium, tomentosa*)—and numerous exotic—species. A few of them are employed in medicine. See GÉNÉPI, MILLEFEUILLE, PTARMIQUE.

ACHIRE, adj.—achirus (*a priv.*, *χέρ*, hand), *demanus*, L.—handloss, ohne hand, G., without hand. *Achirus*, in Ichthyology, eine gattung fische ohne brustflossen, G.,—a genus of fishes destitute of thoracic fins: formerly confounded with *Pleuro-*

nectes. See Cuvier, *Regne Animal*, v. ii., p. 224, 1st,—p. 343, 2nd edit.

ACHLYS, s. m. (ἀχλὺς, a mist),—achlys, nebula, f. L.,—nebelleck, m. G.: a defect of vision resulting from superficial ulceration of the centre of the cornea: the ulcer (die hornhautblatter, G., vesicle on the cornea) or cicatrix producing this defect.

ACHNE, s. m.—ἀχνη,—charpie râpée, F., weiche geschabte scharpie, f. G., scraped lint: also, portions of flocculent mucus (der flockige schleim), situated on the front of the cornea, in diseased eyes (auf kranken augen, G.).

ACHORES, s. m.,—(ἀχὼρ, sordes capitis)—achor, achores, tinea, L.—ansprung, kopfgrind, m. G.,—scab, crust, scalled head: ein kopfauschlag mit vielen kleinen geschwüren, G., an eruption on the head with numerous small ulcers. The term is used by Alibert, to designate a species of tinea, *T. muciflua*, L.,—teigne muqueuse, F., mucous tinea. By Willan, *Achor* is defined a small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, having the aspect, and nearly the consistence, of strained honey; and succeeded by a thin, brown or yellowish scab. See Willan, *Cut. Diseases*, p. xiii; Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. xxii; Rayer's *Traité*, v. ii, p. 461.

ACICULAIRE, adj.,—acicularis, L.—(acicula, a needle)—nadelförmig, nadelähnlich, G.,—needle-shaped, needle-like: a term employed, in Botany, to designate the leaves of plants which are long, stiff, and pointed like a needle. *Exs.* some species of the genera *Pinus* and *Asparagus*. In Crystallography, *cristaux aciculaires*, F., needle-shaped crystals.

ACIDE, s. m. (ἄκτις, a point),—acidum, n. L.,—säure, f. G.,—acid: a compound body, solid, liquid, or gaseous, generally possessing an acid taste; reddening tincture of litmus; and combining with alkalis so as to destroy their distinctive characters and form salts. All acids exhibit one, if not the whole, of these properties, and invariably the last: there are several which contain no oxygen. The number of acids, already very considerable, is constantly increasing. ACIDE, adj.,—aigre, —ἄζυς, —acidus, L.,—sauer, G.,—acid.

ACIDIFÈRE, adj. (*acidum*, acid, *ferre*, to contain),—acidifer, L.,—acidiferous: containing an acid.

ACIDIFIABLE, adj. (*same*, and *fieri*, to become),—acidifiable: a term applied, in Chemistry, to bodies or bases capable of combining with an acid.

ACIDIFIANT, adj. (*same*),—acidificus, L.,—acidifying: that which possesses the property of converting into an acid.—Oxygen was once regarded as the general acidifying principle of nature. No such principle exists. When two or more bo-

dies combine to form an acid, they all concur in the production of the new compound.

ACIDIFICATION, s. f. (*same*)—acidification, L.,—acidification: the conversion of a body into an acid.

ACIDITÉ, s. f., (*same*),—ἰξύτης, —acor, m., aciditas, f. L.,—säure, f. G.,—acidity: the distinguishing quality of acids.

ACIDULE, adj. (*same*),—ἰξύδιος, —acidulus, L.,—säuerlich, G.,—slightly acid.

ACIDULER, v. a., acidulare, L.,—säuerlich machen, säuern, G.,—to acidulate; to render slightly acid.

ACIER, s. m., *proto-carbure de fer*, —χαλῦς, —chalybs, m. L.,—stahl, m. G.,—steel: a compound of carbon and iron, in the proportion of from one to twenty parts of carbon in the thousand. The best is that which contains from seven to eight thousandths. Steel exists in nature: Mossier found a mass weighing more than sixteen pounds, in the French department of Allier.

ACIESIE, s. f. (α priv., κτείν, to conceive),—aciesia, aciesis, sterilitas, f. L., das unvermögen zu empfangen, unfruchtbarkeit, f. G., inability to conceive, sterility, barrenness in the female: also, according to some authors, inability in a pregnant female to accomplish delivery, from malformation of the pelvis, or other cause, das unvermögen einer schwangern zur niederkunft zu gelangen wegen missbildung des beckens u. s. w., G.

ACINACIFORME, adj. (*acinaces*, a sabre, *forma*, shape),—acinaciformis, L.,—sabelförmig, G.,—acinaciform, sabre-shaped: a term applied, in Botany, to the leaf of certain plants, which exhibits this figure; as that of the *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*, scymetar-leaved fig-marygold.

ACINE, s. m.,—acinus, m. L.: an almost obsolete term, in Botany, employed to designate a soft, juicy, and transparent berry with one cell containing several hard seeds; as the grape and gooseberry. *Acini* or *Arilli*, L.: a name given, in Anatomy, to the constituent granules of the conglomerate glands.

ACINESIE, s. f. (α priv., κινεῖν, to move),—acinesia, f., L.—unbeweglichkeit, f., G.—totius corporis aut partis alicujus *immobilitas*, ut in paralyti, apoplexia, etc., L.—immobility of the whole, or of any part, of the body, as in paralysis, apoplexy, &c. Also, the sometimes very perceptible interval between the systole and diastole of the heart,—der zuweilen sehr merkliche zwischenraum zwischen der systole und der diastole des herzens, G.

ACINIFORME, adj.,—aciniformis, L. (from *acinus*). *Tunica aciniformis*, L.: a term applied to the choroid coat of the eye; and synonymous with UVÉE.

ACINOS, s. m.: an annual plant, common in Britain, *Thymus acinos*, (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiatae*),—basil thyme: properties slightly aromatic.

ACMÉ, s. m., (ἀκμή, vigour, summit),—acumen, n. L.—acme: der höchste grad einer krankheit, G., the highest point (of intensity,—acme—) of a disease.

ACMELLA, s. f.: an annual plant of India, *Spilanthes acmella* (*Syngenesia*, *polyg. equalis*; *Corymbiferae*), called by the natives, *Abedaria*, and employed, in infusion, for the cure of calculous nephritis. In taste it is bitter, warm, highly stimulating. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.* p. 690, Genus 1695.

ACNÉ, s. m.: a hard inflamed tubercle, most commonly appearing on the cheek, forehead and temples, sometimes on the neck, shoulder and breast. The *Acne* of British pathologists corresponds with the *dartre pustuleuse couperose* (herpes pustulosus gutta rosea) of Alibert, the ἰσθός of Greek—varus of ancient Latin—and hautfinne,—kupferfinne im gesicht,—of German—writers. The genus comprehends four species: *A. simplex*, *punctata*, *indurata*, *rosacea*. See Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 275; Rayer's *Traité*, v. 1, p. 446; and Art. COUPEROSE, of this Dictionary.

ACOLOGIE, s. f. (ἄκος, a remedy, λόγος, a discourse),—acologia, f. L.,—die heilmittelehre, G.,—acology: the doctrine of the therapeutic agents in general.

ACONIT, s. m. (Ἀκόννη, a city of Bithynia, where these plants were common): a genus in Botany, *Aconitum*, L.,—das Aconitum, der Eisenhut,—Sturmhut, G.,—Wolfsbane (*Polyandria*, *trigyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), comprehending several species, generally poisonous; among which is the *Aconit napel*, F.,—*Aconitum napellus*, L.,—die Napel, blauer Sturmhut, G.,—the common Monkshood, Br., a native of European mountains, and cultivated in gardens. The leaves and root, especially the latter, are very acrid. Externally, they operate as a rubefacient and epispastic; internally, as a violent narcotico-acrid poison. Recommended in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and dropsy; and most conveniently administered in the form of extract. All the other species (Loudon—*Encyclopæd.* p. 474—enumerates 20) possess nearly similar properties.

ACONITINE, s. f.,—aconitina, f. L.,—akonitine, f. G.,—aconitia, aconitine: die von Brandt zuerst dargestellte eigenthümliche kalische substanz i'm—the peculiar alkaline substance first exposed by Brandt in the—*Aconitum napellus*.

ACORE FAUX, s. m.: a name given to the *Iris des marais*, *Iris pseud-acorus* (*Triandria*, *monogyn.*; *Iridææ*),—wasserschwerd-lilie, f. G.,—yellow water-flag; the roast-

ed seeds of which have been eulogized as an indigenous substitute for coffee.

ACORE VRAI, s. m.,—*Acorus calamus*,—verus, formerly *Calamus aromaticus* (*Hexandria*, *monogyn.*; *Aroideæ*),—Kalmus, m. G.,—common Sweet flag; of which the root (die Kalmuswurzel, G.), or rather the creeping stem, aromatic, acrid, and bitter, was once employed in medicine, as a tonic and stimulant; but is now principally valued for its fragrant qualities.

ACORIE, s. f. (α priv., κορέω, I satiate),—acoria, f. L.,—unersättlichkeit, f. G.,—insatiability, insatiable appetite.

ACOTYLÉDON, or ACOTYLÉDONE, s. m. and adj. (α priv., κοτυληδών, cotyledon) acotyledoneus. adj. L.,—ohne samenlappen, G.,—without cotyledons, acotyledonous. In the *Cuscuta* (dodder) genus, the embryo has no cotyledon. But the term is especially employed to designate those vegetables which possess no real embryo, and, consequently, no cotyledon, (*plantæ acotyledoneæ*, L.,—die samenlappenlosen gewächse G.,—acotyledonous plants). This section of the vegetable kingdom corresponds precisely with the Cryptogamia, of Linnæus, and Agamia, of Necker and Richard. The name of the group has, however, varied according to the character regarded in establishing it. Jussieu, governed by the absence of cotyledons, named the plants included in the division, *Acotylédons*: Richard, founding it on the presence or absence of a radicle, designates them *Arhizes*. By Decandolle, they are termed *Vegetaux cellulaires*, F.—*plantæ cellulosaæ*, L.—die zelligen gewächse, G.; because, destitute of vessels, they are exclusively composed of cellular tissue.

ACOTYLÉDONIE, s. f.,—acotyledonia, f. L. (same): the name of the 1st Class in the Vegetable System of Jussieu.

ACOUMÈTRE, s. m., (ἀκούω, I hear, μέτρον, a measure),—acoumetrum, n. L.,—acoumeter: an instrument invented by Itard, to measure the degrees of the sense of hearing in imperfect deafness.

ACOUSTICO-MALLÉEN, s. m. and adj. (ἀκούω, and malleus, a bone of the internal ear),—acoustico-mallæus, L.,—grosser erschläffer des paukenfelles, G.—a name given by Chaussier, to a small indistinct muscle, extending from the bony groove which receives the membrana tympani, to the handle of the malleus.

ACOUSTIQUE, s. m. and adj. (ἀκούω),—acustica, s. f., acusticus, L.,—das gehör oder das ohr betreffend, G., concerning the function or organ of hearing. *Exs.* 1. That branch of physics which occupies itself with the theory of sound, is called *Acoustics*, die wissenschaft vom gehör, G., science of Acoustics.—2. The portio mollis of the 7th pair of cerebral nerves,—gehör-

nerve, G.—which, issuing from the anterior paries of the 4th ventricle and the posterior part of the tuber annulare, is distributed on the spires of the cochlea, is termed *nerf acoustique*, F.—*nervus acusticus*, L.,—*acoustic* or auditory nerve.—3. Instruments, destined, like the ear-trumpet, to collect, and increase the intensity of, *sound*; and remedies employed in diseases of the internal *ear*, are also distinguished by the epithet, *Acoustic*.

ACQUIS, adj.,—*acquisitus*, *adventitius*, L.,—*acquired*, *adventitious*: in medical language, a condition or disease,—temperament *acquis*,—*maladie acquise*, F.—a temperament, or morbid affection, developed under the influence of *accidental* causes, and not connected with the original constitution of the system: a term thus opposed, in signification, to *héréditaire*, *congénial*, *conné*, F., *hereditary*, *congenital*, *innate*.

ACRANIE, s. f. (*a priv.*, *κρανίον*, skull),—*acrania*, f. L.,—ein gänzlicher oder theilweiser mangel des schädels, G.,—a total or partial deficiency of the skull. ACRA-NE, adj.,—*acranius*, L.,—ohne schädel, G.,—without a skull, *acranial*.

ACRATIE, s. f. (*a priv.*, *κράτος*, strength)—*acratia*, f. L.,—kraftlosigkeit, ohnmacht, f. G.,—loss of strength, debility, impotence.

ACRE, adj.—*ἄκρος*,—*acer*, L.,—scharf, G.,—*acid*: an epithet applied to substances, dietetic or medicinal, which excite in the throat, an unpleasant sense of irritation and astriction. *Exs.* Poison *acre*, F., an *acid* poison; *medicamina acria*, L., die scharfe mittel, G., *acid* medicines.—The dry pungent heat, sometimes experienced by patients, or felt by another on coming into contact with them, is termed, in French, *chaleur âcre*.

ACRETÉ, s. f.,—*acritas*, f. L.,—scharfe, f. G.,—*acrimony*: the quality peculiar to *acid* substances. Synonymous also with *AIGREURS*.

ACRIDOPHAGE, s. m. and adj. (*ἄκρις*, a locust, *φάγω*, I eat), *acridophagus*, L.,—heuschreckenesser, heuschreckenfresser, G.,—locust-eater, locust-eating. The practice of *feeding* upon the *locust* has prevailed in the East from remote antiquity, and still exists. The diet of John, the Baptist, (*St. Matthew*, c. iii, v. 4), consisted of *ἀκριδες καὶ μέλι ἄγριον*, *locusts* and wild honey.

ACRIDOPHAGIE, s. f. (*same*),—*acridophagia*, f. L.,—heuschreckenessen, n. G.,—the practice of *locust-eating*: also, according to Kraus, the name applied to an herpetic disease,—eine herpetische krankheit, G.,—prevalent in Ethiopia.

ACRISIE, s. f. (*a priv.*, *κρίσις*, crisis),—*acrisia*, f. L.,—*terminaison d'une maladie sans crise manifeste*, F., termination of

a disease *without evident crisis*. ACRITIQUE, adj.,—*acriticus*, L.,—unkritisch, G.,—*acritical*. *Ex.* *Maladie acritique*, F.,—eine krankheit ohne kritische erscheinungen, G., a disease *without critical phenomena*.

ACROCHIR, s. m.,—*ἀκρόχειρ*,—*acrochir*, *extrema manus*, *extremi digitorum apices*, L.,—das äusserste ende der hand, die fingerspitzen, G.,—the extremity of the hand,—finger-ends: in Hippocrates, the fore-arm, der vorderarm—vom ellnbogen bis zu den fingerspitzen.

ACROCHORDE, s. m.,—*Acrochordus*, m. L.,—Warzenschlange, (wart-snake) f. G.: a genus of serpents found in Java; characterized by the innumerable small scales—assuming in dried specimens, or on inflation of the living body, the appearance of granulated *warts* or tubercles,—which cover every part of the animal: hence the generic name. The *Acrochordi* are said by some, to possess, instead of the common poison-fang, a peculiar bone; to be venomous; and to subsist on vegetable substances. These statements are denied or doubted by Cuvier, (See *Regne Animal*, v. ii, p. 85.) One species only—*A. javensis*,—is, at present, well known. The Chinese esteem it delicious food.

ACROCHORDON, s. f.—*ἀκροχορδών*,—*verruæ pediculée* qui survient aux paupieres, F., a wart with slender stem, occurring on the eye-lids: *verrucarum* species, interdum dolens, orbiculari figurâ, cum angustâ basi, quæ *pensilis verruca* vocatur, L., a species of wart, sometimes painful, of globular figure, with a slender base; which is called a *pendulous wart*, (hange-warze, f. G.).

ACROMIAL, adj.,—*acromialis*, L.,—zum akromion gehörig, G.—belonging to the acromion: *artère acromiale*, F.,—*arteria acromialis*,—*scapularis externa*, L.,—*acromial* artery, one of the thoracic branches of the Axillary.

ACROMIO-CORACOÏDIEN, adj.,—*acromio-coracoïdeus*, L.,—*acromio-coracoid*: a name given to the ligament which extends from the acromion to the coracoid process of the scapula.

ACROMIO-HUMÉRAL (sous): a name given by Chaussier, to the Deltoid muscle.

ACROMION, s. m. (*ἄκρος*, extreme, *ὤμος*, shoulder),—*acromion*, *acromium*, n. L.,—schulterhöhe, f., *akromion*, n. G.,—*acromion*: the large process terminating the spine of the scapula above and outwards; receiving on an articular surface, the scapular extremity of the clavicle; and affording attachment to the deltoid and trapezius muscles.

ACROMPHALE, s. m. (*ἄκρος*, and *ὀμφαλός*, navel),—*acromphalus*, m. L.: the point of the navel, die spitze des nabels;—

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also, incipient umbilical hernia, der anfangende nabelbruch, G.

ACROTHYMION, s. m. (ἄκρος, and θύμιον, wart),—acrothymion, L.: une verrue conique, rugeuse et saignante, F., ein kegelförmiges, rauhes, blutendes wärzchen, G., a conical, rugose, and bleeding wart.

ACTE, s. m.,—actus, m. L.,—werk, n. G.—act. *Ex.*—de la reproduction, F., act of generation.

ACTIF, adj.,—activus, L.,—active.—Applied to diseases, the term is synonymous with acute: *Ex.* inflammation active, f. F.,—hitzige entzündung, f. G., acute inflammation. In Therapeutics, it signifies energetic, powerful: *Ex.* remède actif, F., ein kräftiges mittel, G., a powerful remedy. The *vie active* of Buisson is synonymous with the *vie animale*,—animal life,—of Bichât. See AIGU.

ACTINIE, s. f. (ἄκτιν, a ray)—Actinia, f. L.—Meeranemone, Thierpflanze, f. G.—Sea-anemone, Animal-flower: a genus in Zoology, belonging to the 1st Order, *Orties de mer*, fixés—in the 4th Class, *Polypi*, of the *Zoophyta*, in Cuvier's last arrangement. See *Regne Animal*, v. iii, p. 291.—The genus contains more than twenty species; several edible. One only, *A. viridis*, stings like the *Medusæ*. The *Actinæ*, when mutilated, exhibit extraordinary powers of reproduction.

ACTINOZOAIRE, s. m. (ἄκτιν, a ray, ζῷον, an animal): a term employed, by Blainville, to designate the animals, heretofore included in the Class *Zoophyta*, of Linnaeus, and the *Radiata*, of Cuvier.

ACTION, s. f.,—actio, f. L. (*agere*, to act)—wirkung, bewegung, f. G.,—action: the manner in which one body acts or operates upon another. Action is physical, organic, or animal—physique, organique, animale, F.,—as taking place in bodies which operate by laws common to all, like those of gravity;—in bodies merely organized, as vegetables;—and in those endowed with animal life. In the latter, it is cerebral, vascular, muscular,—cérébrale, vasculaire, musculaire, F.,—as it takes place in the brain, or the vascular, or muscular system.

ACTIVITÉ, s. f.,—activitas, f. L.,—wirksamkeit, f. G.,—activity: the faculty of acting or entering into action; and, by an extension of meaning, promptitude—vivacity—of action.

ACTUEL, adj.,—actualis, L.,—actual: that which acts immediately. The hot iron, das glühende eisen, G., employed in Surgery, is called cautère actuel, F.,—cauterium actuale, L.,—actual cautery; because it exerts an instantaneous action on the animal organs by imparting the caloric with which it is penetrated. The term, *potential*, is, on the contrary, applied

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to those substances, which, like nitrate of silver and pure potass, produce disorganization of the tissues by virtue of their chemical action. See CAUTÈRE.

ACUMINÉ, adj.,—acuminatus, L. (*acumen*, a point),—langgespitzt, G.,—acuminate: a term applied, in Botany, to all those parts of a plant which terminate suddenly in a point at their summit. *Ex.* leaves of the common Hazel-nut.

ACUTANGULÉ, adj.,—acutangulus, acutè-angulus, acutangulus, L.,—scharfeckig, G.,—acute-angled: an epithet given to those parts of a plant which present acute and projecting angles; as the capsule of *Corchorus acutangulus*.

ACUPUNCTURE, s. f.,—acupunctura, f. L. (*acus*, a needle, *punctura*—ure),—nadelstechen, n. G.,—acupuncture: an operation originally practised in China and Japan. It consists in the adroit introduction of a gold or silver needle into various parts of the body affected with pain or swelling; and is sometimes productive of temporary relief. The *modus operandi* of the remedy is not obvious. See a *Treatise on Acupuncture*. By J. M. Churchill, London.

ACYSIE, s. f.: same derivation as, and synonymous with, ACIESIE.

ADCLIVITÉ, s. f.,—adclivitas, f. L.—Loder has given the term *adclivity* of the tibia, *adclivitas tibiæ*, L.—to the rough and projecting surface which separates the two articular cavities of the summit of this bone.

ADDEPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἄδδῆφαγία,—addephagia, voracitas, f. L.—gefrässigkeit, f., die übermässige esslust, G.,—voracity, insatiable craving for food.

ADDUCTEUR, s. m. and adj.,—adductor, adducens, L. (*adduco*, I draw towards): a name given to those muscles (*musculi adductores*, L.; anziehende muskeln, G.) whose office consists in drawing the limb or organ moved by them, towards the mesial line of the body or member to which they belong: ein muskel der ein glied einwärts zieht, G., a muscle which draws a limb inwards. *Exs.*

1. — *de l'œil*, adductor of the eye. See DROIT interne.

2. — (*premier ou moyen*) *de la cuisse*, (pubio-fémoral, Ch.),—adductor longus—primus—femoris, L.,—langer anzieher des schenkels, G.,—long (or middle) adductor of the thigh: a muscle extending from the spine and body of the os pubis to the middle of the linea aspera of the os femoris.

3. — (*second ou court*) *de la cuisse*, (sous-pubio-fémoral, Ch.), adductor brevis—secundus—femoris, L.,—kurzer anzieher des schenkels, G.,—short (or second) adductor of the thigh: from the lower part of os pubis to upper third of linea aspera.

4. — (*troisième ou long*) de la cuisse, (ischio-fémoral, Ch.),—adductor magnus—tertius—femoris, L.,—grosser anzieher des schenkels, G.,—great (or third) adductor of the thigh: from the ascending ramus and tuberosity of the ischium to the whole length of the linea aspera, internal condyloid ridge and condyle, of the femur.

5. — *du pouce*, (metacarpo-phalangien du pouce, Ch.),—adductor pollicis manus, L.,—anzieher des daumens, G.,—adductor of the thumb: extends from the whole length of the 3rd metacarpal bone to the root of the 1st phalanx of the thumb.

6. — *du petit doigt*, (carpo-phalangien du petit doigt, Ch.),—adductor minimi digiti manus, L.,—anzieher des kleinen fingers, G.,—adductor of the little finger: from the os pisiforme to the superior extremity of the 1st phalanx of the little finger.

7. — *du gros orteil*, (calcaneo-sous-phalangien de l'orteil, Ch.),—adductor pollicis pedis—hallucis, L.,—anzieher der grossen zehe, G.,—adductor of the great toe: from the os calcis to the 1st phalanx of the great toe.

ADDUCTION, s. f.,—adductio, f. L.,—anziehung, f. G.,—adduction: die bewegung eines anziehenden muskels, G., the action of an adductor muscle.

ADÉLIPARIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, abundantly, λιπαρὸς, fat),—adeliparia, f. L.: a name given, by Alibert, to Polysarcie; which constitutes in his *Nosologie Naturelle*, the first genus of the *Ethmoplécoses*.

ADÉMONIE, s. f. (ἀδημονία, I am grievously tormented)—angor, m., anxietas, f. L.,—angst, f. G.,—anguish of mind, anxiety.

ADÉNALGIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, a gland, ἄλγος, pain),—adenalgia, f. L.,—drüsenschmerz, m.; eine schmerzhaft drüsengeschwulst G. Pain seated in a gland; a painful swelling of a gland.

ADÉNEMPHRAXIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, ἐμφράσσω, I obstruct),—adenemphraxis, glandularum obstructio, f. L.,—drüsenverstopfung, f. G.,—glandular obstruction.

ADÉNITE, s. f. (same) adenitis, f. L.,—drüsenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of a gland.

ADÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f. (same, and γράφω, I describe),—adenographia, L.,—die beschreibung der drüsen, G.,—adenography: anatomical description of the glands.

ADÉNOÏDE, s. f. (same, and εἶδος, resemblance),—adenoides, glandiformis, L.,—drüsenförmig, G.,—glandiform: shaped like a gland.

ADÉNOLOGIE, s. f. (same, and λόγος, discourse),—adenologia, f. L.,—die drüsenlehre, G.,—adenology: the doctrine of the glands.

ADÉNO-MENINGÉE, adj. (same, and μῆν-

ιγξ, a membrane),—adeno-meningea, L. Pinel designates by the epithet, *adeno-meningeal*, mucous or pituitous fever (fièvre muqueuse ou pituiteuse, F.): because, in his opinion, the *cryptæ* of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane are principally affected in this disease.

ADÉNO-MÉSENTÉRITE, s. f. (same, and μεσεντέριον, mesentery),—adeno-mesenteritis, f. L.,—inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

ADÉNONCOSE, s. m. (same, and ὄγκος, a tumour),—tumor glandularum, L.,—drüsengeschwulst, f. G., a tumour formed by a gland.

ADÉNO-NERVEUSE, adj., (same, and νεῦρον, a nerve),—adeno-nervosa, L.: a term employed by Pinel, to designate the plague; the principal seat of which he places in the nerves and glands of the arm-pit and groin.

ADÉNO-PHARYNGITE, s. f. (same, and φάρυγξ, pharynx),—adeno-pharyngitis, f. L.: inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADÉNOPHTHALMIE, s. f. (same, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye),—adenophthalmia, f. L.,—augendrüsenentzündung, f. G., inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

ADÉNOTOMIE, s. f. (same, and τέμνω, I cut),—adenotomia, f. L.,—die zergliederung der drüsen, G., dissection of the glands.

ADÉNOSCLÉROSE, s. f. (same, and σκληρός, hard),—induratio glandularum, f. L.,—verhärtung der drüsen, f. G.: a name given by Swediaur, to an indolent induration of the glands, accompanied by tumefaction, not terminating in scirrhus; but continuing during life, or disappearing by resolution or suppuration.

ADÉNOSE, s. f., adenosis, L.: the name of the eighth family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; containing all the chronic diseases of which the glandular system forms the especial seat.

ADHÉRENCE, s. f.,—adhærentia, f. L. (*adhæreo*, I adhere),—verwachsung, f. G.,—adherence: the union, or growing together, of parts naturally separate, is thus designated in Pathology. Such union is either congenital or accidental. In the latter case, it is the consequence of an organic process, called adhesive inflammation. L'adhérence, de l'arachnoïde,—de la plèvre,—du péritoine,—de la tunique vaginale, F., adhesion of the arachnoid,—of the pleura,—of the peritoneum,—of the tunica vaginalis testis,—is the unnatural union of two portions of the internal surface of these serous membranes, previously in contact.

ADHESIF, adj.,—adhærens, adhæsivus, L. (same),—adhesive: that which adheres, itself, or causes to adhere. Exs. Emplâtre adhésif, F.,—emplastrum adhæsivum

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(empl. resinæ,—lithargyri cum resina) L.,—harzigtes bleipflaster, G.—common *adhesive* or resin plaster.—Inflammation *adhésive*, F.,—*verwachsene* entzündung, f., G.,—*adhesive* inflammation.

ADHÉSION, s. f.,—adhæsiō, f. L.,—adhesion: the manner in which one body or surface is attached to another; the mode of this union: commonly employed as synonymous with *Adhærence*.

ADIANTE, s. f. (ἀδιάντος, dry), a genus of plants,—so named from their impenetrability by moisture,—*Adiantum* (*Cryptogamia, filices*,) L.,—Frauenhaar, G.,—Maidenhair; containing one European (*A. capillus-veneris*,—venushaar, G.), and many extra-European species. Several of them are employed in French medicine, under the general name of *Capillaire*. See London's *Encyclopæd.*, p. 884. Gen, 2194.

ADIAPNEUSTIE, s. f., (α priv., διαπνεύωμαι, I perspire),—adiapneustia, f. L.,—die unterbrochene hautausdünnung, f. G.,—suppressed cutaneous perspiration: nearly synonymous with ADIAPHORÈSE, f. F.,—adiaphoresis, f. L., defect of cutaneous perspiration.

ADIPEUX, adj.,—adiposus, L. (*adeps*, fat),—fett, G.,—adipose, fatty. Tissu ou pannicule *adipeux*,—membrane ou toile *adipeuse*, F.,—membrana—tunica—tela—*adiposa*, L.,—fetthaut, f. G.,—*adipose* tissue or cellular membrane,—is the peculiar structure, in the cells of which the adipose substance of animals is deposited.

ADIPOCIRE, s. f.,—adipocira, L. (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax),—thierische substanz aus fett und wachs bestehend, G., an animal substance consisting of fat and wax,—adipocire. This peculiar substance, first discovered at Paris, in 1786, and called also, in French, *gras des cadavres—des cimetières*, is a soap composed of margaric acid, ammonia, oleic acid, potass, and lime. Certain peculiarities of situation, or long immersion in water, are necessary for the conversion of animal substances into adipocire.

ADIPSIE, s. f. (α priv., δίψα, thirst),—adipsia, f. L.,—durstmangel, m., durstlosigkeit, f. G.,—absence of thirst. *L'Adipsie* constitutes the 1st genus of the family of the Gastroses, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

ADJUVANT, adj.,—adjuvans, L. (*adjuvo*, I assist), adjuvant, auxiliary: a term applied to any substance, (hülfsmittel, n. G.) introduced into a pharmaceutical preparation, with a view of assisting the operation of the principal ingredient.

ADNÉ, adj.,—adnatus, L. (*adnascor*, I grow upon),—angewachsen, G.,—adnate, adhering to. In Anatomy, the term, membrane *adnée*, F.,—tunica *adnata*, L.,—das angewachsene häutlein, G.,—is sometimes

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applied to the conjunctiva of the eye: and, in Botany, the stipulæ of certain plants, as the Roses, are said to be *adnate*, from their intimate attachment to the petiole; as is an anther, when adherent to the filament in its whole length.

ADOLESCENCE, s. f.,—adolescētia, f. (*adoleſco*, I grow),—junglingsalter, n. G.,—adolescence: the period of human life at which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating in the male, about the 25th, in the female, the 21st year. ADOLESCENT, s. m. and adj.,—adolescens, L.,—jungling, jung, G.,—adolescent.

ADOUCISSANT, adj. (*adoucir*, F., to soothe),—demulcens, L.,—besänftigend, schmerzlindernd, G.,—soothing, demulcent: a term applied to remedies formerly supposed to possess the property of “obtunding acrimony,” and correcting acidity, “of the humours;” but now regarded as simply soothing irritation of the tissues with which they come in contact.

ADRAGANT, s. f. (a corruption of *Tragacanthē*),—tragacantha, Astragali tragacanthæ—Astragali cretici—gummi, L.,—tragant, traganth, G.—tragacanth: a gum obtained from several species of Astragalus, as *A. verus*, *tragacantha*, *creticus*, and *gummifer*. It is in thin, wrinkled, worm-like pieces; whitish, semi-transparent, inodorous: demulcent, more effectual than gum Arabic, in allaying cough and pulmonary irritation.

ADRAGANTHINE, s. f., *prunine*, *cerasine*,—Adraganthina, L.,—adraganthine: a scaly substance, dull-white, insipid, inodorous, almost transparent; forming nearly half of gum tragacanth; and existing in many plants, almost invariably combined with another substance resembling gum arabic.

ADSTRICITION. See ASTRICITION.

ADULTE, s. m., and adj.,—adultus, L. (*adoleſco*, I grow),—erwachsen, G.,—adult: that which has reached, or relates to, the period when the animal body has acquired its perfect development. The adult age,—l'age *adulte*, F.—extends from the 25th to the 50th year in man,—from 21st to 45th, in the human female.

ADULTÉRATION, s. f.,—adulteratio, f. L. (*adulterare*, to adulterate),—verfälschung, f. G.,—adulteration is the art of *adulterating*,—mixing up with noxious or inert ingredients,—various articles of food or medicine. ADULTÉRER, v. a.,—adulterare, L.,—verfälschen, G.,—to adulterate.

ADUSTION, s. f.,—adustio, f. L. (*adurere*, to burn),—verbrennung, f. G.,—adustion, burning: the application and immediate action of fire upon the body. In Surgery, cauterii actualis, ut ferri igniti, vel moxæ

accensæ, applicatio, L.,—application of actual cautery, as the hot iron or lighted moxa,—to the animal body. See CAUTERISATION.

AD-UTERUM, s.: a term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, to that portion of the sexual organ in female birds which corresponds with the horns of the uterus in certain mammifera; and during the passage through which, the egg acquires its albumen and shell. This tube—the oviduct—conveys the egg from the ovary to the cloaca, in its exit from the body.

ADVENTICE, adj.,—adventitious, L.,—zufällig, G.,—adventitious, accidental, casual.

ADYNAMICO-ATAXIQUE, adj.,—adynamico-ataxicus, L.: a term applied to affections in which the characters of *adynamia* and *ataxia* are united.

ADYNAMIE, s. f. (α priv., δύναμις, power, strength),—adynamia, debilitas, f. L.,—kraftmangel, m., schwäche, f. G.,—debility, impotence: diminution of the vital powers; prostration of the action of the senses, and of the muscular system.

ADYNAMIQUE, adj. (*same*),—adynamicus, L.,—schwach, G.: that which results from, or relates to, *Adynamia*. *Exs.* Face *adynamique*, F.,—facies *adynamica*, L.,—the profound alteration of countenance frequently observed on the approach of death. See FACE *hippocraticque*. Fièvre *adynamique*, F., febris *adynamica*, L., fever, characterized, according to Pinel, by diminution of the cerebral energies and of muscular action. Symptômes *adynamiques*, F.,—symptomata *adynamica*, L., symptoms resulting from, or announcing, the *adynamic* state.

ÆDOIODYNIE, s. f. (αἰδοῖα, organs of generation, δδυν, pain),—ædoiodynia, f. L.,—ein schmerz in den geschlechtstheilen, G., pain in the genital organs.

ÆDOIOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—(*same*, and γράφω, I describe),—ædoioграфия, f. L., description of the genital organs.

ÆDOIOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), ædoiologia, s. f., discourse or treatise on the genital organs.

ÆDOIOPSOPHIE, —ÆDOPSOPHIE, s. f. (*same*, and ψόφος, noise),—ædopsophia, f. L., emissio sonora flatuum ex urethra vel vagina, L.,—ein hörbarer abgang von luft aus der männlichen harnröhre, oder durch die vagina, G.,—an audible emission of flatus from the male urethra, or the vagina.

ÆDOIOTOMIE, s. f. (*same*, and τέμνω, I cut),—ædoitomia, f. L., dissection of the genital organs.

ÆDOITE, s. f. (*same*),—ædoitis, f. L., inflammation of the external organs of generation.

ÆGAGROPILE, EGAGROPILE, s. m. (αἴζ, goat,—αἴγριος, wild,—and πῖλος, a ball of

hair) ægagropilus, m., gemsenkugel, f. G.,—hair-ball: a concretion sometimes found in the stomach and cæcum of the *Solipeda* (*Solidungula*), more frequently in the paunch and rennet of the *Ruminantia*. It is composed of the detritus of plants, calcareous particles, and hair, cemented together by intestinal mucus.

ÆGILOPS, s. m.,—αἰγίλωψ, (αἴζ, goat,—ὤψ, eye): ulcère placé au grand angle d' l'œil; reposant sur,—ou pénétrant—le sac lacrymal; maladie à laquelle les chèvres sont sujettes, F., an ulcer in the great angle of the eye, situated upon, or penetrating,—the lachrymal sac; a disease to which goats are subject.—Tuberculum, ut plurimum cum inflammatione, a sacci lachrymalis affectu ortum; majorem oculi canthum obsidens; et sic dictum quia hoc affectu capræ sæpe laborant, L., a swelling commonly attended with inflammation; originating from an affection of the lachrymal sac; occupying the greater (internal) canthus of the eye; and so called (*Ægilops*) because goats frequently suffer from this affection.—Geisauge, n., augenwinkelgeschwür, thränensackgeschwür, n. G., goat's-eye: an ulcer in the angle of the eye,—in the lachrymal sac. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *Anchylops*, while yet entire; *Ægilops*, when the abscess has burst. The discharge, he adds, is very acrid; and, if it be not seasonably let out, the subjacent bone becomes carious, and Fistula lachrymalis ensues. See ANCHILOPS.

ÆGOPHONIE. See EGOPHONIE.

ÆGYPTIAC, s. m.,—pharmacum ægyptiacum, L.: onguent composé avec le vinaigre, le miel, et le vert-de-gris, F.,—unguentum ex aceto, melle, et æruginè compositum, L.,—eine aus essig, honig, und grünspon bestehende salbe, G., an ointment (or rather liniment) composed, or consisting, of vinegar, honey, and verdigris.

ÆÉRIEN, adj.,—aërius, L.,—luftig, zur luft gehörig, oder aus luft bestehend, G., aerial, belonging to, or consisting of, air.

ÆÉRIFÈRE, adj.,—aërifer, L. (aër, air, ferre, to convey),—luftführend?, G.,—aeriferous: a term applied to those tubes which are destined to convey air into the living body; as the windpipe and bronchia of the higher animals, and the tracheæ of insects.

ÆÉRIFICATION, s. f.,—aërificatio, f. L. (aër, and facere, to make),—aerification: the action of converting a body into gas or elastic fluid.

ÆÉRIFORME, adj., aëiformis, L. (*same*, and forma, form),—luftartig, G.,—aeriform: that which assumes the form of gas or elastic fluid. Synonymous with gaseous.

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AÉRODYNAMIQUE, adj. (ἀήρ, air, δύναμις, force),—aërodynamica, L.,—luftkraftlehre, aërodynamik, f. G.: a term applied to that part of physics which involves the study of the phenomena dependent upon atmospheric pressure.

AÉROGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀήρ, and γράφω, I describe),—aërographia, L.,—luftbeschreibung, f. G.,—aerography: *description of, or treatise on, the air.*

AÉROLITHE, s. f. (ἀήρ, and λίθος, stone),—aërolithus, L.,—aërolith, luftstein, meteorstein, m. G.,—aerolite, aerolithe, air-stone, meteoric stone: a name improperly given to mineral substances fallen from the atmosphere; whose composition is peculiar, and origin utterly unknown.

AÉROLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse),—aërologia, f., L.,—aërologie, f., die lehre von der luft, G., aerology, *doctrine of, treatise on, the air.*

AÉROMETRIE, s. f. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure),—aërometria, f. L.,—aërometrie, luftmesskunst, f., G.,—aerometry: that part of physics which treats of the history of the *physical properties* of atmospheric air. **AÉROMETRE**, F.,—aërometron, L.,—aërometer, luftdichtigkeitsmesser, m. G.,—aerometer: an instrument wherewith to *measure* the density of atmospheric air.

AÉROPHOBIE, s. f. (*same*, and φοβία, I fear),—aërophobia, f. L., luftscheu, f. G.: horror of the contact of a current of air; sometimes observed in the delirium consequent upon inflammation of the brain or its membranes: the term is often incorrectly used to designate dread of light, (*Photophobia*),—a symptom much less rare, and usually accompanying the horror of water in *Hydrophobia*. **AÉROPHOBE**, adj.,—aërophobicus, aërophobus, L.: one experiencing the *dread of air.*

ÆSPING, s.—a corruption of aspic, asp?—in Zoology, the Swedish name of a venomous serpent, *Coluber Chersæa*, Linnæus,—*Viper Chersæa*, Daudin,—of the Class *Reptiles*, Order *Ophidiens*, Cuvier,—vipère rouge (red viper), of French—Schwedische viper, of German—writers: found principally in north Europe. It is much smaller, and inflicts a wound more rapidly fatal, than the common European species. Length, 6 inches; abdominal plates, 150; double sub-caudal scales, 34: hence differing from the *vipère rouge* of France and Switzerland,—length, 17 inches; abdominal plates, 155; sub-caudal scales, 36,—commonly referred to the same species.—See Gmelin, *Allg. geschichte der thierischen gifte*, p. 75; Cuvier, *Regne Anim.*, vol. iii, p. 85; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 236.

ÆSTHÈME, s. m.,—αἴσθημα,—sensatio, f. L.,—empfindung, f. G.,—sensation.

ÆSTHÉSIE, s. f.,—αἴσθησις,—sensibilitas,

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f. L.,—gefühl, gefühlsvormögen, n. G.,—sensibility.

ÆSTHÉTÈRE, s. m.,—αἰσθητήριον,—aistherium, sensorium commune, n. L.,—der hauptsitz der empfindung, G.,—principal seat of the sensations—common sensorium.

ÆTHER. See **ETHER**.

ÆTHIOPS. See **ETHIOPS**.

ÆTIOLOGIE. See **ETIOLOGIE**.

AFFADISSEMENT, s. m.,—saporis deprivatio, f. L.,—beraubung des geschmacks, f. G.,—the loss of taste,—of the power of discerning the flavour of substances taken into the mouth.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, s. m.,—debilitatio, f. L.,—schwächung, f. L.,—weakening, diminution of power. *Exs.*—de la vue,—de l'ouïe, F., *impairment* of the sight,—of hearing. See **AMBLYOPIE**, **BARYCOIE**.

AFFAISSEMENT, s. f.,—collapsus, m., depressio, f. L.,—verringierung, f. G.,—collapse, abatement, diminution of volume or tension,—depression. *Exs.*—du bas-ventre,—des mamelles,—de la cornée, *decrease of tension* of the belly,—of the breasts,—of the cornea;—des forces d'un malade, F., *depression* of the strength of a sick person.

AFFECTIF, adj., that which affects or excites emotion. The *Affective Faculties* (les facultés affectives, F.) constitute, in Spurzheim's phrenological arrangement, a distinct Order, including three genera: the Animal Propensities; the Sentiments common to man and the lower animals; and the Affective faculties peculiar to man. See **FACULTÉ**, **INTELLECTUEL**.

AFFECTION, s. f.,—affectus, m., affectio, f. L., Affection has two different significations: 1. In Medicine, the deviation of an organ from its natural and healthy state:—2. in common language, an emotion of the mind, joyous or painful. In this two-fold meaning of *disease* and *passion*, the term, πάθος, is employed by the Greek writers. Affection, in the *former* case, is commonly further distinguished by the epithets morbid, organic, cerebral, nervous, muscular, and so forth, according to the precise nature or seat of the mischief indicated (*Affection* morbide, organique, cérébrale, nerveuse, musculaire, F.); and is then synonymous with *maladie*, f. F.,—*morbis*, m. L. (νόσος, of the Greeks),—*krankheit*, f. G.,—*disease*. *Ex. Maladie du cœur,—cordis morbus,—krankheit des herzens, disease of the heart.* In the *latter*, it is expressed by *passion*, f. F.,—*passio*, f., *pathema*, n. L., *leidenschaft*, f. G., *passion*, emotion. *Ex. Animi pathema,—pathemata*, pl.—(παθήμα—παθήματα—της ψυχῆς),—*gemüthsbeugung,—passion of the mind.* Certain modifications of the fundamental qualities of the mind, not resulting from the action of any particular organ destin-

ed for the performance of such function, —as grief, terror, joy, jealousy, and rage, —are, by Gall, designated *Affections*. See *PASSION*.

AFFERENT, adj.,—*afferens*, L. (*adferre*—*afferre*, to convey to): a name given to those lymphatic vessels,—*vaisseaux afferens*, F.,—*vasa afferentia*, L.,—which terminate in a lymphatic gland, and convey to it their contained fluid; the free borders of their valves being directed towards the gland: diametrically opposed, in signification, to *DEFERENS*.

AFFINITÉ, s. f., *affinitas*, f. L.,—*verwandtschaft*, f. G.,—*affinity*: the points of resemblance which various objects exhibit, in form, external characters, and structure;—the tendency or disposition in certain bodies to unite chemically; the power by which the constituent molecules of these bodies are impelled to adhere together, and enabled to preserve their state of union.

AFFLUENCE, s. f., **AFFLUX**, m., *affluxus*, m. L. (*affluere*, to flow towards),—*zufluss*, m. G., *afflux*: a determination (increased flow) of humours, particularly of blood, to any organ. **AFFLUENT**, adj.,—*affluens*, L., *affluent*: flowing towards.

AFFUSION, s. f.,—*affusio*, f. L. (*affundere*, to pour upon),—*affusion*: application of water, by sudden pouring out, to a part or whole of the body. —avec l'eau chaude ou l'eau froide, F., *affusion* with warm or cold water.

AGACEMENT, s. m.,—setting on edge: *Ex.* —des dents, F., stupor—hebetatio—*dentium*, L.: the unpleasant sensation resulting from the contact of acids with the teeth.

AGALACTIE, s. f. (*a* priv., γάλα, milk)—*agalactia*, f. L.,—der mangel an milch, ausbleiben der milch in den brüsten, nach der niederkunft, G., want of milk, absence of milk from the breasts after delivery. Synonymous with *AGALAXIE*.

AGALLOCHE, s. m.,—*ἀγάλλοχον*:—the resinous and fragrant wood (bois d'aloës, F.,—*ξύλαλον*—*lignum Aloës*, L.,—*aloëholz*, G.), of an East-Indian tree, *Excæcaria agallocha* (*Dioecia*, *monodelph.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*); much prized in China and Japan for the odour which it exhales during combustion; and, in this state, formerly used as a cephalic. It contains an exceedingly acrid juice.

AGALORRHÉE, s. f. (*a* priv., γάλα, milk, —*ῥέω*, I flow), *cessation of the flow of milk*. See *AGALACTIE*; which differs from this, as signifying *absence* of secretion, not *suppression* after it has commenced.

AGAMI, s., l'oiseau-trompette, in Zoology, a South-American Bird, *Psophia crepitans* (*Grallæ*, Linn.; *Echassiers*, Cuv.; *Alectorides*, Temm.),—der Agami, G.,

golden-breasted Trumpeter: readily domesticated; evinces strong attachment to man: flesh, an agreeable aliment.

AGAMIE, s. f., (*a* priv., γάμος, marriage),—*Agamia*, f. L.,—*Agamie*, f. G.—*absence of sexual characters*: a term incorrectly substituted by continental Botanists, for that of *CRYPTOGAMIA*: since sexual organs, although not conspicuous, probably exist in the various plants which it is meant to comprehend. **AGAME**, adj.,—*agamus*, L.,—sexless: *Ex.* *Plantes agames*, F., *geschlechtlose (ohne befruchtungsorgane) pflanzen*, G., *agamous plants*.

AGARIC, s. m.,—*agaricus*, m. L.,—*schwamm*, *blätterschwamm*, *pilz*, m. G., *agaric*, *mushroom*: a genus in Botany (*Cryptogamia*, *fungi*), originally comprehending a great number of species; which have since been distributed into several distinct genera. Some of the plants belonging to this group, are *edible*; many, unwholesome or *poisonous*. Among the former, may be enumerated *Agaricus campestris*,—*edulis*, *agaric des champs*,—*comestible*, F., common mushroom; and *A. aurantiacus*, *agaric orangé*,—*orange*, F., orange agaric: among the latter, *A. semiglobatus*,—*virens*, *halbkugelichter blätterschwamm*, G., *poisonous agaric* or *toadstool*;—*A. piperatus*,—*fœtens*, *agaric fétid*, F., *pfefferschwamm*, G., *pepper agaric*;—*A. vernus*,—*bulbosus*, *agaric bulbeux*, F., *frühlingsschwamm*, G., *bulbous-stemmed agaric*;—*A. (Amanita) muscarius*, *agaric fausse orange*, F., *fliegenschwamm*, G., *fly agaric*; and *Phallus fetidus*,—*impudicus*, *satyre impudique*, F., *die wilde morchel*, G., *stinking morell*. See *Greville*, *Scottish Crypt. Flora*, Edinburgh; *Roques*, *Histoire des Champignons comest., et vénén.* Paris, 1832. The term, *Agaric*, F. and Br.,—*Ἀγαρικόν*,—*Agaricum*, L., is also applied, in Medicine, to two species of the genus *BOLETUS*. One of these, *B. lariciis*,—*agaric blanc ou du mélèze*, F.,—*lerchenschwamm*, G., growing on the *Larix communis*,—*Europeæ*, in Asia and South Europe, appears in commerce, in white pieces, of extraordinary bitterness and acidity; is a violent drastic purgative; recommended by de Haen, against the colliquative sweats of phthisis; but now rarely employed except in veterinary medicine. The other, *B. quercinus*,—*igniarius*, *agaric de chêne*,—*angulé*, *amadouvier*, F.,—*eisenschwamm*, *feuerschwamm*, G., touchwood *Boletus*, is the substance which supplies the *Amadou* or *Agarie*, of surgeons; employed for the suppression of hæmorrhage from minute vessels. It operates mechanically or as a simple absorbent; and possesses none of the astringent properties formerly attributed to it. See *Purton*, *Midland Flora*, vol. ii, p. 672.

AGE, s. m.,—*ætas*, f. L.,—alter, n. G.,—age: the measure of time elapsing between life and death;—presumed natural duration of life in an organized being;—a period of life characterized by a particular state of the organs.

AGEDOITE, s. f.: an immediate principle of vegetables, crystallizable in octahedrons; tasteless, containing azote; insoluble in water; soluble in the sulphuric and nitric acids; and exhaling, when triturated with potass, an ammoniacal odour. It exists in the juice of Liquorice.

AGENESIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, *γένεσις*, generation),—agenesis, f. L., sterility; not the impotence resulting from malformation of the sexual organs, nor from deficiency of the sexual appetite.

AGENT, s. m.,—agens, m. L.,—agent, m. G.,—agent: that which acts. *Exs.*—*morbifique*,—*délétère*, F., any agent or power by which organic action is injured or destroyed;—*hygiénique*,—*thérapeutique*, an agent whereby that action is maintained, or restored when injured;—*chimique*, any substance or power acting chemically on bodies.

AGERASIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, *γῆρας*, old age),—agerasia, insenscentia, f. L.: old age unattended by infirmity or complaint. *Vieillesse vigoureuse et verte*, F.,—*senectus vegeta*, L.,—ein munteres, kräftiges—grünendes—alter, G., a vigorous—green—old age.

AGEUSTIE, AGEUSTIE, s. f.,—*ἀγευστία*—ageustia, f. L.,—geschmacksmangel, m., fehler im sinne des geschmacks, G., *diminution* (or *abolition*) of the sense of taste.

AGGLUTINATIF, adj.,—glutinosus (*gluten*, glue),—leimend, G.,—agglutinative: that which sticks together, or attaches itself, like glue. The common court—and resin-plasters, employed to effect the immediate reunion of simple solutions of continuity, and bring into contact the lips of incised wounds, are familiar *agglutinative* applications,—*remèdes agglutinans*, F.,—*agglutinantia*, L.,—leimmittel, G.

AGGLUTINATION, s. f.,—agglutinatio, f. L. (*same*),—zusammenleimung, anheilung, f. G.,—agglutination: the action of *agglutinativesubstances*;—first grade of the adhesive process. AGGLUTINANT, adj.,—agglutinans, L.,—zusammenleimend, anheilend, G.,—agglutinant. AGGLUTINER, v. a., agglutinare,—zusammenleimen, anheilen, to agglutinate. *Ex.*—les lèvres d'une plaie, F.,—vulneris labia *agglutinantibus* conjungere, L.,—to stick together—to unite by adhesive applications—the lips of a wound.

AGHEUSTIE. See AGEUSTIE.

AGISSANT, adj.: a term applied to medicine in its therapeutic department.—Thus, when the physician employs active

measures requisite for the subduction of a disease, he is said to practice *la médecine agissante*: while, if he limit his exertions to the mere removal of those circumstances which may prevent its favourable termination, he is a follower of *la médecine expectante*. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with *energetic*. *Ex.* *remède agissant*, F., a medicinal remedy which operates in a *decisive* manner.

AGITATION, s. f.,—agitatio (*agere*, to act), jactitatio, f. L.,—unruhe, heftige bewegung, f. G.,—restlessness, agitation: the incessant movement of a patient in quest of an easy posture; inquietude of mind.

AGLACTATION. See ABLACTATION.

AGLIE, s. f.,—*ἀγλία*—aglia, f. L., a white cicatrix of the cornea.

AGLOSSIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue), aglossia, f. L.,—zungenlosigkeit, f. G.,?—*privation of the tongue*. AGLOSSE, adj., aglossus,—zungenlos,—tongueless.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*α*, *γλῶσσα*,—*στόμα*, mouth, *γράφω*, I describe),—aglossostomographia, f. L.,—die beschreibung eines mundes ohne zunge, G., the description of a mouth without a tongue.

AGNEAU, s. m.,—*ἀμνός*,—agnus, m. L., lamm, n. G.,—lamb: young of the sheep, *Ovis aries*. Chair d'agneau, F.,—caro agnina, L.,—lammfleisch, G., lamb's flesh.

AGNOIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, *γνώω*, I know, obs.), agnoia, f. L., unconsciousness: the condition of a sick man who recognizes neither object nor person around him.

AGNUS CASTUS, s. m.: a species of plant, native of south Europe, belonging to the genus *Vitex* (*Didynamia*, *angiosperm.*; *Verbenaceæ*), gatillier, m. F.,—keuschbaum, m. G.,—chaste-tree. The seeds of the *V. agnus castus*, aromatic and pungent, were supposed by the Greeks to exert a controlling influence over the ardours of the sexual passion. Hence the generic and specific names of the shrub. Subsequent experience, on the contrary, sanctions the inference that, in addition to a carminative and emmenagogue, they possess an aphrodisiac property.

AGONIE, s. f. (*ἀγών*, a conflict),—agonia, f. L.,—agonie, f., todeskampf, m. G.,—agony: the final struggle which precedes death. Also, a term employed to designate sterility,—sterilité, F.,—unfruchtbarkeit, G.,—particularly in the male subject, vel ex vitio membri virilis, vel seminis ipsius pravâ qualitate, vel defectu, L.

AGOUTI, s. m., in Zoology, *Chloromys* (*Cavia*) *aguti*,—ferkelkaninchen, n. G.,—agouti: an American quadruped, (Order *Digitata*, *glires*, Bl.; *Rongeurs*, Cuv.): nearly allied, in structure and habits to the guinea-pig and hare, with flesh resembling that of the rabbit. See Cuvier,

Regne Anim., v. i, p. 221; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 251.

AGREGÉ, adj.,—aggregatus, L. (*aggregare*, to assemble),—angehäuft, G.,—aggregate, gathered together: a term, in Botany, employed in several different significations, but more especially to designate those capitate or compound flowers, cujus flosculi singuli peculiari calici gaudent, omnes tamen communi perianthio, vel communi capite, continentur; as the different species of *Scabiosa*, Scabious, and *Echinops*, Globe-thistle. Some plants are also specifically distinguished by this term: *Calymenia aggregata*, aggr. umbrella-wort.

AGRESTE, adj.,—agrestis, L.,—wild, G. and Br.: an expression generally employed to characterize plants of spontaneous growth in *wild* and *uncultivated* situations. Some British plants so distinguished,—*Veronica* —, *Alopecurus agrestis*,—do not, however, as growing in cultivated grounds, strictly accord with such designation.

AGRIOTHYMIE, s. f. (ἄγριος, ferocious, θυμός, character),—agriothymia, insania ferrox, f. L.,—wilde gemüthsart, f.; wahnsinn mit mordgier, G.: a ferocious character of mind; insanity with disposition to murder. Swediaur has formed the disposition to acts of cruelty expressed by this term, into a genus of his class, *Paranoïæ*; and indicates three species: *A. ambitiosa*, the irrepressible desire which certain individuals experience, and too frequently indulge, for the subjugation or extermination of their own species;—*A. religiosa*, the diabolical rage which others evince for the destruction of those who profess a religion different from their own; and, lastly, *A. hydrophobica*, the desire of biting which exists in *Rabies*. By Gall and Spurzheim, the habitual manifestation of such a temper of mind has been ascribed to an excessive developement—and its exhibition as the phenomenon of a morbid state, to excitement, temporary or permanent,—of a certain portion of brain termed by them the organ of destructiveness.

AGRIPAUME, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Leonurus* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiata*),—Herzgespann, n. G.,—Motherwort; comprehending one British, and several European species. The former, *L. cardiaca*, common motherwort, was once employed in medicine, as a stimulant and sudorific.

AGRIPPA, s. m. (ἄγρᾱ, capture, πούς, foot),—Agrippa, m. L.: a term employed to designate—un enfant qui vient au monde par les pieds, F.,—ein kind das mit den füssen voraus kommt, G.—a child born with the feet (not the head) foremost; cujus nascendo non caput, sed pedes primi exierunt, L. From this circumstance,

various celebrated Romans, of antiquity, derived their surname: among others, Marcus *Agrippa*, of the family of Augustus; and Herodes *Agrippa*, son of the first Herod, King of the Jews.

AGRIUS, adj.: a term applied to one of the six species of the genus *Lichen*, (Order *Papula*), of Cutaneous diseases, enumerated and described by Willan. See Willan, *Cutan. Diseases*, p. 42; Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 10; Rayet, *Traité*, v. i, p. 574.

AGRYPNIE, s. f.—ἀγρυπνία —(α priv., ὕπνος, sleep),—agrypnia, f. L.,—schlaflosigkeit, f. G., sleeplessness, watchfulness. AGRYPNOCOMA, s. m. (same, and κῶμα, stupor),—agrypnocoma, L.: schlaflosigkeit mit grosser neigung zum schlaf, G.,—watchfulness alternating with drowsiness or stupor.

AIDOIAGRAPHE. See ÆDOIOGRAPHIE.

AIDOIALOGIE. See ÆDOIOLOGIE.

AIDOIATOMIE. See ÆDOIOTOMIE.

AIDOPSOPHIE. See ÆDOPSOPHIE.

AIGE, s. f.: a white speck, from a cicatrix of the cornea, in front of the pupil. Respecting the etymology and precise signification of this term, authors do not agree.

AIGILOPS. See ÆGILOPS.

AIGLE, s. m.,—ἄετς, —Aquila, m. L.,—Adler, G.,—Eagle: a sub-genus, in Ornithology, belonging to the genus, *Falco*, (Order *Accipitres*, Linn., *Rapaces*, Temm.) and constituting a distinct genus, *Aquila*, in the *Falconidæ*, of later writers. The sub-genus contains eight European species; three of these, *F. chrysætos*, *albicilla*, *haliaetus*,—British. Several products of the former, l'aigle royal—doré F.,—gold-adler, G.,—golden eagle, Br.,—particularly the bile and excrement, were employed medicinally by the ancients, and retained till lately in French practice. AIGLE DE MER: a species in Ichthyology, —Ἀλιόεπος,? —aquila marina, L.,—meeradler, G.,—sea-eagle, belonging to the genus *Raia*, Linn., —*Myliobatis*, Dum.—Ord. *Chondropteryg.* (à branchies fixes, Cuv.),—of cartilaginous fishes. This animal, *Raia aquila*, common in the Mediterranean, attains a very large size. Its flesh, hard, insipid, of unpleasant odour and indigestible, is eaten, when young, by the poor of south Europe.—The liver, voluminous and two-lobed, affords an agreeable aliment, and abounds in oil. The tail is armed with a serrated spine. With this, the animal strikes its prey, and, although it be the conductor of no venomous fluid, sometimes inflicts on man, a painful, ragged, and formidable wound. Another species, *R. (Trygon) pastinaca*, sting Ray, described as British, is furnished with like weapons on the tail and back. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 256, 269; and Turton's *Linnæus*, v. i, p.

927-8. AIGLE, s. f.,—αἰγλία,—aiglia, f. L.: synonymous with AIGE.

AIGRE, adj.,—acidus,—acerbus, austerrus, L.,—sauer, scharf, herbe, rauh, G.,—acid, sour, austere, rough. See ACERBE. Applied to a metal which breaks readily under the hammer, it is synonymous with *cassant*, *fragile*, F.,—*fragilis*, L.,—*zerbrechlich*, G.,—*fragile*, brittle. AIGREDOUX, adj.,—ex acerbo suavis, L.,—sauerlich-süss, G.,—sourish-sweet: a compound of sweet and acid or austere. AIGRELET, adj.: synonymous with ACIDULE.

AIGREMOINE, s. f.,—Agrimonia, f. L.,—Odermennig, m. G.,—Agrimony, Liverwort: a genus in Botany (*Dodecandria, digyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), comprehending one British and several exotic species. The leaves and roots of the former, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*,—*agrimonie*, *leberklette*, f. G., common Agrimony, have an astringent taste; but are now rarely employed except in popular medicine.

AIGRETTE, s. f.,—pappus, m. L.,—saamenkrone, G.,—in Botany, the little tuft or plume of hairs or scales which crowns the seeds of certain genera of plants, particularly those belonging to the great families of the *Compositæ* and *Valerianææ*.—This seed-crown is termed *pilose* (*hairy*),—*poilu*, F.,—*pilosus*, L.,—*haarig*, G.,—when composed of simple and non-ramified hairs, as in the *Thistles*;—*plumose*, (*feathery*),—*plumeux*, F.,—*plumosus*, L.,—*federartig*, G.,—when ramified on the sides, and presenting minute *plumes* as in the *Dandelion*;—*squamous* (*scaly*) *squameux*, F.,—*squamosus*, L.,—*schuppig*, G.,—when formed of minute scales, as in the *Sun-flower*; and *marginal*, Br., and F.,—*marginalis*, L.,—*am rande stehend*, G.,—when constituting, as in the genera *Anthemis* and *Matricaria*, a small membranous border on the summit of the seed.—The pappus is, moreover, called *sessile* (*sitting*),—*sessil*, F.,—*sessilis*, L.,—*ungestielt*, G.,—when the hairs composing it, are inserted *immediately* into the summit of the ovary, as in the *Artichoke*; and *stalked*, *stipité*, F.,—when supported on a stem or peduncle,—*stipes*, L.,—*stiel*, G.,—as in the *Dandelion*. AIGRETTÉ, adj., *papposus*, L.,—furnished with a seed-crown, or pappus.

AIGU, adj.,—ὀξύς,—*acutus*, *argutus*, L.,—*hitzig*, *heftig*, *spitzig*, *scharf*, G.,—*acute*, *active*, *severe*, *sharp*, *shrill*, *piercing*.—This term, in Medicine and Physics, has divers significations: 1. Applied to a morbid affection, of violent character and usually short duration, it is synonymous with *active*. Ex. Une maladie *aigue*, F.,—*morbus acutus*, L.,—eine *hitzige* krankheit, G.,—an *acute* or *active* disease: See ACTIF, and CHRONIQUE: 2.—to the de-

scription of pain,—synonymous with *severe*, *sharp*: Ex. Douleur *vive*,—*dolor acutus*,—ein *heftiger*—*scharfer*—*schmerz*,—a *severe*—*sharp*—*pain*: See DOULEUR: 3.—of visible forms and objects, it signifies *sharp*: Ex. Angle *aigu*,—*angulus acutus*,—ein *scharfer*—*spitziger*—*winkel*,—an *acute* angle; *Pointe aiguë*,—*cuspidata*,—ein *scharfe* spitze,—a *sharp* point: 4.—of impressions made by the voice of man or other animal on the organ of hearing, it implies *shrill*: Ex. Cri *aigu*,—*clamor argutus*,—ein *scharfes*—*durchdringendes*—*geschrey*, a *shrill*—*piercing*—*cry*. See CRI.

AIGUILLE, s. f.,—βελόνη, ῥαφίς,—*acus*, f. L.,—*nadel*, *nähnadel*, f. G.,—*needle*: an instrument in Surgery, composed of gold, silver, platina, or steel,—commonly the latter;—and of various figure and dimensions according to the purposes which it is destined to execute. The following is an enumeration of the different sorts of *needles* principally employed, and their varieties: 1. *Aiguille à acupuncture*, needle for acupuncture; 2. — *à cataracte*, cataract-needle, with its several varieties named after the surgeons by whom they have been invented or introduced; as — de Beer, — de Dupuytren, — de Græfe, — de Hey, — de Himly, — de Langenbeck, — de Scarpa, — de Schmidt, — de Siebold, — de Walther; 3. — *de fistule*, fistula-needle; 4. — *à inoculation*, inoculation-needle; 5. — *à ligature*, ligature-needle, with its varieties, — de Deschamps, — de Paape; 6. — *à seton*, seton-needle; 7. — *à suture*, needle for the suture of wounds. The needle may be straight, *droite*; curved, *courbe*; rounded, *arrondie*; flat, *plate*; triangular, *triangulaire*; furnished with a handle, *emmanchée*, protected by a sheath or canula, *engainée*, F. *Aiguille à appareil* is the common sewing-needle used in making bandages; — *aimantée*, *acus magnetica*, L.,—*magnetnadel*, G., the magnetic needle.

AIGUILLON, s. m.,—*aculeus*, m. L. (*acus*, a needle),—*stachel*, m. G.,—*prickle*: in Botany, the pointed process or appendage, with which the trunks or branches of certain plants are armed; which are attached to the epidermis without adhering to the wood, as in the Rose and Gooseberry-tree, and deciduous in the progress of age, not in culture. These circumstances serve to distinguish the *prickle* from the *spine* or *thorn*, a prolongation of the wood itself, not deciduous in age, and changing by culture, into a branch. See ANNEXE, EPINE. The *prickle* is either straight, *droit*, F.,—*rectus*, L.,—*gerade*, G.; or recurved, *recourbé*,—*recurvatus*,—rückwärts gekrümmt.

AIGUILLONÉ, adj., *aculeatus*, L.,—*stachelich*, G.,—*prickly*, armed with *prickles*.

AIL, s. m. (from the Celtic, *all*, acrid): a genus in Botany,—*Allium*, L. (*Hexandria*, *monogyn*; *Liliaceæ*,—*Asphodeleæ*),—Lauch, m. G.—Garlick; containing seven British and numerous exotic species, all edible. Also, a species in the same genus, *Allium sativum*, L.,—*σκόροδον*,—knoblauch, G., common garlick, a native of South Europe; but generally cultivated. Its bulb is composed of many smaller bulbs,—gous-ses d'ail, F.—In external application, it is rubefacient; and, roasted, forms an ingredient in suppurative poultices. Internally, stimulant, diuretic, and vermifuge, it enters into divers pharmaceutical preparations, especially the *vinaigre des quatre voleurs*, of the French. It is also largely consumed as an article of diet, in Southern France, Spain, and Moravia.

AILE, s. f.,—*πτερόν*,—*ala*, f. L.,—flügel, m. G.,—wing: in Zoology, the single or double pair of organs whereby some animals, as Birds and Insects, transport themselves through the air, from place to place. A few others, besides birds, belonging to the vertebrated Classes, as the Bat, *Vespertilio*, the Dragon, *Draco volans*, and the flying-fish, *Exocoetus volitans*, are furnished with wings, or expansions of membrane—organs which execute a similar, or nearly similar function. In *Draco*, it consists of a production of integument sustained on the six first false ribs which extend horizontally from the body; and, like that of the flying Squirrel, *Sciurus volans*, serves the animal for a parachute, rather than wing;—in *Exocoetus*, of an extraordinary development of the pectoral fin. In Anatomy, a part or appendage, situated, in pairs, on the sides of a pairless organ. *Evs. Aile du nez*, F.,—*ala nasi*, L.,—der nasenflügel, G.,—the wing, or lateral expansion, of the nostril in man, the *Quadrumanæ*, and some other animals;—*du sphénoïde*, F.,—*ala ossis sphenoidei*, L.,—flügel des keilbeines, G.,—wing of the sphenoid bone, constituting the *os alaire* (*os alare*, L.) ou *ptéréal*, *alar* or wing-like bone, of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

In Botany, the membranous expansion or border with which various products or organs of plants, as the seeds, are provided, and whereby such seeds, like those of the maple, *Acer*, are sustained in their dispersion through the air; also, the two lateral petals of papilionaceous flowers, as those of the Pea, and Bean or Vetch—*Pisum* and *Vicia*—tribe. **AILÉ**, adj.,—*alatus*, L.,—geflügelt, G.,—winged: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to the winged animals already enumerated: in Botany, to stems, petioles, seeds, or other organs of plants furnished with a membranous expansion; as the stem of great Mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*; the petiole of Orange, *Citrus au-*

rantium, and the seeds of Elm, *Ulmus campestris*, and Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*: and also, for specific designation, to certain species of plants, as oval-leaved Monkey-flower, *Mimulus alatus*. In Surgery, to an instrument, *Sonde ailée*, invented by Mery; which consists of an ordinary grooved staff furnished on the middle of the convex part, with a plate, concave below, for the protection of the bowel during the operation of dilating (*debridement*, F.) wounds of the belly complicated with intestinal protrusion, by a bistoury introduced along the groove. **AILEFORME**, adj.,—*alæformis*, L.,—flügelförmig, G.,—wing-shaped. **AILERETTE**, **AILETTE**, s. f., une petite aile, F.,—*ala parva*, L.,—ein kleiner flügel, G., a winglet or little wing.

AINE, s. f.,—*βουζών*,—*inguen*, n. L.,—schamleiste, f. G.,—groin: the oblique fold which separates the abdomen from the thigh. *Leistenbeule*, f. G., an *inguinal* abscess or bubo. See **BUBON**, **INGUINAL**.

AIR, s. m.,—*ἄēr*,—*aer*, m. L.,—luft, f. G.,—air: a term formerly applied, not only to the atmosphere, but to every description of gaseous fluid; now exclusively restricted to the former. Atmospheric *air*,—l'air atmosphérique, F.,—*aer atmosphericus*, L.,—die atmosphärische luft, G.,—a perfectly elastic, excessively mobile, transparent fluid, colourless, tasteless, ponderable, compressible, is composed of 79 parts of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen gas.

AIRAIN,—*aes*, n. L.,—*erz*, n. G.,—brass: an admixture of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony.

AIRELLE, s. f., a genus in Botany, *Vaccinium* (*Octandria*, *monogyn*.; *Ericææ*, *Vaccineæ*), Heidelbergere, f. G.,—Bleaberry, Whortleberry; containing several species with edible berries. The fruit of airelle myrtille, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, L.,—heidelbergstrauch, m. G.,—common bilberry, is much employed in domestic economy: its expressed juice affords a pleasant and refreshing beverage.

AIRIGNE. See **ERIGNE**.

AISSELLE, s. f.,—*μασχάλη*,—*axilla*, f. L.,—achselgrube, f. G.,—arm-pit: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the cavity, or hollow, situated beneath the shoulder-joint, formed by the margin of the *pectoralis major* muscle, anteriorly; posteriorly by that of the *latissimus dorsi*, and containing the axillary artery, vein, nerves, and lymphatic glands: in Botany, blatt—oder ast—achsel,—der winkel welchen die insertion eines blattes oder astes bildet, G.,—the angle formed by the insertion of a leaf or branch—into a branch or trunk. See **AXILLAIRE**.

AISTHÉSIE. See **AESTHÉSIE**.

AITIOLOGIE. See **ETIOLOGIE**.

AKINÉSIE. See **ACINÉSIE**.

ALB

AKOLOGIE. See ACOLOGIE.

ALAISE, ALAIZE. See ALÈZE.

ALALIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *λαλιᾶ*, speech), —mutitas, f., loquelæ defectus, m. L., —sprachlosigkeit, f., verlust der sprache, G., —mutism, dumbness, loss of speech. See APHONIE.

ALAMBIC, s. m. (*al*, augm., *ἄμβλιξ*, pot), alembicus, m. L., —destillirkolben, destillirhelm, m. G., —alembick: an apparatus employed in distillation; and usually consisting of four pieces, —the retort, *cucurbite*, f.; sand-bath, *baine-marie*, m.; head, *chapiteau*, m.; and worm, *serpentin*, m., F. See these different Articles.

ALANTINE, s. f. See INULINE.

ALBARA, ALBARAS, ALBAROS. See ALPHOS.

ALBÂTRE, s. m., —*ἀλάβαστρον*, —alabastrium, n. L., —alabaster, G. and Br., —*calcaire*, calcareous: a variety of carbonate of lime, in compact masses, beautifully white and semi-transparent. — *gypseux*, gypsous: a native variety of sulphate of lime, compact and susceptible of polish.

ALBINO, s. m. (*albus*, white), —albino: a term from the Spanish, employed to designate individuals of the human race attacked with *leucétiope*; who exhibit everywhere a *dead-white* tint of skin; have red eyes, weak vision, and with difficulty discern objects in open day. The albino variety is frequently displayed in the lower animals, as in the white mouse and rabbit.

ALBIPERLE, s. f.: a substance mixed with *adipocire*; discovered in a concretion of the abdominal parietes, by Moretti.

ALBOSE. See EPINYCTIDE.

ALBUGINÉ, adj., —albugineus, L. (*albus*, white), albugineous: an epithet applied to membranes distinguished by their *white* colour. *Exs.* Membrane *albuginée* de l'œil, F., —membrana *albuginea* (conjunctiva) oculi, L., das *weissen* augenhäutchen, G.; — — du testicule, —tunica *albug.* testis, —die eigene haut des hodens. The *albugineous* fibre, fibre *albuginée*, —white, hard, firm, elastic, and insensible, constitutes by its union in fasciculi, and its various disposition, different membranous expansions, as the periosteum, dura mater, sclerotica, the proper coverings of the kidney, spleen, testicle, —the sheaths of tendons, capsules and ligaments of joints, the tendons themselves, and fasciæ. ALBUGINEUX, adj., —albuginosus, L., —weisslich, G., albuginose: an epithet applied to every part of the animal body into the composition of which the *albugineous* fibre enters.

ALBUGO, s. f., (*same*) weisser augenfleck, G.: a *white* and perfectly opaque speck, which succeeds inflammation of the cornea; sometimes disappearing spontaneously, but ordinarily incurable. Synony-

ALC

mous with *Albula*. See NÉPHÉLION, LEUCOMA.

ALBUMEN, s. m.: a name given by Gærtner to the accessory body of the embryo existing in the grains of certain plants, —the *périsperme*, of Jussieu, and *endosperme*, of Richard, —eiweiss, n. G.

ALBUMINE, s. m., —albumen, n. L.: eiweisstoff, m.: eine dem weissen vom ey ähnliche substanz, G., a substance resembling (and in fact forming) the *white* of egg; fluid, transparent, colourless, insipid, heavier than, but soluble in, water; turning green the syrup of violets; coagulable by the action of fire and electricity which convert it into flakes, or a hard, white, coherent mass no longer soluble in water. Extensively diffused, almost invariably in combination with sub-carbonate of soda, through the animal economy. ALBUMINEUX, adj., —albuminosus, L., —albuminous: containing, or exhibiting the characters of, *albumen*.

ALCALESCENCE, s. f., —alcalescentia, f. L., —alkalescence: the development of *alkaline* properties in a body not previously exhibiting them. ALCALESCENT, adj., alcalescens, L., alkalescent: an epithet applied to such bodies.

ALCALI, s. m., —alkali, alkali, L.; G., and Br. (*al*, augm., —*kali*, the marine plant furnishing soda). From this plant, the name was extended to the product of its incineration, and to all the substances endowed with similar properties. Formerly eight distinct alkalis only were known: of these, seven have since proved to be metallic oxides: the eighth — ammonia — is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen. To these, several new substances, obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and distinguished from the preceding, by the title of *organic alkalis*, have lately been added; as aconitine, atropine, brucine, and others. The researches of modern chemistry are constantly adding to their number. Like the mineral alkalis, they turn green the syrup of violets, and form salts with various acids: but they are, for the most part, completely or nearly insoluble; and they vary greatly in taste. The terms, *alkali fixe*, fixed alkali, and — *volatil*, volatile alkali, were heretofore applied, the former to *potass* and *soda*; the latter, to *ammonia*. *Potass* and *soda* were, moreover, from their apparently different origins, respectively distinguished by the epithets *végétal*, and *minéral*. ALCALIGENÉ, adj., (alkali, —and *γίνομαι*, I engender), —alkaligenus, L., —alkaligenous: a name given by some chemists, to nitrogen. ALCALIN, adj., —alkalinus, L., —alkalisch, kalisch, G., —alkaline.

ALCALIMÈTRE, s. m. (*same*, —and *μέτρον*, measure), —alcalimetrum, n. L., —alkali-

meter: an instrument for *measuring* the precise quantity of *alkali* contained in the soda or the potass of commerce, by that of the sulphuric acid requisite for the saturation of a given weight of these substances.

ALCALINITÉ, s. f.,—alcalinitas, s. f.: the disposition to assume the characteristic properties of an *alkali*. ALCALIZATION, s. f.,—alkalization: the process by which a body acquires these properties.

ALCHIMIE, s. f. (*al*, augm., *chimia*, chemistry),—alchemia, f. L.,—alchemie, f. G.,—alchemy: die vermeintliche goldmacherkunst, G., the pretended (chimerical) art of making gold;—illa Chymiae pars quæ agit de metallorum transmutatione, L.; das suchen und finden des steins der weisen, G., the search after, and discovery of, the philosopher's stone. ALCHIMISTE, s. m., alchimista, m. L., alchymist, goldmacher, m. G., an adept—a practitioner—in *Alchemy*.

ALCOOL, ALCOHOL, s. m., spiritus vini, m. L.,—weingeist, m. G.,—alcohol, spirits of wine: a product of art resulting from the fermentation of sugar, and requiring successive distillations to obtain it in a state of purity. It is the active ingredient of all fermented liquors, one of the most powerful diffusible stimulants, and extensively employed in medicine, domestic economy, and the arts. Highly concentrated, it operates upon the animal economy as a corrosive poison; and, when frequently or habitually abused, even in a state of dilution, is a prolific source of human infirmity, degradation, guilt, and wretchedness. ALCOOLIQUE, adj., alcoholicus, L., alcoholisch, G.,—alcoholic, spirituous: containing *alcohol*.

ALCOOLAT, s. m., alcoholatus, m. L.: a liquid composed of alcohol and any volatile principle: prepared by maceration of aromatic substances in *alcohol*, and subsequent distillation: synonymous with the *spirituous* distilled water—l' eau distillée *spiritueuse*—of the older British and French pharmaceutical formulæ, and with the distilled *Spirits*—as the *Spiritus Cinnamon*i—of the modern *Edinburgh* and *London Dispensatories*.

ALCOOLATIF, s. m.: an *alcoholic* liniment, lotion, or other *spirituous* remedy.

ALCOOLATURE, s. f.: an *alcoholic* or *spirituous* tincture.

ALCOOLISATION, s. f.,—alcoholisatio, L.,—alcoholisirung, f. G.,—alcoholization: the development in a liquid, of the characteristic properties of *alcohol*. ALCOOLISÉ, adj.,—alcoholisatus, L.,—alcoholized: an epithet applied to fluids wherein *alcohol* is developed or contained.

ALCOOLOMETRE, s. m. (*alcool*,—and μέτρον, measure),—alcoholometrum, n. L.:

an instrument whereby to determine the absolute *quantity* of *alcohol* contained in one hundred parts of a mixture of that fluid and water.

ALCORNOCQUE, s. m.,—cortex alcornoque, L.,—alcornoc, alcornoque-rind, G.:—the bark of an unknown South American tree lately introduced into Europe; and eulogized as a specific for pulmonary phthisis: it is two or three lines thick; of a reddish colour, cinchona-like smell, and astringent and slightly bitter taste. Supposed, by some, to be the bark of a young cork-tree; but referred by a German writer, to the *Alchornea latifolia*, of Willdenow. See Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, b. i, p. 120. The *Germans* employ this bark in the form of *Extract*,—Alcornoc-Extract, Extractum cabarro alcoronoco.

ALCYON, la salangane,—*Hirundo esculenta*, L.,—Java or esculent Swallow: a species, in Ornithology, belonging to the Swallow genus (Ord., *Passeres*); indigenous in Cochin-China and the Philippine and Molluca Islands. The nest which this bird constructs with a whitish gelatinous substance secreted by the *cryptæ* of the lower part of the gullet and crop, constitutes, among the Chinese, a highly valued and expensive article of diet; and possesses exceedingly nutritious properties. See Turton's *Linnaeus*, v. i, p. 628; Rennie, *Archit. of Birds*, p. 288.

ALÉNÉ, adj.,—subulatus, L.,—pfriemenförmig, G.,—subulate, awl-shaped: a term, in Botany, applied to any part of a plant, narrow, hard, and pointed; as the *leaves* of common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*.

ALEXIPHARMAQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀλέξω, I repel, φάρμακον, poison),—alexipharmaeus, alexipharmaeus, L.,—ein gegengift, ein mittel gegen gift, n.; als gegengift dienend, G.,—a counter-poison, antidote, a remedy *against* poison; alexipharmic, operating as a remedy *against* poison introduced into the system.

ALEXIPYRÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*,—and πυρετός, fever),—alexipyreticus, alexipyreticum, L.,—fiebersmittel, n.; gegen das fieber helfend, G.,—fever-medicine, a remedy *against* fever; febrifuge, operating as a remedy *against* fever.

ALEXITÈRE, s. m. and adj.,—ἀλεξήτηριον, ἀλεξήτηρ,—alexiterium, n. L., an external antidote,—contre-poison externe, F.:—a remedy, particularly against infectious and contagious diseases, ein hülfs—rettungs—mittel, besonders gegen ansteckende krankheiten, G.

ALÈZE, s. f. (ἀλέξω, I preserve): a piece of linen, many times folded; and drawn under a patient for the preservation of cleanliness in his person and bed.

ALGIDE, adj.,—algidus, L. (*algor*, cold),—schr—eisig—kalt, G.: a term applied

to intermittent fevers characterized by a continued *ice-like coldness* of the surface.

ALGUES, s. f.,—*Algæ*, f. L., pl. (Algae, F., *Alga*, L., sing.,—*Φύκος θαλάσσιος*,—Meer-grass, n. G.,—Seaweed): the title given, in Botany, to the 6th Order in the latest arrangement of Class *Cryptogamia*. It comprehends numerous species of marine and fresh-water plants, floating or attached, which differ widely in form, colour, and texture. "The seeds or sporules consist of minute granules, internal, clustered or scattered, or imbedded in tubercles—peculiar processes arising from the frond." Nothing analogous to the stamens of phænogamous plants, exists in the *Algæ*. Some of the apparently least perfect of them approach so nearly in structure to the lower individuals of the animal creation, that it is impossible to draw a precise line of distinction between them.

The *Algæ* are applicable to divers useful purposes in domestic and rural economy, in medicine, and the arts. Many species, as *Iridæa edulis*, *Ulva lactuca*, and *Rhodomenia palmata*, are edible—some of them accounted great delicacies. *Chondrus crispus*, when bleached, is employed, by the Irish, as a substitute for Isinglass in the composition of *blanc-mange*; and the edible nest of the Salangane (see **ALCYON**) is by some, said to be composed principally of a sea-weed.—Cattle, at certain seasons of the year, devour the sea-weed with avidity; and it is largely employed as a manure for land in the vicinity of the coast.—The marine *Algæ* furnish Iodine; and two species, *Acanthaphora muscoides* and *Gigartina Helminthochorton*, are employed, in Medicine, as anthelmintics.—The value of the *Algæ* in the manufacture of kelp is notorious.

The *British Algæ* are now distributed by Hooker into 4 Divisions, comprehending 25 Tribes, and 112 Genera. The *European Algæ* have been described and illustrated by Agardh, a Swedish professor (See, in addition to his other works, *Icones Algarum Europæarum*, now in course of publication): the *British*, generally, by Hooker, *English Flora*, vol. v., part i; Loudon, *Encycl. of Plants*, p. 924;—*partially*, by Turner, *Historia Fucorum*; Dillwyn, *British Confervæ*; and Greville, *Algæ Britannicæ Inarticulatæ*.

ALHAGI, or *Agul*, s. m.: a name given by the Arabs, to a sort of *Manna* which exudes spontaneously from a thorny shrub growing in Syria and Persia, *Hedysarum alhagi*, (*Diadelpia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), and concretes in yellow drops. It is less purgative than Calabrian manna; is eaten by the erratic tribes of the deserts; and supposed, by some authors, to have formed the food of the

Israelites in their passage across the wilderness.

ALHANDAL, s. f.: the Arabic name of *Colocynth*. Hence the term *trochisques d' alhandal*, F.,—*trochisci alhandal*, L.,—*Koloquinkugeln*, f. G.,—*Colocynth troches*.

ALIBILE, adj. (*alo*, I nourish),—*nahrend*, *nahrhaft*, G.,—*alible*: synonymous with *Nutritif*.

ALIBOUFIER, s. m., a genus in Botany, *Styrax*, (*Decandria*, *monogyn*; *Ebenaceæ*), L., *Storax*, G. and Br.; comprehending four exotic species. From two of these, valuable medicinal substances are obtained,—*Benzoin*, from *S. Benzoin*; and *Storax*, from *S. officinale*. See **BENJOIN**, and **STYRAX**.

ALIÉNATION, s. f.,—*alienatio*, f. L. (*ali-enare*, to alienate,—to estrange): *aliénation d' esprit*,—*mentale*, F., *alienatio mentis*, *delirium*, L.,—*verrückung des verstandes*, f., *wahnsinn*, m. G.,—*alienation of mind*, *madness*. See **FOLIE**. **ALIÉNÉ**, adj. *alienatus*, L.: a person mentally deranged. See **FOU**.

ALIMENT, s. m.,—*alimentum*, n. L., (*alo*, I nourish),—*τροφή*,—*nahrung*, *speise*, f. G.,—*aliment*, *food*: any substance, solid or liquid, which, when introduced into the digestive passages—*alimentary canal*,—may, after having been subjected to the requisite processes, furnish materials for the renovation or increase of the various organs. **ALIMENTAIRE**, adj.,—*alimentarius*, L.,—*zur speise gehörig*, G.,—*alimentary*: belonging to, or destined to serve as, *aliment*. **ALIMENTEUX**, adj.,—*alens*, L.,—*nahrhaft*, *nahrung gebend*, G.,—*alimantal*, *nutritious*, affording *nourishment*.

ALIMENTATION, s. f.,—*alimentatio*, f. L.,—*alimentation*: assimilation of food; sort of food employed.

ALIPTIQUE, s. f. (*ἀλείψω*, I anoint): the art of rubbing and *anointing* the human body to promote a soft and healthy condition of skin,—a branch of ancient medicine unfortunately fallen into disuse in modern practice. **ALIPTE**, s. m.,—*ἀλείπτης*,—*alip-ta*, *alip-tes*, *unctor*, m., *vocabatur olim ille qui athletas inungebat*, L., the man who *anointed* the *athletæ* or *wrestlers* was formerly so called,—*salbmeister*, *salbbader*, m. G.,—*der slave*, bei den Griechen und Römern, der seinen herrn nach dem bade *salben* musste,—the slave, among the Greeks and Romans, whose office it was to *anoint* his master after bathing.

ALISMA, s., *Plantain d' eau*—*ἄλισμα*,—a genus in Botany, *Alisma* (*Hexandria*, *monogyn*; *Alismaceæ*),—*Froschlöffel*, m. G., *Water Plantain*; containing five British and a few exotic species. The root of one of the former, *A. plantago*, L.,—*grosser froschlöffel*, G., *greater water-*

plantain, common in ditches and the borders of ponds and rivers, has been employed as a specific for hydrophobia, especially in Russia.

ALITÉ, adj., lecto affixus, L.,—bettlägerig, G.,—confined to bed, bed-ridden.—ALITER (se), v., lecto se ponere, L.,—bettlägerig werden, G.,—to take to bed,—to become bed-ridden.

ALKEKENGİ, s. m.: a species of plant, belonging to the genus *Physalis* (*Pentandria, monogyn*; *Solanææ*),—Coqueret, m. F.,—Judenkirsche, f. G., Winter Cherry. The fine, scarlet, cherry-like fruit of this plant, *Physalis alkekengi*, common winter cherry,—a native of South Europe,—contained in a large, inflated, bladder-like calyx, has a slightly acid and bitterish taste; possesses diuretic properties, and is commonly eaten in Spain, Switzerland, and Germany.

ALLAITEMENT, s. m.,—lactatus, m. L. (*lacto*, I suckle),—saugen, n. G.,—suckling: the act of nourishing young animals with milk. This act is termed maternal, *maternel*, F., when performed by the mother herself; strange, *étranger*, or mercenary, *mercenaire*, when left to a stranger or hiring nurse; and artificial, *artificiel*, when the milk is administered by means of a sponge, bottle, or other instrument. ALLAITER, v. a., donner la mamelle,—lactare, L.,—saugen, zu saugen geben, G.,—to suckle, to give suck.

ALLANTOÏDE, s. f. (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, εἶδος, resemblance),—allantois, membrana—tunica—allantoïdes,—urinaria,—farcinialis, L.,—wursthäutchen, f. G.,—allantois: a thin, vesicular, transparent, white membrane, destitute of vessels; which exists between the amnion and chorion in the foetus of certain quadrupeds and the *Cetacea*. It has a connection, by means of the urachus, with the urinary bladder; and contains a watery fluid which has, therefore, been regarded as urine. In the *Bisulca* (*Ruminantia*) and pig, it is *sausage-shaped*—hence the term *allantois*;—in the hare, rabbit, and guinea-pig, flask-shaped; oval, in the pole-cat. In the *Solidungula* (*Solipeda*), it covers the whole internal surface of the chorion, and consequently includes the amnion with the contained foal. It does not exist in man, the *Quadruman*, and hedge-hog; in the latter animal, in the dog, cat, and some others, it is replaced by a peculiar membrane (*tunica erythroides*) occupying the same situation, yet not connected by an urachus with the fundus of the bladder. (See ERYTHROÏDE). The uses of the Allantois are utterly unknown. See *Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie*, von Blumenbach, p. 516—Lawrence's *Translation*, p. 467; and Coulson's *Edition*, p. 360.

ALLÉLUIA, s. f.: the vulgar name of *Oxalis acetosella*,—weisser Sauerklee, m. G.,—Wood-sorrel. See OSEILLE.

ALLIAGE, s. m., alligatio, metallorum permixtio, f. L.,—vermischung durch schmelzen, G.,—admixture by fusion,—of a metal with one or more others.

ALLIAIRE, s. f.,—alliaria, L. (*allium*, garlick): the specific name of a plant belonging to the genus Treacle-mustard, *Erisimum*. See VELAR. The *E. alliaria*,—knoblauchkraut, n., ramschelwurz, f. G.,—garlick treacle-mustard, common under hedges, and flowering in May, emits, when bruised, a powerful alliaceous smell; and is diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, and expectorant.

ALLIANCE. See ACCOUPLEMENT.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIE, s. f. (ἀλλότριος, strange, φάγω, I devour),—allotriophagia, f., desiderium insolita et non nutrientia devorandi, L.,—die krankhafte begierde, fremdartige gewöhnlich für ungeniessbar gehaltene dinge zu verzehren, G.,—the desire,—the morbid longing,—to devour extraordinary substances commonly regarded as inedible,—innutritious, or even hurtful; for instance, chalk, coal, leather.

ALOËS, s. m.,—ἀλόη, —aloe, L. and G.,—aloes: an extracto-resinous substance, the inspissated juice obtained from the leaves of several species of the genus *Aloe* (*Hexandria, monogyn*; *Hemerocallææ*). Three principal varieties are distinguished in commerce: 1. *Aloës soccotrin*,—Aloe soccotrina, Aloës spicatae Extractum, L.,—sokotrinische aloë, G.,—socotrine aloes, extract of spiked aloë,—the product of *A. perfoliata*, *spicata*, and other species or varieties of the plant: so named because originally obtained from *Socotra*, an island in the gulph of Arabia; and said to be composed of about two thirds of extractive, and one third resin. 2. *Aloës hépatique*, aloë hepatica, barbadensis, L.,—leberaloe, G.,—hepatic or Barbadoes aloes; which derives its name from its liver colour; is obtained from the *A. vulgaris*; and consists of about 52 parts of extractive, 42 of resin, and 6 of an insoluble matter: and 3. *Aloës caballin*,—aloe caballina, L.,—rossaloe, G.,—horse or fetid aloes, ostensibly procured from *A. Guineensis*, but probably an artificial product from the refuse of the preceding species or varieties; far less pure than them; and used exclusively, as the name implies, in veterinary medicine. The *French* and *German* *Officinal Preparations of Aloes* are a Watery Extract, Extractum Aloës Aquâ paratum,—wässeriges Aloe-extract; and a simple Tincture, Tinctura de Aloë,—Aloetinctur. In addition to these, the *French* have a Tinctura de Aloë composita (*Elixir de longue-vie*) and divers

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Pills: Pilulæ de Aloë et Cambogiâ;—et fetidis;—et Kinakinâ;—et Myrrhâ;—ex Aloe et Sapone. ALOËTIQUE, adj.,—aloe-ticus, L.: a term applied to every medicine which consists principally of *Aloes*—jede medicin die hauptsächlich aus *Aloe* besteht, G.

ALOGOTROPHIE, s. f. (ἄλογος, disproportionate, τροφή, nutrition), alogotrophia, f. L.,—die unverhältnissmässige ernahrung (uebernahrung) eines theils, G.,—the disproportionate nutrition (excessive growth—hypertrophy) of a part,—or organ.

ALONGÉ, adj.,—elongatus, L.,—verlängert, G.,—elongated, lengthened: a term applied, in Anatomy, to that prominence on the inferior surface of the encephalon which forms the commencement of the spinal cord,—moelle *alongée*, F.,—medulla *oblongata*, L.,—verlängerte mark, G.: in Botany, to parts of plants which exhibit an unusually *lengthened* figure; as the *elongated* peduncles of *Canna gigantea*.

ALONGEMENT, s. m.,—elongatio, f. L., verlängern, f. G.: the increase of length in a part; as *elongation* of the lower limb in certain dislocations and diseases of the hip-joint.

ALOPECIE, s. f.,—ἀλωπεκία, (ἀλώπηξ, the fox, frequently suffering from a like affection),—alopecia, f. L.,—fuchsraude, f., ausfallung der haare wegen flechten, G., falling of the hair consequent on tinea,—or other morbid affection,—morbid denudation,—of the hairy scalp.

ALOSE, s. f.,—θρίσσα, —alosa, f. L.,—alse, schade, f., mutterhäring, m. G., shad, mother of herrings: a species of salt-water fish, belonging to the genus *Clupea*, Order, *Abdominales*, Linn.; *Malacopterygiens*, *abdominaux*, Cuv.) edible like its congener, the herring; but remarkably full of small bones; whence its name in the Greek, (θρίσσοι, full of hairs). The modern Greeks call the shad φρίσσα.

ALOUETTE, s. f.,—κορυδαλός, —Alauda, f. L.,—Lerche, f. G.,—Lark: a genus in Ornithology (Ord. *Passeres*, Lin.; *Passereaux*, *conirostres*, Cuv.), comprizing two British, and several exotic, species. The flesh of the two former—*Alouette des champs*, and — *des bois*,—*Alauda arvensis*, et *arborea*,—feldlerche und waldlerche,—skylark and wood-lark,—affords, when well fed and in season, a delicate, digestible, and nutritious article of diet.

ALPHOS, s. m. (ἄλφος, white): a term applied to one of the species of the genus *Lepra*, in Willan's arrangement of Cutaneous Diseases. See LÈPRE.

ALTÉRANT, s. m., and adj.,—ἄλλοιωτικός, —alterans, L.,—an alterative; alterative: a medicine, or term applied to any medicine, which operates on the system without provoking evacuations of any

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kind: in the language of the ancient schools, medicamentum quod prava humores *alterat* et purificat, L.,—arzneymittel das verdorbene säfte *verändert* und verbessert, G., a medicine or remedy which *alters* and purifies the depraved and vitiated humours: also a term in French, synonymous with διψητικός, —siticulosus, L.; and applied to any *thirst-exciting* (*durst-erwekend*, G.) substance.

ALTÉRATION, s. f.,—alteratio, f. L.,—veränderung, f. G.,—alteration, change for the worse; the action of *alterative* remedies; (in French)—of substances *exciting thirst*. ALTÉRÉ, adj.,—depravatus, vitiat, L.,—verdorben, G.,—altered, depraved, vitiated.

ALTÉRER, v. a.,—alterare, L.,—verderben, G., to alter, to modify in an unfavourable manner: in French, causer la soif,—sitim provocare, L.,—to provoke thirst. ALTÉRER (s'), v. n., corrumpi, L.,—to be vitiated, to undergo an alteration for the worse.

ALTERNE, adj.,—alternus, L.,—abwechselnd, G.,—alternate: a term, in Botany, applied to parts of a plant situated *alternately* on both sides of an axis; as the twigs and leaves of the lime-tree, *Tilia Europæa*. Petals are also said to be *alternate* when they correspond with the incisions or slits by which the calyx is divided into a certain number of lobes or teeth.—ALTERNATI-PENNÉ, adj.: a term employed to designate a pinnated leaf,—folium pinnatum, L.,—ein gefiedertes blatt, G., of which the leaflets, foliola, —die blättchen,—are situated *alternately* on a common petiole or footstalk.

ALTHÆA, s. f.,—Guimauve, f. F.,—Eibisch, m. G.,—Marsh-Mallow: a genus in Botany (*Monadelphica*, *polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*), comprizing one British and many exotic species. The root and leaves of *A. officinalis*, —ἄλθαία, —common marsh-mallow (racine—feuilles de guimauve, F., —radix—folia Althææ, L.,—eibischwurzel, althäwurzel, f., eibischblätter, n. G.), abound in mucilage, and consequently possess emollient properties. They are much employed in popular medicine; and constitute the principal ingredient, or basis, of various preparations admitted into the British and foreign Pharmacopœia; as Syrupus Althææ, L.,—eibischsyrop, G.,—syrup of marsh-mallow,—and unguentum de Althæâ, —eibischsalbe,—ointment of the same. See GUIMAUVE.

ALUINE, s. f. See ABSINTHE.

ALUMINE, s. f., oxide d' *aluminium*, —alumina, f. L.,—aluminium-oxyd, G., —alumina, oxide of aluminum: a white powder, soft to the touch, adhering to the tongue, inodorous and nearly tasteless. A compound of aluminum and oxygen, it

is insoluble in water; but absorbs largely that fluid, and forms with it a white and pulverulent hydrate. It is soluble in potass, soda, and ammonia; combines with most of the acids, and forms with them, compounds of a sweetish styptic taste. It exists commonly in nature, even in a state of purity; and constitutes the basis of clays, boles, mica, and various other mineral substances.

ALUMINIUM, s. m.,—aluminium, G.,—aluminum: the metal, of which alumina is an oxide,—the metallic base of *alumina*.

ALUN, s. m., *sur-sulfate d' alumine et de potasse*,—alumen, n., alumen crudum, sulphas acidus aluminæ et potassæ purus, sulphas aluminæ, supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ,—argillæ alcalisatæ, L.,—alaun, n., roher—gemeineralalun, schwefelsaures aluminium-oxyd, G.,—alum, crude, common alum, sulphate of alumina, super-sulphate of alumina and potass. A powerful astringent, it enters into various *Officinal Preparations*, both for external and internal employment; as *Liquor aluminis compositus*, L.,—Bate's alaunwasser, G.?—compound solution of alum, of the London,—and the *Pulvis sulphat. aluminæ comp.*, *pulvis stypticus*, L.,—kinoalaun zusammenziehendes (styptisches) pulver, G.,—compound powder of sulphate of alumine, restringent powder, styptic powder, of the Edinburgh—Dispensatory.—Two varieties of this salt,—sulphate of alumina and ammonia, and of alumina, potass, and ammonia,—are met with in commerce. *Alun calciné*,—sulphate d' alumine sec, F.,—alumen exsiccatum, usum, sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum, L.,—gebrannte alaun, G.,—dried, burnt alum,—alum deprived of its water of crystallization by exposure to a strong heat, and afterwards pulverized—is employed externally as an escharotic; internally, eulogized as a remedy for colic. *Alun de roche*, rock alum.

ALUNER, v. a.,—to impregnate a body with *alum* by immersion in an aqueous solution of this salt, or by other process.—ALUNATION, s. f.: the process whereby such impregnation is accomplished.

ALVEOLE, s. m.,—alveolus, locus, m. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—in Anatomy, a socket or cavity. *Alveoli dentium*—*alveoles* des dents, F.,—*zahnhöhlen*, *zahnladen*, G.,—*utriusque maxillæ cavitates sunt quibus dentes per gomphosin inseruntur*, L., the *alveoli* or teeth-sockets are cavities of either jaw in which the teeth are inserted by Gomphosis (immoveable articulation). ALVEOLAIRE, adj.,—alveolaris, L., zur zahnhöhle gehörig, G.,—alveolar, belonging, or relating, to the sockets of the teeth: *Ex. Arcade alveolaire de la mâchoire supérieure*—*inférieure*, F.,—processus—arcus,—*al-*

veolaris maxillæ superioris—*inferioris*, L.,—*zahnhöhlenfortsatz* des oberkiefers—*unterkiefers*, G.,—*alveolar process*—arch—of the upper and lower jaw-bone.

ALVEOLÉ, adj.,—alveolatus, L.,—zahnfächrig, G.,—alveolated: a term, in Botany, applied to the receptacles of plants, exhibiting cavities disposed in regular order, like the *alveoli* of the teeth, or cells of the honey-comb; in which the base of the flower is inserted, and the seed subsequently contained: as the receptacle of *Onoropodium acanthium*, cotton-thistle, and various other syngenesious plants. See RECEPTACLE.

ALVEO-LABIAL, adj.: the name given by Chaussier, to the *Buccinator* muscle.—See BUCCINATEUR.

ALVIN, adj.,—alvinus, L. (*alvus*, belly),—zum bauche—zu den eingeweiden—zum darmkanal—gehörig, G.,—alvine, intestinal: belonging (or relating) to the belly—to the bowels—the intestinal canal:—*Ex. Dejections alvines*, F.,—*dejectiones alvinæ*, L.,—*stuhl gange*, G.,—*alvine* or intestinal evacuations.

ALYPON, s. m.,—*ἄλυπον*:—a species in Botany, which belongs to the genus *Globularia* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*; *Globularinæ*), *G. alypon*, three-toothed *Globularia*, or mad-wort; grows on the rocks bordering on the Mediterranean. Its leaves, acrid and disagreeable, operate as a drastic purgative: *Frutex terribilis*, turbith album, L.,—*turbith végétal*, F.,—and gut-wort, Br.,—of the older writers.

ALYSME, s. m., inquietude, anxiété,—*ἄλυσμός* (*ἄλλω*, I am agitated),—alysmus, m., anxietas, f. L.,—unruhe, beänstigung, f. G., restlessness, anxiety. Swediaur has made it a genus of diseases.

AMADOU, s. m.,—agaricum, igniarium, n. L.,—agaric (of surgeons). AMADOU-VIER, s. m.,—*agaric de chêne*: the name of the plant, *Boletus igniarius*, L.,—feuerschwamm, eisenschwamm, m. G.,—from which *agaric* is prepared. See AGARIC.

AMAIGRISSEMENT, s. m.,—macies, maceratio, f. L.,—abmagerung, abzehrung, f. G.,—emaciation: wasting of the flesh; the condition of a person who has lost, or is losing, flesh.

AMALGAMATION, s. f. (*ἄμα*, together, *γαμέω*, I unite),—amalgamatio, f. L.,—verquicken, n. G.,—amalgamation: a process, in Metallurgy, which consists in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores by means of mercury. AMALGAME, s. m.,—amalgama, n. L.,—amalgam, G. and E.: the combination of mercury with one or more metals. AMALGAMER, v. a.,—amalgamiren, G.,—to amalgamate: das quecksilber mit andern metallen vermischen, G.,—mercurium cum aliis miscere metallis, L.

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AMANDE, s. f., — *πυρήν*, — nucleus, m. L., — kern, m. G., — kernel: in common language, a term applied to every fruit contained in the interior of a shell: in Botany, to the part of the seed immediately covered by its proper integument, or epispermis. Sometimes, the kernel is formed of a single body, the embryo, which, at the moment of germination, expands, is developed, and constitutes the young plant; as in the haricot, *Phaseolus vulgaris*: or it may consist, as in the Castor-oil-plant, *Ricinus communis*, of the embryo or essential part, and of an accessory body, the endosperm, which does not increase during germination, and is finally absorbed. See **ENDOSPERME**. Also, the French term for the fruit (*αμυγδάλη*, — amygdala, f., amygdalus, m. L., — mandel, f. G.) of the **AMANDIER**, s. m., *Amygdalus communis*, L. (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), mandelbaum, m. G., — almond tree, a native of the East, but universally cultivated in the temperate regions of Europe. There are two principal varieties of the almond: — the *sweet*, amande douce, F., — amygdala dulcis, L., — süß mandel, G.; and the *bitter*, amande amère, — amygdala amara, — bitter mandel. The unpleasant flavour of the latter results from the presence of hydrocyanic acid. Both varieties yield abundantly, on expression, a very fine oil, — huile d' amandes, F., — oleum amygdalæ, L., — mandelöl, G., — extensively employed for pharmaceutical purposes. Another common *Official Preparation* of the almond is the *Emulsion*, — Amandé, lait d' amande, F., — lac — mistura — emulsio amygdalæ, L., — mandelmilch, G. In addition to it, the *French* have divers other emulsions of which this constitutes the bulk: See **EMULSION**: and the *Germans*, an oily emulsion, — oelichte mandelmilch, — emulsio amygdalæ oleosa, L.; a *Syrup*, — mandelsyrup, — syrupus amygdalinus, L.; a *Paste* and *Bran*, — mandelseife, — mandelkleien, — pasta — furfur — amygdalarum, L.; and a *Concentrated Water* of bitter almonds, — concentrirtes bittermandeln-wasser, — aqua amygdalarum amar. concentrata, L.; of which hydrocyanic acid obviously forms the active principle. In common, and even professional language, the tonsil, — *ἀντίς*, *παρίσθμιον*, — tonsilla, L., is also termed, amygdale, F., — amygdala, L., — ohrenmandel, G., — almond of the ear. See **AMYGDALE**.

AMANITA, s. m., Oronge, — *Αμανίτης* — *Amanita*, f. L.: a genus in Botany (*Cryptogamia, fungi*), comprizing several edible, but, for the most part, *poisonous*, plants, formerly ranged under *Agaricus*. See **AGARIC**. The genus, — a sub-genus in Loudons *Encyclopedia*, p. 986, — contains, according to French writers, all those spe-

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cies of agaric whose stem, or pedicle, is tumid at the base; and which are completely enclosed in a *volva* previously to their perfect developement. This definition will include, in addition to the *A. muscaria* and *nivalis*, of Greville, his *Agaricus bulbosus*, and several other bulbous-stemmed fungi. Greville, on the other hand (*Scott. Cryptog. Flora*, v. i, pl. 18, — 54), restricts his genus *Amanita* to species whose cap is “furnished with a stem and *volva* (wrapper), and bears on its inferior surface straight sporuliferous *lamellæ* (gills). Stem either with a ring-like veil, or naked.” See also **ORONGE**.

AMARANTHACÉES, s. m., — *Amaranthaceæ*, L., — a natural Order, in Botany, comprizing dicotyledonous, apetalous, and generally herbaceous plants. In some countries, the leaves of several species of *Amarantus*, — *Ἀμάραντος*, — *Amaranthe*, F., — Sammetblume, G., — Velvet-flower, one of the principal genera, are eaten boiled like spinach.

AMARINITE, s. f.: the generic name applied to a certain number of the immediate principles of vegetables; composed of carbon united with hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions requisite to form water; they are all solid, crystalline, bitter, inodorous, deliquescent, soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

AMAUROSE, s. f., — *ἀμαύρωσις*, (*ἀμαυρός*, dark), — amaurosis, gutta serena, L., — der schwarze staar, amaurose, f. G., — amaurosis: paralysis of the retina, characterized by loss of sight, the eye retaining its transparency; and ordinarily by dilatation and immobility of the pupil. The causes of the disease are various: its cure, like that of all the other *Neuroses*, is difficult, frequently impracticable.

AMBIDEXTRE, adj., — ambidexter, L., (*ambo*, both, *dexter*, right), — *ἀμφιδέξιος*, — egalement adroit des deux mains, F., — mit beiden händen gleich geschickt, G., — equally expert with both hands, — ambidexterous: a qualification very requisite for a surgeon to possess.

AMBLOME, s. f., **AMBLOSE**, s. m., — *ἄμβλωμα*, *ἄμβλωσις*, — abortus, m. L., — eine unzeitige geburt, fehlgeburt, f. G., — an untimely birth, abortion. **AMBLOTIQUE**, s. m. and adj., — ambloticus, L., — that which provokes abortion: *Ex. Medicaments amblotiques*, F., — *remedia abortiva*, — *amblotica*, L., — *frucht-treibende mittel*, G., — medicines which cause abortion.

AMBLYHAPHIE. See **ANHAPHIE**.

AMBLYOPIE, s. f., — *ἀμβλυωπία*, (*ἀμβλὺς*, obscure, *ὤψ*, eye), — amblyopia, f. L., — die stumpfsichtigkeit, das stumpfe oder schwache gesicht, G., — obscure or weak vision: a term applied by modern writers, to the first stage of amaurosis, ordinarily

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characterized by dilatation of the pupil, and invariably accompanied by the inability to discern minute or dark objects.

AMBRE, s. m., *blanc, jaune*. See SUCCIN.
— *noir*. See JAYET. Ambre gris, s. m., — *ἀμβρα*, ?—ambra grisea, L.,—ambra, G.,—ambergris: a substance specifically lighter than water; opaque, ash-coloured, ordinarily speckled with black and white points, soft, tenacious, flexible, insipid, fragrant, fusible and volatilizable by heat; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, and the oils; and forming with the caustic alkalis, a kind of soap. Ambergris is found, sometimes in very large masses, floating in the ocean, and is believed to be a morbid concretion from the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, a spermaceti whale. It was formerly used in Medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiac; but its employment is now restricted to that of a perfume. Dr. Ure examined a concretion from the intestines of the human female, which very closely resembled common ambergris; and has no doubt that cholesterine from altered bile is the true origin of ambergris in the whale, as well as of this morbid (human) concretion. See Ure, *Dictionary of Chemistry*, Art. AMBERGRIS, and INTESTINAL CONCRETION.

AMBRÉ, adj., relating to amber. *Exs.* Couleur,—odeur *ambrée*, F.,—colour and smell of amber. See SUCCIN.

AMBREATE, s. m.,—ambreas, m. L.,—ambreate: a salt formed by the combination of *ambreic* acid with a salifiable base. This acid, *Acide AMBREIQUE*, F.,—*acidum ambreicum*, L.,—is solid, yellowish, and less fusible than *ambreine* from which it is obtained by treatment with nitric acid.

AMBREINE, s. f.,—ambreina, f. L.,—amberstoff, m. G.: a fatty substance, sublimate and decomposable by fire; which constitutes the greater part of *Ambergris*, and appears to form only a variety of *Cholesterine*, as the ambreic is supposed to differ but little from the cholesteric acid.

AMBRETTE, s. f.: in Botany, the name of a plant, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L., (*Monadelphica, polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*),—bisamblume, f. G.,—musk Hibiscus, which furnishes the seeds called *Abelmosch*. With these seeds, a powder, named *poudre de Chypre*, and employed as a perfume, is prepared in the East. They are said also to be mixed, in Egypt, with the coffeeberry, in order to impart to the beverage which it supplies, their peculiar odour. See ABELMOSCH.

AMBULANCE, s. f. (*ambulare*, to move about): the combination of everything requisite, in men and *materiel*, for the constitution of *moveable* hospitals, which are destined to follow the army, to take

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up the wounded; and afford facilities for dressing them, performing the more urgent operations, on the field of battle, and conveying the patients to hospitals in the rear. An *Ambulance* is composed of a surgeon, several assistants, sub-assistants, and other persons attached to the hospital-service; of chests containing materials for dressing, surgical instruments, and drugs; and of a carriage for the conveyance of the wounded. The honour of the first institution of the *Ambulance* is claimed by Baron Larrey. See his *Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire*. AMBULANT, adj.,—ambulans, L.,—umherziehend, G.,—moving about: *Exs.* Hôpital *ambulant*, a moving hospital; Erysipèle *ambulant*, E. *erraticum*, erratic Erysipelas, of Willan and Bateman.

AMENIE, s. f. (α priv., *μήν*, month),—amenia, f. L.: the condition of a woman who has *never menstruated*, or has *ceased to menstruate*.

AMENOMANIE, s. f. (*amœnus*, cheerful, *μανία*, madness),—amenomania, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the Latin and Greek, employed to designate the variety of *madness* attended with an extraordinary flow of spirits,—*pleasurable monomania*.

AMÉNORRHÉE, s. f. (α priv., *μήν*, month, *ῥέω*, I flow),—amenorrhœa, f. L.,—amenorrhœe, f., *verstopfung des monatlichen weiblichen flusses*, G.,—obstruction of the menstrual evacuation in woman.

AMENTACÉ, adj.,—amentaceus, L. (*amentum*, a catkin),—kätzchenähnlich, kätzchenträgend, G.,—amentaceous: a term, in Botany, applied to the flowers which are disposed in *catkins*, as those of the alder, birch, chestnut, elm, oak, poplar, and willow. See CHATON. All the plants with flowers thus disposed, were arranged by Jussieu, in one Natural Order termed *Amentaceæ*. Succeeding botanists have very properly divided the family into several; as the *Betulaceæ*, *Cupuliferæ*, *Juglandæ*, *Salicineæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, and others.

AMERTUME, s. f.,—*πικρία*,—amaritudo, f. L.,—bitterkeit, f. G.,—bitterness. AMER, s. m. and adj.,—*πικρός, πικρόν*—amarus, amarum, L.,—bitter, G. and E. Sel *amer*, F.,—sal *amarum*, L.,—ein *bitteres* salz, G.,—a bitter salt.

AMÉTHODIQUE, adj. (α priv., *μέθοδος*, method),—amethodicus, L.,—unmethodisch, G.,—immethodical,—without method.

AMÉTRIE, s. f. (α priv., *μέτρον*, measure),—ametria, f. L.,—irregularity.

AMIAANTACÉ, adj.,—amiantaceus, L.:—a term applied to a species of *Tinea* which surrounds the base of the hairs with a pellicle resembling *Amianthus*, a variety of Asbestos.

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AMIDINE, s. f.,—amydine: a yellowish-white, friable substance, in irregular fragments, semi-transparent, inodorous, tasteless; soluble in warm water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by leaving the paste of starch to itself, with or without heat.

AMIDON, **AMIDONITE**, s. m.,—ἄμυλον, ἄμυλίον, —amylum, n. L.,—starke, f. G.,—starch: a well-known substance, white, tasteless, combustible; soluble in warm water, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether; convertible, by the action of sulphuric acid, into sugar. It is an immediate principle of vegetables, widely diffused throughout nature; forming the basis of several alimentary substances derived from the vegetable kingdom; essentially nutritive, and emollient when largely diluted.

AMMI, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Ammi* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), Ammey, G.—Bishops-Weed; comprizing a few European species; one of which, *A. majus*, furnishes aromatic seeds, formerly employed as stimulant and carminative.

AMMOCHOSIE, s. f. (ἄμμος, sand, χῶσις, collection),—ammoschia, f. L.,—sandbad, n. G.,—sand-bath. See **BAIN**.

AMMODYTE (terrestre), in Zoology, an Ophidian Reptile,—*Coluber Ammodytes*, Linnæus, *Vipera Amm.*, Lacépède,—*Vipere à museau cornu*, F.,—Ἀμμοδύτης, κερχρίας,—*Ammodytes*, *Cenchrias*, L.,—*ammodyteschlange*, sandnatter, f. G.: *venomous*. It inhabits Illyria, the eastern countries, and south Europe. Length from eighteen inches to two feet. Nose terminated by an erect wart (rostrum verrucâ erectâ terminato): Poison-fangs resembling, in aspect and structure, those of the common adder: Abdominal plates, 142; double subcaudal scales, 32. The epithet, *terrestre*, is employed to distinguish it from the **AMMODYTE** (marine), *Anguille de sable*, F., *Ammodytes tobianus*, L., Sandaal, sandfisch, tobiasfisch, G.,—sand-eel, sand-fish, sand-launce, a fish constituting the only species of its genus in the Sub-class *OSSEOUS*, and Order *Apodal*, Linn.: of very splendid colours; burying itself in the sand on the recess of the tide: *edible*. See Gmelin, *Allg. Geschichte der thierschen Gifte*, p. 62; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 346—351.

AMMONIAC, adj.,—ammoniacus, L.,—ammoniac: an epithet formerly applied to a salt now called *Hydrochlorate* (*Muriate*) of *Ammonia*. **AMMONIACAL**, adj., ammoniacalis, L.,—ammoniacal: that which relates to, contains, or exhales the odour of, *Ammonia*: *Ex. Sel.*,—savon—*ammoniacal*; vapeur *ammoniacale*, F., *ammoniacal salt*,—soap; —vapour. *Ammoniacé*, adj.,—ammoniacus, L., containing *Ammonia*.

AMMONIACO-MAGNESIEN, adj.,—ammo-

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niaco-magnesium, L.,—ammoniacomagnesian: a term applied to salts containing *ammonia* and *magnesia*.

AMMONIAQUE (gomme),—*Ammoniacum gummi*, L.—*Ammoniak*, G.—gum *Ammoniacum*: a gum-resin, said to be obtained, by incision, from the *Heracleum gummiferum*, of Willdenow (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*). Some French writers describe it as the product of an umbelliferous plant, *Bubon gummiferum*: while, by the authors of the *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, page lxxi, it is noted as “*Gummi Resina originis incertæ, forsan ex umbelliferâ.*” Internally employed, gum *Ammoniacum* operates as an expectorant, antispasmodic, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, as a discutient and resolvent. It constitutes the principal ingredient of several *Officinal Preparations* of the *Germans*: as the *Ammonia tinctur*, *Tinctura Gummi Ammoniaci*; *Ammoniacsyrup*, *Ammoniaczuckersaft*, *Syrupus Ammoniaci*; *Ammoniakpillen*, *Pilulæ ex Ammoniaco*; *Ammoniakmilch*, *Lac ammoniacale*; *Ammoniakseife*, *Sapo gummi Ammoniaci*; and *Ammoniakpflaster*, *Emplastrum de Ammoniaco*. It enters also into the composition of the *Emplastrum de gummi-resinis*, and *Empl. de Hydrargyro compositum*, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

AMMONIAQUE, s. f.,—*Ammoniac*, f. L.,—*Ammonium*, G., *Ammonia*; an alkaline gas, colourless, transparent, elastic, of penetrating odour, and acrid and urinous taste: composed of three parts hydrogen, and one nitrogen: conjectured to possess, like potass and soda, a metallic base, *Ammonium*: very soluble in water. *Ammonia*, in various forms and combinations, is extensively employed in medicine; and operates as a powerful diffusible stimulant: *poisonous*, when administered internally in a pure state; externally, *escharotic*.

AMMONIATE, s. m.,—*Ammonias*, m. L.,—*Ammoniate*: a name given, by Klaproth, to the compounds of *Ammonia* with a metallic oxyd: synonymous with **AMMONIURE**.

AMMONIUM, s. m.,—*Ammonium*, L. and E.: the name given to the supposed metallic base of *Ammonia*. See **AMMONIAQUE**.

AMMONIURE, s. f.,—*Ammoniu retum*, n. L.,—*Ammoniu ret*. See **AMMONIATE**.

AMNÉSIE, s. f. (α priv., μνήσις, memory), *amnesia*, *oblivio*, f. L.,—der verlust des gedächtnisses, G.,—loss of memory.

AMNIOS, s. f.,—ἄμνιον, —*amnion*, L. and E.,—schaafhaut, m. G.: a serous membrane, delicate, almost transparent; of ovoid figure, containing the *foetus in utero* and *Liquor Amnii*: also, in Botany, the innermost membrane (der keimsack, G.) of a seed,

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AMNIOTIQUE, AMNIQUE, adj.,—amnioticus, amnicus, L.,—amniotic, amnic: the names applied to a white, inodorous acid, assuming the aspect of shining needle-shaped crystals, of a slightly acidulous flavour, scarcely soluble in cold water, but dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol; which exists in the fluid of the allantois of the cow. AMNIOTATE, s. m.,—Amniotas, m. L.,—Amniotate: the salt formed by the combination of *amniotic* acid with a salifiable base.

AMOME, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Amomum*, n. L. (*Monandria, monogyn.*; *Scitamineæ*,—*Amomeæ*),—*Amomum*, n., *Kardamomen*, f. G.,—*Cardamoms*; containing several medicinal plants, as *A. cardamomum*,—*granum paradisi*, and—*zingiber*.—See *CARDAMOMUM*, *GRAINES DE PARADIS*, and *GINGEMBRE*. AMOMÉES, s. f.,—*Amomeæ*, L.: a natural Order of plants more commonly designated by the name of *Cannés*, F., *Canneæ*, L.

AMORPHIE, s. f.,—*ἀμορφία* (*a* priv., *μορφή*, form),—*amorphia*, *deformitas*, f. L.,—*missgestaltung*, *missbildung*, f. G.,—*deformity*, *malformation*. AMORPHE, adj., *difforme*, *informe*,—*ἀμορφος*,—*amorphus*, L.—*amorphisch*, *missgestaltet*, *missgebildet*, G.,—*mis-shapen*, *without form*.

AMOURETTES, s. f.: a popular name for the ovaries of the domestic Mammifera.

AMPHÉMÉRINE, AMPHIMÉRINE, adj.,—*ἀμφήμερος*, *ἀμφημέρινος*,—*amphemerinus*, *quotidianus*, L.,—*täglich*, *alltägig*, G.,—*daily*, *quotidian*, *returning every day*.—*Ex. Πυρετός ἀμφημέρινος*,—*febris quotidiana*, L.,—*alltägige fieber*, G., a fever which returns *every day*,—*fièvre qui revient chaque jour*, F.,—a *quotidian* intermittent.

AMPHIARTHROSE, s. f.,—*ἀμφιάρθρωσις*, ?—*amphiarthrosis*, L., and E.,—*amphiarthrose*, f. G.: a kind of articulation, partaking of the characters of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis*, and allowing only an obscure and scarcely perceptible motion between the surfaces of the bones which compose it. Of this description, is the mixed or half-moveable articulation,—*das gemischte oder halbbewegliche gelenk*,—*halbgelenk*, G.,—which exists between the bones of the metacarpus, metatarsus, and those of the *vertebræ*—of the spinal column.

AMPHIBIE, s.,—*ἀμφίβιον* (*ἀμφί*, both, *βίος*, life),—*amphibion*, *amphibium*, n. L.,—*amphibie*, f., *amphibium*, n., ein thier, das sowohl auf dem lande als in wasser leben kann, G.,—*animal æquè in terris ac in aquis vivens*, L.,—an *amphibious animal*,—one that *lives* equally well upon *land* and in *water*. The *Amphibia*,—*Amphibies*, *Amphibiens*, F.,—including the *Reptiles* and *Serpents*,—constitute the 3rd Class of *Vertebrated Animals* in the system of

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Linnæus, and the 4th,—an uniting link between the *Reptiles* and *Fishes*,—of the *Osteozoaires*—*Vertebrata*—of *Blainville*. It comprehends only the *Batrachian*, or *Frog* tribe, in his arrangement: while the *Chelonian*, *Saurian*, *Ophidian*,—*tortoises*, *lizards*, and *serpents*,—remain in the Class, *Reptiles*. See *BATRACIEN*. AMPHIBIE, adj., *Amphibius*, L., *beydlebig*, G.,—*amphibious*: possessing the characteristic properties of an *amphibium*,—the power of *living in air and water*; belonging, or relating to, the *Amphibia*.

AMPHIBLESTROÏDE, s., and adj. (*ἀμφιβληστρον*, a fishing-net,—*εἶδος*, resemblance),—*amphiblestroïdes*, *retiformis*, L.,—*netz-förmig*, *netzartig*, G.,—*retiform*, *net-like*: a term applied to the retina—*amphiblestroïdes* (*tunica*) *oculi*, L.,—*die netzhaut im auge*, G.,—the *retiform* membrane of the eye,—from the *mesh-like* disposition of its numerous vessels.

AMPHISMÈLE, AMPHISMILE, s. f.,—(*ἀμφί*, on both sides, *σμίλη*, scalpel),—*amphismela*, *amphismile*, f., *cultellus anceps anatomicus*, *utrinque acie præditus*, L., *zweyschneidiges incisionsmesser*, G., *couteau tranchant de deux cotés*, F., a dissecting knife with *two* cutting edges.

AMPHISTOME, s. m. (*ἀμφί*, and *στόμα*, mouth): a name given by *Rudolphi*, to a genus of intestinal Worms; the different species of which principally infest quadrupeds and birds: the *Strigea* (*Strigée*, F.), of other Naturalists. See *Cuvier*, *Regne Anim.*, v. iii, p. 263.

AMPLEXICAULE, adj.,—*amplexicaulis*, L. (*amplector*, I embrace, *caulis*, stem),—*stengelumfassend*, G.,—*stem-clasping*: a term, in Botany, applied to all those parts of a plant which are attached circularly round the stem so as completely to *embrace* it: especially the leaves, as those—den stengel umfassenden blätter, G.—of *Papaver somniferum*:—and to designate some species of plants with leaves similarly attached, as *Lamium amplexicaule*, *Henbit* *Deadnettle*. The stipulæ of the *Magnolia* and *Fici* are also, from this circumstance, termed *amplexicaules*.

AMPOULE, s. f.,—*ampulla*, f. L. (literally a *bubble*, *bottle*, or *bladder*),—*blase auf der haut*, G.: a tumour formed by effusion of serum between the epidermis and rete mucosum of the integuments of the hands and feet, in consequence of friction or pressure. Appearing in other parts of the body, the swelling assumes the name, in French, of *Bulle*, *Cloche*, or *Phlyctène*. See these Articles.

AMPUTATION, s. f.,—*Amputatio*, f. L. (*amputare*, to cut, or lop, off),—*Abschneidung*, *Ablösung*, f. G.,—*Amputation*: the operation of removing by a cutting instrument, from the body any projecting soft

part, or the whole, or portion, of a limb.—In the first case, it is more correctly termed excision, extirpation, resection. Amputation may take place at any point between the two extremities—dans la continuité, F., in the continuity—of a limb or member; or at the articulation, dans l'article,—dans la contiguité des membres. It may be circular,—circulaire,—as when the integuments and muscles are circularly divided: or performed so as to constitute the flap operation, *amputation à lambeaux*, F.,—ablösung mit den fleischlappen, G. AMPUTAR, v. a.,—amputare, L.,—abschneiden, abnehmen, ablösen, G.—Membrum (aut aliam corporis partem de corpore) *resecare*, L.,—ablösen ein glied, G.,—to amputate a limb.

AMYÉLIE, s. f. (α priv., μυελός, marrow),—amyelia, f. L.,—deficiency, partial or total, of the spinal marrow.

AMYGDALÉ, s. f.,—παρίσθμιον, —tonsilla, f. L.,—mandel, halsmandel, ohrenmandel, m. G.,—tonsil, almond of the throat,—of the ear: a name applied, in Anatomy, to two reddish, oval bodies, situated between the pillars of the fauces, formed by a collection of follicles, and secreting abundantly a mucous fluid. See AMANDE.—The term, *Amygdale*, is also given to a round protuberance existing on the inferior surface of the cerebellum. AMYGDALITE, s. f.,—amygdalitis, f. L., die entzündung des mandels, G.,—inflammation of the tonsil. See ANTIADITE.

AMYGDALIN, adj.,—amygdalinus, L.,—mandelartig, G.,—a term applied to any substance consisting principally of, or containing, almond: *Ex. Savon amygdalin*, F. *sapo amygdalinus*, L.,—mandelseife, G.,—almond soap; ἔλαιον ἀμυγδαλίνον, —oleum amygdalinum, L.,—almond-oil.

AMYLACÉ, adj.,—amylaceus (*amylum*, starch),—ἄμυλος, —amylaceous: of the nature of, or relating to, starch.

AMYXIE, s. f. (α priv., μύξα, mucus),—amyxia, f. L.,—schleimmangel, m., der mangel normalen schleims, G., deficiency of the natural mucus.

ANABOLE, s. f.,—ἀναβολή (ἀνά, upwards, βάλλω, I throw),—sursum evacuatio, materiae rejectio per superiora, L.,—auswerfen nach oben (besonders durch erbrechen), G., evacuation upwards (particularly by vomiting). Of like signification, are ANAGOGE, s. f., ἀναγωγή (ἀνά, and ἄγω, I conduct); and ANAPHORE, s. f.,—ἀναφορά (ἀνά, and φέρω, I convey).

ANABROCHISME, s. m., —ἀναερχισμός (ἀνά, across, βρόχος, a noose),—anabrochismus, m., modus extrahendi pilos palpebrarum inversos, qui oculum irritant, L.: an operation which consists in seizing, with a running noose formed by a hair, the inverted eye-lashes which irritate the

eye, in *Trichiasis*;—das ausreissen der augenliederhaare mittelst einer passenden schlinge, G.,—snatching out of the eye-lashes by means of a loop or noose.

ANABROSE, s. f.,—ἀνάβρωσις (ἀναβρώσσω, I corrode),—anabrosis, erosio, f., partis alicujus in corpore, ab humoribus acribus, erosio, L.,—zerfressen, n. G.,—corrosion, erosion.

ANACARDE, s. m.,—Malacca Bean: the fruit of the Anacardier, m. F., *Anacardium orientale*, of Linnæus,—*Avicennia tomentosa*, of succeeding Botanists. The fruit contains a white edible kernel: the pericarp, an acrid juice employed in the manufacture of ink and in the marking of linen. See ACAJOU.

ANACATHARSE, s. f.,—ἀνακάθαρσις, (ἀνακαθαίρειν, to purge upwards), anacatharsis, f., purgatio, seu evacuatio, per superiora, L.,—das reinigen nach oben, G.,—purgatio, or evacuation, upwards: das ausleeren von unreinigkeiten durch husten oder erbrechen, evacuation of impurities by cough or vomiting. ANACATHARTIQUE, s. m. and adj.,—anacatharticus, L.,—*Anacathartica*, —φάρμακα ἀνακαθαρτικά, —remèdes anacathartiques, F.,—nach oben ausleerende mittel, G.—sunt medicamenta quæ per superiora purgant, L., anacathartics are remedies or medicines which evacuate upwards—durch erbrechen oder durch lungenauswurf,—by vomiting or by expectoration.

ANACHREMPSIE, s. f., crachement, —ἀνάχρεμψις, —anachrempsis, exspuitio, f. L.,—ausräuspern, n. G.,—spitting. ANACHREMPTIQUE, adj.,—anachrempticus, L.,—ausräuspern bewirkend, oder damit verbunden, G.,—that which causes spitting, or is connected with it.

ANACONCHYLISME, s. m.,—ἀνακογχυλισμός, —anacochylismus, gargarismus, m. L.,—gurgeln, n., das ausspühlen des rachens, G.,—gargling, washing—clearing—of the throat. Den rachen durch gurgeln reinigen, to clear the throat by gargling.

ANADROME, s. f.,—ἀναδρομή (ἀνά, upwards, δρέμω, I run),—anadrôme, refluxus humorum, vel etiam materiae arthriticae, ad superiora, L.:—ein hastiges aufsteigen des bluts zum kopfe; das uebergehen einer rose von den untern theilen auf das gesicht; oder der gichtbeschwerden über den kopf, G.,—a sudden ascent (determination) of blood to the head; the transit (metastasis) of an erysipelas from the lower parts (of the body) to the face; or of gout-affections to the head.

ANÆMIE. See Anémie.

ANÆSTHÉSIE. ANAISTHÉSIE. See ANESTHÉSIE.

ANAGRAPHE, s. m.,—ἀναγραφή (ἀναγράφω, I write out),—formule, recette, F.,—

medicamentorum præscriptio, L.,—recept, n. G.,—formula, medical prescription.

ANAGYRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Anagyris*, L. and G. (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*); the leaves of one species of which, *A. foetida*,—bois puant, F.,—stinkbaum, m., das stinkende Anagyris, G.,—stinking bean-trefoil, a shrub, growing in South Europe, are bitter and purgative.

ANAL. See ANUS.

ANALEPSIE, s. f.,—ἀνάληψις (ἀναλαμάνω, I restore),—analepsis, renutritio, f. L.,—wiederzunehmen, n., besserung, genesung, erholung, f.: die wiederherstellung eines durch krankheit abgezehrten körpers, G.,—recovery: the restoration of a body wasted by disease. Also, the support of a fractured limb by means of a suitable apparatus.

ANALEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*),—analepticus, recuperatorius, L.,—stärkend, herzstärkend, nervenstärkend, G.,—analeptic, restorative. *Analeptica* (φάρμακα ἀναληπτικά, —die schnell stärkende mittel, erquickungsmittel, G.,—*Analeptics*) sunt medicamenta quæ vires resocillant, L. Those articles of diet are also termed *analeptic* (alimens *analeptiques*, F.) which accelerate the progress of convalescence by furnishing materials to nutrition, and exciting the action of the organs of digestion.

ANALGÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀναλγησία (α priv., ἄλγος, pain),—analgesia, f. L.,—schmerzlosigkeit, f. G.,—absence of pain.

ANALOGIE, s. f.,—ἀναλογία, —analogia, f. L.,—analogie, übereinstimmung, f., die ähnlichkeit bestimmter verhältnisse verschiedener dinge, G.,—analogy, accordance: the resemblance, in certain relations, of things—or objects differing from each other. ANALOGIQUE, adj.,—ἀνάλογος, —analogicus, L.,—analog, analogisch, verhältnissmässig, G.,—analogical. ANALOGISME, s. m.,—ἀναλογισμός, —analogismus, L. and G.,—analogism: the method of proceeding by *Analogy*.

ANALOSE, s. f.,—ἀνάλωσις (ἀναλίσκω, I consume),—tabes, consumptio, f. L.,—auszehrung, f. G.,—consumption, decline.

ANALYSE, s. f.,—ἀνάλυσις (ἀναλύειν, to resolve),—analysis, f. L.,—analyse, zerlegung, f. G.,—Analysis, in Medicine, is the successive and comparative examination of all the phenomena of structure and function of the animal organs in the healthy and diseased states: in Chemistry, the separation of the simple substances, or supposed simple substances, which constitute a compound body. ANALYTIQUE, adj.,—analyticus, L.,—analytisch, zergliedernd, G.,—analytical: that which relates to *Analysis*.

ANAMNÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀνάμνησις (ἀναμνήσκω, I recal to memory),—anamnesis, recordatio, reminiscencia, f. L.,—anamnese,

rückerinnerung, f.: die berücksichtigung vorhergegangener umstände, G.,—recalling, reminiscence, recollection of past circumstances, return of memory. ANAMNES-TIQUE, adj.,—ἀναμνηστικός, —anamnesticus, L.,—zur rückerinnerung gehörig, G.,—anamnestick: that which recals, or causes to recollect, or which strengthens the memory: *Exs.* Signe *anamnestique*, F., an *anamnestic* or *mnemonic* sign; *Medicamina anamnastica*, L.,—φάρμακα ἀναμνηστικά, —die gedächtniss-stärkende mittel, G.,—medicines which invigorate the memory. *Anamnestic* (die Anamnestik, G.) are the learning of the former circumstances of a sick person, as far as they are important for the knowledge of his present condition, —die lehre von den frühern umständen eines kranken, insofern solche für die beurtheilung des gegenwärtigen zustandes von wichtigkeit sind, G.

ANANDRIE, s. f.,—ἀνανδρία (α priv., ἀνήρ, a man),—anandria, f. L., unmannlichkeit, f., das männliche unvermögen, G.,—impotence in the male. ANANDRE, s. m., and adj.,—ἀνανδρος, —anandrus, parum virilis, —ein castrat, castrirt, —an eunuch, a castrated male; impotent, suffering from *sexual inability*. ANANDRIARE, adj.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Decandolle, to flowers composed wholly of integuments and numerous pistils, *without stamens*.

ANAPHRODISIE, s. f.,—ἀναφροδισία (α priv., Ἀφροδίτη, the Grecian name of Venus),—anaphrodisia, f., ineptitudo ad congressus venereos, L.,—der mangel an reiz und empfänglichkeit für die geschlechts-lust, G.,—absence of the venereal appetite, want of inclination for *sexual pleasures*.—ANAPHRODISIAQUE, adj.,—anaphrodisiacus, L.,—anaphrodisiac: *Ex.* Remèdes *anaphrodisiaques*, F.,—remedia *anaphrodisiaca*, L.,—mittel zur milderung oder vertilgung des zeugungstriebes, G.,—remedies for mitigation or extinction of the *sexual passion*.

ANAPHRODITE, s. m., and adj. (*same*), —ἀναφροδίτης, —anaphrodites, L.,—ohne zeugungstrieb, G.,—anaphrodite: qui n'èprouve pas de desirs voluptueux, F.

ANAPLÉROSE, s. f.,—ἀναπλήρωσις, —(ἀναπλήρῶ, I fill up),—repletio, f. L.,—anfüllung, ausfüllung, f. G.,—repletion, filling up: in Surgery, the supply of deficient—or the restitution of lost—parts of the body (see PROTHÈSE); filling up of a wound accompanied by loss of substance. ANAPLÉROTICQUE, adj.,—ἀναπληρωτικός, —anapleroticus, L. *Anaplerotica*, —die ausfüllende mittel, G.,—sunt medicamenta vulnera carne implentia; et deficientia in corpore, quantum possibile, restituentia.

ANARRHÉE, s. f.,—ἀνάρροια (ἀνα, upwards, ῥέω, I flow),—anarrhoea, f. L.,—hinauffliessen, n., das aufsteigen der säfte zu den obern theilen; die congestion des

bluts zum kopfe, G.,—*afflux* of the humours to the *upper parts*; *congestion* of blood to the *head*. Of like signification is ANARRHOPIE, s. f.,—ἀναρροπία, (ἀνὰ,—and ῥέπω, I tend),—anarrhopia sanguinis, L. ANARRHOPIQUE, adj.,—anarrhopicus, L.,—an *congestion des bluts zum kopfe* leidend, G.

ANASARQUE, s. f.,—ἀνασάρκα (ἀνὰ, throughout, σὰρξ, the flesh),—hydropisie générale du tissu cellulaire, F.,—anasarca, f. L.,—anasarka, n., hautwassersucht, f.: die ansammlung von wasser im zellgewebe, G.,—anasarca: collection of water in the cellular membrane, general dropsy. Anasarca may be either a primitive or secondary affection. It is ordinarily the latter; and then most commonly results from a morbid condition of an important internal organ, as the heart, lungs, or liver, or some profound affection of the brain or nervous system. Organic diseases of the heart, probably, constitute its most frequent source. It is then incurable. By writers in general, it is distinguished into *active* and *passive* (*sthénique* et *asthénique*, F.), as dependent upon *excess* or *defect* of vital action. The fluid, poured out in Anasarca, contains albumen, mucus, the muriates of soda and potass, sulphate of soda, the phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia. Partial effusion of serum into the cellular membrane is termed *Œdema*. See ŒDÈME.

ANASTOMOSE, s. f.,—ἀναστόμωσις (ἀνὰ, through, στόμα, mouth),—anastomosis, inosculatio, f. L.,—zusammenmündung, vereinigung, f. G.,—anastomosis, inosculatio, union: *Ex.* An—ou inosculatio des vaisseaux, F.,—inosculatio vasorum, L.,—einmündung der gefässe, G.,—inosculatio of vessels: the communication between two vessels emanating from different trunks, or, at least, not proceeding from the same branch. See ABOUCHEMENT. ANASTOMOTIQUE, adj.,—ἀναστομωτικός, —anastomoticus, —anastomotic: *Ex.* Branche anastomotique, F.,—ramus anastomoticus, L.,—an inosculating branch. Applied to remedies, —médicaments anastomotiques, F. (φάρμακα ἀναστομωτικά, of the Greek—remedia anastomotica—deobstruentia, of Latin—writers),—which were supposed to operate by *dilating* the *orifices* of obstructed vessels, the term is now obsolete.

ANASTROPHIE, s. f.,—ἀναστροφή (ἀναστρέφω, I invert),—anastrophe, inversio, f. L.,—umkehrung, f. G.,—inversion, extraversion of any part or organ: *Exs.* —de l'utérus, —de la vessie urinaire, F.,—inversio uteri, —vesicæ urinariæ, L.,—die umkehrung des uterus, —der harnblase, G.,—inversion of the womb, —of the urinary bladder. This term should, probably, be written, ANATROPIE, ἀνατροπή, —eversio, L., (ἀνατρέπω, I evert).

ANATOMIE, s. f.,—ἀνατομή, ἀνατομία (ἀνατίμνω, I dissect),—anatome, anatomia, dissectio, f. L.,—die anatomie, zergliederung, zergliederungskunst, f. G., —anatomy, dissection, the art of dissecting—organized bodies, in order to ascertain the number, figure, site, relations, connections, and structure of the various parts and organs which enter into their composition, and into which they may be reduced by mechanical analysis (durch mechanische zerlegung, G.).

Anatomy may be divided into two great branches: *human*, L'Anatomie de l'homme, —du corps humain, F.,—Anatomia corporis humani, L.,—die Anatomie des menschen, —des menschlichen körpers, G.,—the *Anatomy of man*,—of the *human body*,—the great foundation of all medical and surgical knowledge; and *Comparative*, —comparée, F.,—Anatomia comparata, L.,—die vergleichende Anatomie, —zergliederung der unteren thiere, G.,—comparative *Anatomy*, dissection of the *lower animals*,—a part of the science especially calculated to elucidate the more obscure points of human physiology; and constituting the only solid basis of zoological arrangements. Upon this principle, the great zoological work—*Règne Animal*—of Cuvier, is constructed.

Human Anatomy admits of a further division into Descriptive, Physiological, and Pathological or Morbid. The *First*, *Anatomie descriptive*, F.,—die beschreibende Anatomie, G.,—has, for its objects, a mere anatomical description of the various organs and viscera composing the human body: of such nature are the works—entitled *Traité*—and *Manuel*—d'Anatomie descriptive—of Bichât and Cloquet. The *Second*, *Anatomie physiologique*, F.,—Anatomia physiologica, L.,—die physiologische Anatomie, G.,—involves an examination of the animal organs, requisite for the correct understanding of their various functions in the healthy state. The *Third*, *Anatomie pathologique*,—Anatomia pathologica, —die pathologische Anatomie,—investigates the alterations which the different organs exhibit in consequence of disease, and congenital malformations in their structure. *Medical Anatomy*,—Anatomia medica, L.,—die medicinische Anatomie,—includes, like the *Cours d'Anatomie Médicale*, of Portal, all the three preceding branches, with especial reference to the situation of the various internal organs, as regards the exterior of the body, and the nervous connections existing between them. *General Anatomy*,—Anatomia generalis, L.,—die allgemeine Anatomie, G.,—examines all that the various tissues exhibit in common, and their differences, in the organs to the composition of which they

contribute. Its applications to physiology and pathology are admirably illustrated in the *Anatomie Générale*, and *Traité des Membranes*, of Bichât, and the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel.

Surgical Anatomy,—*Anatomie chirurgicale*, F.,—*die chirurgische Anatomie*, G.,—finally, contemplates the various organs, especially the blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles, in their intimate relations to each other; and minutely determines the regions which they severally occupy, with respect to the surface of the body, and their vulnerable points, at every period of life, and in every change of position. A profound and accurate knowledge of it is essential to the operative Surgeon. See *Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck*, by the late Allan Burns, of Glasgow.

ANATOMIQUE, adj.,—*ἀνατομικός*,—anatomicus, L.,—*anatomisch*, zur zergliederungskunde gehörig, G.,—anatomical, belonging to the science of anatomy.

ANATOMISER, v. a.,—*ἀνατέμνειν*,—dissequer, F.,—*dissecare*, animalium corpora incidere, L.,—*zergliedern*, G.,—to anatomize, to dissect the bodies of animals.

ANATOMISTE, s. m.,—*ἀνάτομος*,—anatomicus, anatomus, prosector, m. L.,—*anatom*, zergliederer, m. G.,—an anatomist: one occupied in dissecting animal bodies.

ANATRÉSIE, s. f.,—*ἀνάτρησης*,—perforatio, f. L.,—*trepanation*, f.,—*die durchbohrung des schädels*, G.,—*perforation* of the skull,—with the trephine.

ANATRIBE, ANATRIPSIE, s. f.,—*ἀνάτριψις*,—anatripsis, frictio, f. L.,—*anreiben*, einreiben, n. G.,—*friction*. ANATRIPSOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse),—*anatripsologia*, f. L.,—*anatripsologie*, f., die lehre vom einreiben der arzeneymittel in die äussere haut, G.,—the doctrine of friction with remedies on the surface—of the body. ANATRIPTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—*anatripticus*, *anatripticum*, L. The term, *Anatriptica*,—*die anatriptik*, G.—is used to designate the cure of diseases by *anatriptic* remedies, or *friction*,—*cura morborum medicaminibus anatripticis*, L.,—*die heilart durch einreibungen*, G.

ANAUDIE, s. f.,—*ἀναυδία* (*a priv.*, *ἀυδή*, voice),—*anaudia*, f. L.,—*sprachlosigkeit*, f., ein höher grad von heiserkeit, G.,—loss of voice, an extreme degree of hoarseness.

ANCHILOPS, s. m.,—*ἄγχιλωψ* (*ἄγχι*, near, *ὤψ*, eye),—*anchilops*, f. L.,—*augenwinklengeschwulst*, f. G.,—an inflammatory tumour (abscess) situated in the inner angle of the Eye. See *ÆGILOPS*.

ANCHOIS, s. m.,—*Ἐγκρασίχολος* (*ἐν τῷ κρατὶ χολή*, bile in the head),—*Encrasicholus*, m. L.,—*Anchove*, *Anschove*, f. G.,—*Anchovy*: in Ichthyology, formerly a species of the *Clupea*, or Herring Genus, of Linnæus; but now the type of a new ge-

nus, *Engraulis*, belonging to the *Malacopterygii*, *Abdominales*, of Cuvier, and distinguished from *Clupea*, by the long straight maxillaries, and smooth belly. See *CLUPÉE*. The Anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, a migratory fish, common in the European seas, is usually eaten, pickled, as a seasoning to other food. It is highly stimulant and aphrodisiac; and said, like fish in general, to be injurious in cutaneous diseases. Some naturalists assert that the *γάρον* of the Greeks,—*garum* of the Romans,—was prepared from the intestines of this animal. The head, of an exceedingly bitter taste,—hence the Greek name,—is invariably rejected in its preparation. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i, p. 373.

ANCISTROÏDE, adj.,—*ἀγκιστροειδής* (*ἄγκιστρον*, a hook, *εἶδος*, form),—*ancistroides*, L., hooklike. See *ANCYROÏDE*.

ANCONÉ, s. m. (*ἄγκων*, the elbow): the name of a small triangular muscle of the forearm (*épicondylo-cubital*, Ch.),—*anconeus*, L.,—*kleiner knorrenmuskel*, der kleine streckmuskel des vorderarms, G.,—which extends from the outer condyle of the humerus to the posterior border of the ulna. By some anatomists, it is termed *parvus*, to distinguish it from the *Triceps extensor cubiti*,—*Anconeus major*, L.,—*der dreiköpfige armmuskel*, G.; and *quartus*, by others who regard the three portions of the last-mentioned, as distinct muscles under the respective titles of *Anconeus longus*,—*langer kopf*;—*externus*, *äusserer kopf*;—and *internus seu brachialis externus*,—*innerer kopf*. See *TRICEPS*. ANCONÉ, adj., *anconeus*, L.,—*zum ellnbo-gen gehörig*, G.,—*belonging to the elbow*.

ANCYLOBLÉPHARON. See *ANKYLOBLÉPHARON*.

ANCYLOMÈLE. See *ANKYLOMÈLE*.

ANCYLOMÉRISME. See *ANKYLOMÉRISME*.

ANCYLOSE. See *ANKYLOSE*.

ANCYLOTOME. See *ANKYLOTOME*.

ANCYROÏDE, adj.,—*ἄγκυροειδής* (*ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, *εἶδος*, resemblance),—*ancyroïdes*, L.,—*ankerförmig*, *hakenförmig*, G.,—*anchor-shaped*: a term applied to the coracoid process,—*processus ancyroïdes*, L.—of the scapula, from its resemblance to a hook (see *CORACOÏDE*); and to the digital cavity—posterior horn—of the lateral ventricle of the brain, from its curved figure.

ANDRANATOMIE, s. f.,—*ἀνδρανATOMIΗ*,—(*ἀνὴρ*, man, *ἀνατομή*, dissection),—*andranatomia*, f. L.,—*die zergliederung einer männlichen leiche*, G.,—*dissection of a human body*. Syn. with *ANDROTOMIE*.

ANDROGYNE, adj.,—(*ἀνὴρ*, man, *γυνή*, woman),—*androgynus*, semi-virilis, semi-fœmineus, L.,—*mannweiblich*, G.,—*androgynous*. This term, in Botany, has a sense completely different, as applied to a

single flower, or to a whole plant. In the former case, it is synonymous with *hermaphrodite*, and signifies that in one floral envelope, both kinds of sexual organ—stamen and pistil—are present. In the latter, it is equivalent to *monoecious*, and announces the existence of male and female flowers in the same plant. It is also sometimes employed as signifying common to—intended at the same time for—*both sexes*,—*beiden geschlechtern gemeinschaftlich*,—*für beide geschlechter zugleich bestimmt*, G.: *Ex. λαστρά ἀνδρόγυνα*,—*balnea androgyna*, L.,—bäder, worin zugleich männer und frauen baden, G.,—baths wherein men and women bathe together. Substantively used, *ἀνδρογύνης, ἀνδρόγυνος*,—*androgyna, hermaphroditus*, m. L.,—ein zwitter,—mannweib, G.,—an hermaphrodite. See *HERMAPHRODITE*. Etiam, sic vocantur (*androgynæ*,—eunuchi) quibus excisa sunt membra virilia, L.

ANDROMANIE, s. f.,—*ἀνδρομανία*,—(*ἀνῆρ*,—and *μανία*, fury),—*andromania*, f. L.,—manntollheit, f. G.,—man-madness. Synonymous with *NYMPHOMANIE*.

ANDROPHAGE, s. m., and adj.,—*ἀνδροφάγος*, (*ἀνῆρ*,—and *φάγω*, I eat),—*androphagus*, L.,—ein menschenfresser,—canibal, G.,—a man-eater, cannibal: *androphagous*.

ANDROPHOBIE, s. f. (*ἀνῆρ*,—and *φόβος*, dread),—*androphobia*, f. L.,—die mannerscheu, G.,—*hatred*—or rather *dread*—of the human race.

ANDROTOMIE, s. f.,—*ἀνδροτομή* (*ἀνῆρ*,—and *τέμνω*, I cut),—*androtomia*, f. L. See *ANDRANATOMIE*.

ANDRUM, s. m.: a swelling of the scrotum, connected with Elephantiasis,—ein grosser wasserfleischbruch mit Elephantiasis verbunden, G.,—endemic in south Asia, and described by Kœmpfer.

ANE, ânesse, s. f.,—*ἄνος*,—*asinus*, m., *asina*, f. L.,—esel, m., eselinn, f. G.,—ass (male and female): in Zoology, a species belonging to the genus *Equus*. See *CHEVAL*. *Onagre, âne sauvage*, F.,—*ὄναγρος*,—*onager*, m. L.,—wilder esel, G.,—the wild ass. *Anon*,—*ὄνάριον*,—*asellus*,—junger esel,—ass-colt. The asses milk—*lait de l'ânesse*, F.,—*lac asininum*, L.,—die eselmilch, G.,—is a favorite remedy in weakness and emaciation of the system consequent on acute diseases, in pulmonary phthisis, and in atony or irritation of the chylopoietic organs; especially when attended with constipation. See *LAIT*. The flesh,—*chair des ânes*, F.,—*caro asinina*, L.,—das eselsfleisch, G.,—especially that of the young animal, is still eaten, as a delicacy, in the East; and constitutes the basis of the celebrated Bologna sausage. Every other part and product,—even the *cerumen* and *excrements*,—of the

animal were employed in ancient medicine. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. i., p. 386.

ANÉANTISSEMENT, s. m.,—*extinctio*, ad nihilum redactio, f. L.,—*vernichtung*, f. G.,—*extinction*, annihilation: an hyperbolic expression, vulgarly employed to denote extreme depression,—*die tiefste demüthigung*, G.,—*exhaustion*, from excessive fatigue, of mind or body.

ANÈBE, adj., *impubère*,—*ἀνηβος* (*α priv.*, *ἦεν*, puberty),—*impuber*, L.,—*unmündig*, *unmannbar*, G.,—one that has not attained puberty, under age, *unmarriageable*.

ANÉMASIE, *ANÉMOSE*, s. f. Syn. with

ANÉMIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, *αἷμα*, blood),—*anmæia*, f. L.,—*blutmangel*, m. G.,—*deficiency of blood*: a disease in which the blood appears to have lost its natural colour, consistence, and exciting properties, and is deficient in quantity for the purposes of life; condition of the body after profuse loss of blood.

ANÉMOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*ἄνεμος*, the wind, *γράφω*, I describe),—*anemographia*, f. L.,—*die beschreibung der winde*, G.,—*anemography*: that part of physics which has for its object the description of the winds.

ANÉMETRE, s. m. (*ἄνεμος*,—and *μέτρον*, measure),—*anemometrum*, n. L.,—*windmesser*, m. G.,—*anemometer*: an instrument for determining the force and velocity of the wind. *ANÉMETRIE*, s. f.,—*anemometria*, f. L.,—*the art of employing*,—*ANÉMETROGRAPHIE*, s. f.,—*description of*,—such instrument.

ANÉMONE, s. f., *Ἀνεμώνη* (quia flos a ventis facile propellitur):—in Botany, a genus of plants,—*Anemone*, (*Polyandria, polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Anemone, windblume, G.,—*Anemone*, Wind-flower,—containing four British—and many exotic—species, herbaceous, generally acrid and vesicant. One of the latter, (strongly resembling, in character, the British *pulsatilla*), schwarze küchenschelle, G.,—meadow Anemone,—is employed medicinally: an *Extract* and *distilled Water* of it,—ein Dickauszug—und destillirtes Wasser—der schwarzen küchenschelle,—constitute *Official Preparations* of it, with the *German*s. Three of the British species, *A. nemorosa*,—die waldanemone, weisse windblume, G.,—*Wood-anemone*,—*ranunculoides*,—hahnenfusartige Anemone, gelbes Waldhahnlein,—yellow Wood Anemone,—and *pulsatilla*, küchenkraut, windkraut, n., Osterblume, f., G.—*Pasque-flower* Anemone,—*l'anémone pulsatile*, F.,—are ranked, by Gmelin and Orfila, among the vegetable poisons. See *Pflanzengifte*, p. 267, 705; and *Leçons de Médecine légale*, v. iii., p. 202.

ANÉMONINE, s. f.—*anemonina*, f. L.,—*anemonin*, *anemonensubstanz*, f. G.,—*anemone*: a crystallizeable substance disco-

vered, by Funke, in several species of *Ane-mone*, particularly the *pratensis*, *pulsatilla*, and *nemorosa*; and regarded as constituting the active principle of these plants.

ANÉMOSCOPE, s. m. (ἄνεμος,—and σκοπέω, I survey),—anemoscopium, n. L.,—wind-zeiger, m. G.: an instrument which indicates the *direction* of the *wind*.

ANENCÉPHALE, s. and adj. (α priv., ἐγ-κέφαλος, the brain),—anencephalus, L.,—ohne hirn, G.,—anencephalous: *Ex.* Fœtus *anencéphale*—privé de l'encéphale, F.,—ein foetus ohne hirn, G.,—a foetus with-out brain.

ANÉPITHYMIE, s. f. (α priv., ἐπιθυμία, desire),—anepithymia, f. L.,—diminution, or abolition, of the physical appetites or desires: according to Kraus, absence both of desires and aversion,—der mangel an begierde und abscheu, G.

ANÉRÉSTHISIE, s. f. (α priv., ἐρέσις?, irritability),—anerethisia, inirritabilitas, f. L.,—reizlosigkeit, f.—der mangel an reizbarkeit, G.,—inirritability, *absence* or *de-fect* (of the natural) *irritability*.

ANÉSIE, s. f.,—ἄνεσις, (ἀνίημι, I relax),—remissio, f. L.,—remission, amelioration of symptoms. ANÉTIQUE, adj.,—ἀνετικός, —aneticus,—anetic: *Ex.* φάρμακον ἀνετικόν, —remède anétique, F.,—a remedy which *diminishes* the intensity of symptoms.

ANET, ANETH, s. m.,—Ἄνηθον,—a genus, in Botany, *Anethum* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*),—der Dill, das Dillkraut, G.,—Dill,—containing but few species:—also, a species of this genus, *A. graveolens*, common Dill, an annual, and native of south Europe; the *seeds* of which,—*Anethi semina*, L.,—dillsamen, G.,—acrid, aromatic and carminative, are employed in medicine. The *Officinal Preparations* of this plant, with the *Germans*, are a *distilled Water*, Dillwasser, Aqua anethi; and *Oil*, Dillöl, Oleum anethi. The *Fennel*, formerly included in this, is now removed to the genus *Meum*, by Smith, and to *Fœniculum*, by Hooker. See FENOUIL.

ANEURYSMAL, ANÉVRISMAL, ANÉVRYSMAL, adj.—aneurismaticus, L.,—aneurismatische, zum pulsadergeschwulst gehörig,—aneurismal, relating to aneurism: *Ex.* Sac anévrysmal, F.,—saccus aneurismaticus, L.,—ein aneurismatischer sack, G.,—an aneurismal sac. See ANÉVRYSME.

ANÉVRISMATIQUE, ANÉVRYSMATIQUE, adj. Synonymous with ANEURYSMAL.

ANÉVRYSME, ANEURYSME, s. m.,—ἀνεύρυσμα (ἀνευρύω, I dilate),—aneurisma, aneurysma, n. L.,—aneurisma, anevry-sma, n., pulsadergeschwulst, f., die erweiterung einer arterie, G.,—aneurism, swelling, dilatation of an artery. Aneurism may be defined, a tumour, formed by arterial blood, from dilatation, rupture, or division, of the coats of an artery. The

term has been also applied, by some writers, to dilatation of the cavities of the heart, and even to enlargement of the organ from thickening of its parietes.

Aneurism shews itself under three different forms: 1. that of *true* aneurism, —vrai, F.,—aneurysma verum, L.,—das wahre anevryisma, G.,—formed by dilatation, circumscribed or diffused, without breach, of all the coats of an artery. In the *former* case, it constitutes the variety called *circumscribed*, —circonscrit, —circumscriptum, —umschreibene;—in the *latter*, the *diffused*,—diffus,—diffusum,—ausgebreitete,—of *true* aneurism: 2. *false* or *spurious*, —faux, —spurium, —das falsche anevryisma,—formed by a breach of two or all of the arterial tunics, and presenting two varieties;—the *circumscribed*, in which the blood, escaping through a rupture of the internal and middle coats, converts the external coat of the vessel into an aneurismal sac;—and the *diffused*,—where the external coat, also, has subsequently given way, and the blood been poured out into the surrounding cellular structure: 3. *mixed* aneurism, —mixte,—mistum,—das gemischte,—which likewise comprehends two varieties; one, the *internal*, consisting of an hernia-like protrusion of the internal, through a wound or rupture of the middle and external coats of an artery;—and the other, *external*, produced by rupture of the dilated coats of true aneurism, and consequent diffusion of its contents through the circumjacent membrane.

Besides these principal forms, there is *Aneurism by Anastomosis*,—anévrisme par anastomose, F.,—das anastomotische anevryisma, G.,—apparently caused by aneurismal dilatation of the extreme vessels of a part, and extravasation of blood into the distended cells of the cellular structure.

Aneurismal Varix,—Varice anévrysmale, F.,—das anevrysmatische Venengeschwulst, G.,—is said to exist, when, from the transfixion of a vein, by a lancet, or other sharp instrument, and consequent adhesion of the two vessels, a direct communication has been established between them; and the blood, flowing from the artery into the vein, dilates the coats of the latter into a sac. If, however, from the obliquity of the wound or other circumstance, such communication be not direct, but take place through the medium of an aneurismal sac formed by dilatation of the wounded artery, and interposed between the vessels, the disease is termed *Varicose Aneurism*, —variqueux, F.,—aneurysma varicosum, L.—das varikose anevryisma, G.

Aneurisms, from their situation, are, lastly, distinguished into *internal* and *ex-*

ternal. To the *former*, belong aneurisms of the cerebral, and especially of the basilar, arteries,—probably a frequent source of fatal apoplexy,—and of the thoracic and abdominal aorta: to the *latter*, aneurisms of the temporal and carotid arteries, and of the larger arterial trunks of the extremities. For a minute description of the varieties, formation, and distinguishing characters, of the disease, consult Hodgson's *Treatise*; and Art. *Aneurism*, in Cooper's *Surgical Dictionary*.

ANFRACUOSITÉ, s. f.,—anfractus, gyrus, m. L.,—anfractuosity: a winding, or curvature, varying in extent and figure, of any part of the body: *Ex.*—cérébrales, F.,—gyri cerebrales, L.,—die windungen des gehirns, G.,—anfractuosités—convolutions—of the brain.

ANGÉIAL, ANGÉIEUX, adj. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel),—vascularis, L.,—vascular: abounding with—full of—minute vessels.

ANGÉIOGRAPHIE, ANGIOGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and γράφω, I describe),—angeio—angio-graphia, f. L.,—die beschreibung der gefässe, G.,—angiography: that part of anatomy which consists in the description of vessels.

ANGÉIOHYDROGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—ὑδωρ, water, and γράφω),—angeiohydrographia, f. L., description of—ANGIOHYDROLOGIE, s. f., doctrine of—and ANGÉIOHYDROTOMIE, s. f., dissection of—the lymphatic vessels,—die beschreibung,—die lehre—und die zergliederung—der lymphatischen gefässe, G.

ANGÉIOLOGIE, ANGIOLOGIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and λόγος, discourse),—angiologia, f. L.,—angiologie, f., die gefässlehre, G.,—angiology: doctrine of the vessels of organized bodies. ANGÉIOLOGISTE? s. m.,—angiologus, m. L.,—angiologe, m. G.,—angiologist: one who occupies himself with *angiological* subjects. ANGIOLOGIQUE, adj.,—angiologicus, L.,—zur gefässlehre gehörig, G.,—belonging to *angiology*.

ANGÉIOPATHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and πάθος, disease),—angiopathia, f. L.,—das gefässleiden, eine krankheit der gefässe, G.,—vascular disease, a morbid affection of the vessels. ANGÉIOPATHIQUE, adj.,—angiopathicus, L.,—mit gefässleiden behaftet, G.,—angiopathic, affected with—or relating to—vascular disease.

ANGÉIOPLÉROSE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and πλήρωσις, repletion),—angioplerosis, vasorum repletio, f. L.,—gefässüberfüllung, f., eine überfüllung der gefässe, G.,—undue fulness—overloading—of the vessels.—ANGÉIOPLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—angiopleroticus, L.,—an gefässüberfüllung leidend, G.,—suffering from such state of vascular congestion. See PLÉTHORE.

ANGÉIORRHAGIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ῥήγνυμι, I flow with force),—hemorrhagia

active, F.,—angiorrhagia, f., sanguinis profluvium, n. L.,—angiorrhagie, f., die gefässzerreissung, G.,—excessive flow of blood, hemorrhage from excess of action: a term preferred, by Kraus, to hemorrhage: “Das wort ist viel wahrer, passender und bezeichnender, als das gewöhnlich gebrauchte “Hæmmorrhagia.” ANGÉIORRHAGIQUE, adj.,—angiorrhagicus, L.,—an gefässzerreissung leidend, G.,—suffering from active hemorrhage.

ANGÉIORHÉE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ῥέω, I flow),—hemorrhagie passive, F.,—angiorrhœa, f. L.: flux sanguin par default,—as the preceding is, par excès—de force.

ANGÉLIQUE, s. f.,—a genus, in Botany, —Angelica, L., and E. (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*),—die Angelika, Engelkraut, n., Engelwurz, f. G.,—containing two British and several exotic species. The *Stalks* of one of the former,—*A. archangelica*, garden A.,—candied with sugar, possess an agreeable aromatic flavour, and are excitant and stomachic: blanched in water, they serve as food to the Norwegian and Laplander. The *Seeds* have a warm and acrid taste. The *Root*,—racine de l'angélique, F.,—radix Angelicæ, L.,—Angelikwurz, G.,—is principally employed in medicine; and, by the Laplanders, considered of great efficacy in pectoral affections. The *Germans* have an *Extract*,—Angelikwurz extract; a *Tincture*,—tinctur; a *compound*—and *compound camphorated*—*Spirit* (zusammengesetzter—und zusammengesetzter kampherhaltiger—Angelikwurzgeist) of this root. The other British species,—*A. sylvestris*,—l'angélique sauvage—des bois, F.,—wildes engelkraut? G.,—wild Angelica, possesses, in an inferior degree, the virtues of its congener.

ANGEMPHRAXIE, ANGIEMPHRAXIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἐμφράσσω, I obstruct),—angemphraxis, vasorum obstructio, f. L.,—die verstopfung der gefässe, G.,—obstruction of vessels.

ANGIECTASIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ἔκτασις, extension),—angiectasia, f. L.,—angiektaisie, f., die gefässausdehnung, G.,—dilatation of vessels.

ANGINE. s. f.,—angina, f. L. (*angere*, to suffocate),—συνάγχη,—die bräune,—halsentzündung, G.,—angina, quinsy: a term applied to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, pharynx, larynx, and even œsophagus and bronchia. The affection is distinguished, from its seat, into angina of the aeriferous and of the alimentary tube,—*angine du conduit aërifère, et du conduit alimentaire*, F. The *former*, is subdivided into laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial,—*ang. laryngée, trachéale, bronchique*, F.,—laryngea, trachealis, bronchica, L.,—and characterized by pain in *inspiration*: the *second*, into

guttural (faucial), pharyngeal, œsophageal, —gutturalis, pharyngea, œsophagea, L.,—marked by pain in *deglutition*. See LARYNGITE, TRACHÉITE, BRONCHITE, AMYGDALITE, PHARYNGITE, ŒSOPHAGITE. *Angine externe*. See OREILLONS. —*gangreneuse, maligne*,—Angina gangrenosa, maligna, L.,—inflammation of the pharynx, simple, or complicated with laryngitis, and terminating in gangrene. —*membraneuse, polypeuse*,—Angina membranacea, polyposa, L. See TRACHÉITE. —*œdémateuse*,—œdematosa, L.: an œdematous swelling of the membrane of the glottis, consequent on chronic laryngitis. See LARYNGITE. —*sèche*,—angina sicca, L.—chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with sense of heat and dryness, occurring in some chronic affections of the stomach and lungs. —*squirrheuse*,—angina squirrhosa, L.,—dysphagia resulting from *scirrhous* alteration of the pharynx or œsophagus. —*de poitrine*,—angina pectoris, L. See STERNALGIE.

ANGINEUX, adj.,—anginosus, L.,—zur bräune gehörig, G.,—belonging—or relating—to *Angina*: *Ex.* Scarlatine *angineuse*, F.,—scarlatina *anginosa*, L.

ANGIO-ASTHÉNIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀσθένεια, weakness),—angio-asthenia, f. L., atonie der gefäße, G.,—*atony* of the vessels.

ANGIOLEUCITE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, and λευκός, white),—angioleucitis, f. L.,—inflammation des vaisseaux blancs, F.,—entzündung der lymphatischen gefäße, G.,—inflammation of the *white*—lymphatic—*vessels*, lymphatic inflammation.

ANGIOPYRE, ANGIOPYRIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, and πῦρ, fever),—angiopyria, f. L.: a term given, by Alibert, to *inflammatory fever*; which constitutes the 6th genus of his family of *Angioses*.

ANGIOSE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον),—angiosis, f. L.: the 6th family in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; comprehending all the diseases which have their origin in the *blood-vessel* system.

ANGIOSPERMIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, and σπέρμα, seed): in Botany, according to Linnaeus, the second Order of Didynamia,—bei Linnee, die zweite Ordnung der Didynamie,—the 14th Class of his sexual system; and comprehending all the didynamious plants with seeds contained in a pericarp, or *seed-vessel*. ANGIOSPERME, adj.,—angiospermicus, angiospermus, L.,—den saamen in gefäßen habend, mit saamengefäßen versehen, G.,—angiospermous, having their *seeds* in—provided with—a *seed-vessel*: *Ex.* Plantae *angiospermes*, F.,—plantæ *angiospermae*,—quæ semen in capsulâ peculiari reconditum ferunt, L.,—angiospermen,—die pflanzen mit saamen in capseln, G.,—plants with their *seeds* in a distinct *capsule*. See GYMNASPERMIE.

ANGIOTÉNIQUE, adj. (ἀγγεῖον,—and τείνω, I stretch),—angiotenicus, L.,—angiotenic: proceeding from *tension* of the coats of a *vessel*. This term is applied, by Pinel, to all diseases characterized by fulness, strength, and rapidity of pulse, without apparent local lesion.

ANGIOTOMIE, ANGÉIOTOMIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and τέμνω, I dissect),—angiотomia, f. L.,—gefäßszergliederung, f., die untersuchung des baues der gefäße, G.,—*dissection*—examination of the structure—of the *vessels*—of an organized body. ANGIOTOMISTE, s. m.,—angiotomus, m. L.,—angiotom, m., ein gefäßszergliederer, G.,—angiotomist: a *dissector* of *vessels*.

ANGITE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον),—angitis, f. L.: inflammation of *vessels*.

ANGLE, s. m.,—γωνία,—angulus, m. L.,—winkel, m. G.—angle: the incidence of two lines, straight or curved, one upon the other. In anatomical description, the term is very commonly employed: *Exs.* Angle de l'œil, (καθὸς),—des lèvres, F.,—canthus, *angulus oculi*,—oris, L.,—augenwinkel, mundwinkel, G.,—angle of the eye,—of the lips or mouth;—de la mâchoire inférieure, F.,—*angulus maxillæ inferioris*, L.,—der *winkel* des unterkiefers, G.: the angle formed by the ascending branch,—branche montante, F.—ramus, L.—unterkieferast, G.—with the horizontal branch or body—körper, G.—of the lower jaw in man and other of the vertebrated animals. See MACHOIRE.

ANGOISSE, s. f.,—ἀγωνία,—angor, m., anxietas, f. L.,—angst, f. G.,—anguish, anxiety.

ANGUILLE, s. f.—de mer,—électrique,—de haie. See MURÈNE, CONGRE, GYMNOTE, COULEVRE.

ANGULAIRE, adj.—γωνιώδης,—angularis, L.,—winkelig, G.—angular: that which belongs to—or *exhibits*—angles.—(Some lexicographers assert that the *latter* condition should be expressed by the term *anguleux*, F.,—angulosus, L.): *Exs.* Apophyses *angulaires*, F.,—processus *angulares*, L.,—die *winkeligen* fortsätze—des stirnbeines, G.,—angular processes—of the frontal bone. Os *angulaire*,—angular bone: the name of one of the pieces which form the body of the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles. See Cuvier, *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, v. iii., p. 12. *Angulaire de l'omoplate* (trachélo-scapulaire, Ch.),—angularis—levator—scapulæ, L.—aufheber des schulterblattes, G.: a muscle, extending from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ to the posterior superior angle of the scapula.

ANGUSTURE, s. f.,—cortex Angustura, L.,—Angusturarinde, Cusparabaumrinde, G.,—Angustura or Cusparia-Bark: the product of an elegant South-American e-

vergreen tree,—*Bonplandia trifoliata* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Diosmeæ*), three-leaved Bonplandia, formerly *Cusparia febrifuga*,—Cusparabaum, G.,—bitter, aromatic, tonic; little inferior to the bark of Cinchona. *German Official Preparations*: an *Extract*, *Angusturaextract*,—and *Tincture*,—tinctur. *Angusture ferrugineuse*. See BRUCINE, and FAUSSE *Angusture*.

ANHAPHIE, s. f.,—better ANAPHIE (α priv., ἀφ᾽, touch),—anaphia, f., tactus imminutus,—abolitus, m. L.,—gefühllosigkeit, f., mangel des fühlvermögens, m. G.,—diminution, or loss, of the sense of touch.

ANHÉLATION, s. f.,—anhelatio, f. L. (*anhelo*, I pant),—keichen, n. G.,—anhelation: a term expressive of a peculiar mode of respiration, synonymous with *Ensoufflement*; symptomatic of lesion, direct or indirect, of the pulmonary functions. Sometimes employed as synonymous with *Asthma*. ANHÉLEUX, adj.,—anhelosus,—keichend,—anhelose: *Ex.* Respiration *anhéleuse*, F.,—quick—panting—respiration.

ANHYDRE, adj. (α priv., ἕδωρ, water),—anhydrous: a term, in Chemistry, applied to a salt,—sel *anhydre*,—when containing no water of crystallization.

ANIMAL, s. m.,—animal, n. L. (*anima*, life),—ζῷον,—thier, n. G. An *animal* is usually defined to be an organized body endowed with sensibility and voluntary motion; possessing an interior sac or cavity for the reception and assimilation of alimentary substances, and executing the process of nutrition from the first moment to the close of life. The second condition is, probably, that which most unerringly characterizes the animal body. It is difficult, however, to frame a definition so comprehensive and so accurate as to embrace the whole animal series, to the exclusion of certain plants which exhibit some of the characteristics of animal life; and to fix the precise boundary which divides the animal from the vegetable kingdom. ANIMAL, adj., animalis,—animalisch, thierisch,—animal: *Ex.* Règne *animal*, F.,—regnum *animale*, L.,—das thierreich, G.,—the *animal* kingdom (for the best arrangement and divisions of which, see *Le Règne Animal*, by Cuvier), including the whole series of animal creation, from Man to the last of the Zoophytes.

ANIMALCULE, s. m.,—ζωάκιον,—animalculum. n. L.,—thierchen, n. G.,—animalcule: a minute animal visible only by the aid of a microscope; as the *Infusoria*.—ANIMALCULISME, s. m., animalculism: the hypothesis employed to explain, by the intervention of spermatic or other *animalcula*, the process of animal procreation, or the diffusion of contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases. ANIMALCULISTE, s. m.,—animalculist: a Physiolo-

gist, or Pathologist, who advocates the theory of *Animalculism*.

ANIMALISATION, s. f.,—animalisatio, f. L.,—animalization: the passage from the condition of a vegetable, or unorganized substance, to that of *animality*; conversion of food into the *animal* substance,—die veränderung der speisen in thierische substanz, G.

ANIMALITÉ, s. f.,—animalitas, f. L.,—animality: the possession of those attributes and faculties which characterize *animal* substances; condition of *animal* existence, Zustand des thierischen wesens, G.

ANIMATION, s. f.,—animatio, f. (*anima*), L.,—beseelung, f. G.,—animation: the mysterious union of soul and body; endowment with the *vital* principle. For suspended *animation*, see ASPHYXIE. ANIMÉ, adj., flushed: a term employed, in Pathology, to denote redness, with turgescence, of the human countenance.

ANIME, s. m., Resina anime, L.,—animeharz, kourbarillharz, n. G.,—gum anime: a resinous exudation from the trunk and roots of the *Hymenæa Courbaril* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*),—leathery-leaved Locust-tree, a native of Brazil.—The Indians feed upon the sweet filamentous substance, purgative when fresh, which envelopes the four seeds contained in the bean-like pod. The *Resin*, itself, of which there are two varieties,—East-Indian and South-American,—forms, when dissolved in highly rectified spirit, the finest known varnish: emitting a fragrant odour during combustion, it is frequently burned in the chamber of asthmatic and catarrhal patients. A solution of it in alcohol or oil, makes a good Embrocation. It yields, on distillation, an essential oil useful in paralysis, spasm, and tendinous contractions. The *Leaves*, administered in decoction, are anti-flatulent and aperient: the *inner Bark*, a powerful vermifuge. See LONDON'S *Encyclopæd.* p. 346, Gen. 972.

ANIS, s. m., a species in Botany,—άνισον,—*Pimpinella anisum*, L.,—gemeiner anis, G.,—common anise, a native of the Levant. The *Seeds*,—semences d'*anis*,—semina *anisi*,—anissamen,—stimulating and carminative, are said to promote the secretion of milk and semen,—lactis ubertatem præstare, venerem stimulare, L. *French Official Preparations*, an *essential Oil* and *distilled Water*; *German*, an *Oil*, *Water*, and *Spirit*,—Anisöl, Aniswasser, Anisgeist. See BOUCAGE. *Anis étoilé*. See BADIANE.

ANKYLOBLÉPHARON, s. m.,—ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον (ἀγκύλη, contraction, ἐλέφαρον, eyelid),—ancyloblepharon, n. L.,—ankyloblepharon, n.,—die verwachsung der augenlider, G.,—adhesion, congenital or accidental, of the eyelids to each other.

ANKYLOGLOSSE, s. m.,—ἀγκυλόγλωσσον,

(ἀγκύλη, —and γλῶσσα, the tongue), —*ancyloglosson*, *ankyloglossum*, n. L., —die zu starke verwachsung der zunge mittelst des zungenbändchens, —the too close *adhesion* of the *tongue*, by means of the *frænum linguae*; verwachsung der zunge auch mit andern theilen, —mit dem grunde des mundes, oder gar mit dem gaumen, G., —*adhesion* of the *tongue* to other parts, as the floor of the mouth, and even the gums: also, according to Blanchard, an individual, —*ancyloglossus*, m., —qui *frænum* (*linguae*) *prælongum* habet, L.

ANKYLOMÈLE, s. f. (ἀγκύλος, bent, and μήλη, a sound), —sonde recourbée, F., —*ancylomele*, L., —eine gekrümmte sonde, G., —a *curved sound*.

ANKYLOPS. See ANCHILOPS.

ANKYLOSE, s. f. —ἀγκύλωσις (ἀγκύλη), —*ankylosis*, *ankylosis*, f. L., —*ankylose*, f. G., —*ankylosis*: immobility, or stiffness, of a diarthrodial articulation. See ACAMPISIE. *True Anchylosis*, —vraie, F., vera, L., wahre, G., —resulting from mutual adhesion of the articular surfaces, is incurable: in the *spurious*, —fausse, —spuria, —falsche, —depending on rigidity of the adjacent soft parts, the curability will be determined by the nature of the original disease. ANKYLOTIQUE, adj., —*ancyloticus*, —mit *ankylose* behaftet, —*anchylotic*: connected with *anchylosis*.

ANKYLOTOME, s. m. —ἀγκυλοτόμον (ἀγκύλη, —and τέμνω, I cut), —*ancylotomus*, m. L., couteau ou bistouri courbe, F., —scalpulum quo *linguae frænum* rescinditur, L., —ein gebogenes messer damit man (den kindern) die *zunge* löset, G., —a curved knife, bistoury, or scalpel, with which the *lingual frænum* (of children) is divided.

ANNEAU, s. m., —ἀγκύλιον, —*annulus*, m. L., —ring, m. G. and E., —has diverse significations. In Anatomy, it implies a circular orifice traversed by tube, vessel, or other organ: *Ex. Anneau* inguinal—abdominal, F., —*annulus inguinalis*, —abdominalis, L., —*leistenring*, G., —inguinal or abdominal *ring*, terminating exteriorly the inguinal canal, —*canalis inguinalis*, —*leistenkanal*, —and giving passage to the spermatic cord, —*saamenstrang*, G., —with the tunica vaginalis testis, —die gemeinschaftliche häute des hodens, —and the cremaster muscle, —*hodenmuskel* —in the male; and to the ligamentum rotundum uteri, —das runde mutterband, —in the female. In Pathology, certain ulcerations of the cornea: in Surgery, a *ring-like* instrument, enclosing a blade and spring; formerly employed in opening the abscesses of timid patients. ANNULAIRE, adj., *annularis*, —ringförmig, —*annular*, encircled by a *ring*, or *ring-shaped*: an epithet applied to the 4th finger of the human hand, —δάκτυλος παράμισος, or δακτυλιώτης,

—*digitus annularis*, —*goldfinger*, G., —*ringfinger*, because the *ring* is usually worn upon it: also to various ligaments, and to a portion of the cerebral organ formed by a junction of the crura cerebri and cerebelli, on account of their figure: *Exs. Ligamens annulaires*, F., —*ligamenta annularia*, L., —*ringbänder*, G., —*annular ligaments*, as those of the wrist; *Protuberance annulaire*, —*tuber annulare* (pons Varolii, —die Varolische brücke), —*annular protuberance* —of the brain.

ANNELIDES, s., in Zoology: the 1st Class of the *Articulata*, in Cuvier's arrangement, —vers à sang rouge, F., —the only vertebral animals possessing red blood, —contains three Orders: *Tubicolæ*, *Dorsibranchiæ*, and *Abranchiæ*. Of the genera belonging to these Orders, the inhabitants of the *Serpula* and *Sabella*, —the *Nereis* and *Aphrodita*, —*Lumbricus* and *Hirudo*, —afford respectively illustrations. —See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 182; Coulson's *Blumenbach*, p. xlvii.

ANNEXE, s. f., —appendix, f. L., —anhang, ansatz, m. G., appendage: an accessory part or organ. See ACCESSOIRE. —In Anatomy, the *appendages* of the eye, —*annexes de l'œil*, —are the eyelids, —*paupières*, F., —*palpebræ*, L., —die augenlieder, G.; and eye-brows, —*sourcils*, —*supercilia*, —die augenbraunen: those of the womb, —de l'utérus, —the broad ligaments, —*ligamens larges*, —*ligamenta lata*, —die breiten mutterbänder; —and the Fallopiian tubes, —*trompes*, —*tubæ Fallopii*, —die muttertrompe. Geoffroy St. Hilaire also gives the name of *sternal appendages*, —*anneaux sternales*, —to the superior and inferior pieces (hyo— and hypo—sternal) of the sternal bone. In Botany, the principal *Appendages* of plants—*fulcra*, L., —are, the stipule, floral leaf, thorn, prickle, tendril, gland, and hairs. See STIPULE, BRACTÉE, EPINE, AIGUILLON, CIRRHÉ, GLANDE, POIL.

ANNUEL, adj., —*annuus*, L., —*einjährig*, G., —*annual*. An *annual*, —*plante annuelle*, —eine *einjährige pflanze*, —is a plant which does not live beyond one year. Sown in spring, it acquires perfect development, during summer; and, having matured its seed, dies in autumn: employed also as the specific designation of certain plants: *Ex. Capsicum annuum*, common *Capsicum*.

ANODYN, s. m. and adj., ἀνώδυνος (α priv., ὀδώνη, pain), —*anodyne*, pain-stilling: *Ex. φάρμακα ἀνώδυνα*, —*remèdes anodyns*, F. —*anodyna*, *remedia anodyna*, L., —*schmerzstillende mittel*, G., —*anodyne remedies*.

ANODYNIE, s. f., —ἀνωδυνία, —*anodynia*, *indolentia*, *insensibilitas*, f. L., —*schmerzlosigkeit*, *gefühllosigkeit*, f. G., —*absence of pain*, *insensibility*.

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ANOIE, s. f.,—*ἄνοια* (α priv., νόος, mind),—anoia, imbecillitas, dementia, f. L.,—der blodsinn, die verstandesschwäche, verstandeslosigkeit, G.,—mindlessness, idio-cy, imbecillity—loss—of intellect. *Ἀνοήτος*,—void of understanding.

ANOLIS, s., *roquet*, in Zoology, a Saurian Reptile, *Anolis bullaris*, Daud., *Lacerta bullaris*, Linn., grey Lizard: inhabits the West-Indian islands and adjacent continent; and formerly celebrated for its anticancerous properties. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i., p. 437.

ANOMALACIE, s. f. (α priv., νόμος, rule, λακίζω, I break through),—anomalacia, f. L.: in Botany, the title of the 25th and last Class of Richard's system, corresponding with the *Polygamia*, of Linnæus.

ANOMALIE, s. f.,—*ἀνωμαλία* (α priv., ὁμαλός, equal),—anomalía, f. L.,—anomalie, ungleichmässigkeit, regelwidrigkeit, abweichung von der regel, f. G.,—anomaly, inequality, irregularity, exception, deviation from rule. **ANOMAL**, adj.,—*ἀνώμαλος*,—anomalus, L.,—anomalisch, ungleichmässig, regelwidrig, G.,—anomalous, irregular: *Ex.* Symptôme *anomal*, maladie *anomale*, F.,—an *anomalous* symptom,—disease. In Botany, Tournefort calls *anomalous*, the flowers,—*fleurs anomales*, F.,—*flores anomali*, L.,—die *anomalischen* blumen, G.,—which he could refer, as those of the genera *Viola* and *Utricularia*, to no determinate figure.

ANOMIE, s., *pelure-d'-oignon*: the shell of an acephalous Mollusca (Ord., *Testacea*; Fam. *Ostraceæ*), *Anomia ephippium*, Linn.: common on the shores of the Mediterranean, and British channel. This shell,—a toothless, inequivalve bivalve,—is exceedingly delicate, and often as transparent as the *peel of onion*. The animal—named *Echion*, by Poli—attaches itself to submarine bodies, *crustacea*, and shells,—frequently those of the oyster; which latter it resembles in its *edible* properties. Phosphorescent: and hence named *éclair* (lightning) by the fishermen of Rochelle.

ANOMOCÉPHALE, s. m. (α priv., νόμος, rule, κεφαλή, head),—anomocephalus, m. L.: the generic name under which Geoffroy St. Hilaire comprehends all animals with a *mis-shapen head*.

ANOMPHALE, s. m., and adj. (α priv., ὀμφαλός, navel),—anomphalus, L.,—ohne nabel, G.,—anomphalous, *without a navel*.

ANONES, **ANONACÉES**,—*Anonaceæ*, L.: a natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens: fruit of many genera belonging to it, as *Annona*, Custard-Apple, *edible*.

ANOPSIE, s. f. (α priv., ὤψ, eye),—anopsia, cæcitas, f. L.,—blindheit, f., der mangel des gesichts, G.,—loss of sight.

ANORCHIDE, adj. (α priv., ὄρχις, testi-

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cle),—anorchides, L.,—ohne hoden, G. *Anorchus*, L.,—*ἄνορχος*,—substantively employed, according to Kraus, ein Mann ohne hoden—*privé de testicules*.

ANOREXIE, s. f.,—*ἀνορεξία* (α priv., ὄρεξις, appetite),—anorexia, anorexis, f. L.,—anorexie, appetitlosigkeit, f., der mangel an esslust, G.,—anorexy, loss of appetite. **ANORECTIQUE**?, adj.,—anorecticus, L.,—mit mangel an esslust behaftet, G.; *Anorectus*, adj., L.,—*ἀνόρεκτος*,—mangel an esslust leidend,—connected with—suffering from—*Anorexy*.

ANORGANOGENIE, s. f. (α priv., ὄργανον, organ,—γένος, origin),—anorganogenia, f. L.: the study of the *origin* of *inorganic* bodies; as minerals. **ANORGANOGNOSIE**, s. f. (α,—*ὄργανον*,—and γινώσκω, I know),—anorganognosia, f. L.,—die kenntniss, G.,—the science—**ANORGANOGRAPHIE**, s. f. (same, and γράφω, I describe),—anorganographia, f. L.,—die beschreibung, G.,—the *description*—**ANORGANOLOGIE**, s. f. (same, and λόγος, discourse),—anorganologia, f. L.,—die lehre, the *doctrine*—der unorganischen naturkörper,—of *inorganic* natural bodies.

ANORMALIE, s. f. (ab, out of, *norma*, rule),—abnormitas, f. L.,—unregelmässigkeit, f. G.,—irregularity, exception to the common rule. **ANORMAL**, adj.,—abnormis,—unregelmässig,—irregular.

ANOSMIE, s. f. (α priv., ὀσμή, smell),—anosmia, f., odoratus defectus, m. L.,—geruchlosigkeit, f. G.,—diminution or loss of the sense of *smell*. Synonymous with **ANOSPHRÉSIE**, s. f. (α priv., ὀσφρησις, sense of smell).

ANSERINE, s. f.,—a Genus, in Botany, —*Chenopodium* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Chenopodeæ*),—der Gänsefuss, G.,—Goosefoot,—containing numerous European and exotic species: some of them employed in Medicine and domestic economy. Among the *medicinal*, are two European species, —*Ch. botrys* and *vulvaria*,—botrys and vulvaire, F.;—and two exotic,—*Ch. ambrosioides*,—thé du Mexico, F.,—Mexicanisches traubenkraut, G.;—and *Ch. anthelminticum*,—A. anthelmintique, F.,—Mexican and American Goosefoot: the last, as its specific name indicates, *vermifuge*. The leaves of several common species, such as *Ch. bonus Henricus*,—bon-Henri, F.—English Mercury, are eaten as *spinage*.

ANSERINE, adj.,—anserinus (*anser*, a goose),—anserine. *Pes anserinus*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate the ramification of the facial nerve,—nerf facial, F.,—portio dura 7mi paris cerebri, L.,—antlitznerve, G.,—after its passage through the stylo-mastoid orifice, and emergence from the parotid gland, upon the cheek: in Medicine, to the condition of the skin,—peau *anserine*, F.,—goose-skin,—during the cold stage of fever.

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ANTACIDE, ANTI-ACIDE, s. m., and adj.,—*antacidus*, *antacidum*, L.,—*antacid*: a term applied to substances which possess the property of *neutralizing gastric acid*: *Ex. Remèdes antacides*, F.,—*antacida*, L.,—*säurewidrige*—*säuretilgende mittel*, G.,—*antacid remedies*. See **ABSORBANS**.

ANTAGONISTE, s. m., and adj.,—*ἀνταγωνιστής* (*ἀντί*, against, *ἀγωνίζω*, I strive),—*antagonista*, m., *musculus alteri musculo*, in *actione oppositus*, L.,—*gegenkämpfer*, *widerstreber*, m. G.,—*antagonist*: a name given to muscles *opposed*, in their action, to other muscles. **ANTAGONISME**, s. f.,—*ἀνταγωνισμα*,—*antagonismus*, L., and G., *der wechsellkampf*, G.,—the action of *antagonist muscles*.

ANTALGIQUE, ANTI-ALGIQUE, adj.,—(*same*, and *ἄλγος*, pain),—*antalgicus*, L.,—*schmerzstillend*, G.,—*antalgic*: calculated to *allay pain*. Synonymous with **ANODYN**.

ANTAPHRODISIAQUE, ANTI-APHRODISIAQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus),—*antaphrodisiacus*, L.,—*gegen den geschlechtstrieb wirkend*, G.,—*antaphrodisiac*: operating to *repress the sexual appetite*. Syn. with **ANTAPHRODITIQUE**,—*antaphroditicus*,—*antaphroditic*.

ANTAPOLECTIQUE, ANTI-APOPECTIQUE, adj. (*same*, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy),—*antapoplectic*, L.,—*useful in the treatment or prevention of Apoplexy*.

ANTARTHRIQUE, ANTI-ARTHRITIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ἄρθρις*, a morbid affection of a joint, gout),—*antarthritic*, L.,—*anti-arthritis*: *Ex. Remèdes antarthritiques*, F.,—*antarthritica*, L.,—*die gichtmittel*,—*mittel gegen die gicht*, G.,—*remedies against gout*.

ANTASTHMATIQUE, ANTI-ASTHMATIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἀντί*,—and *ἄσθμα*, asthma),—*antasthmaticus*, L.,—*anti-asthmatic*: *Ex. Remèdes antasthmaticques*, F.,—*antasthmatica*, L.,—*die mittel gegen engbrüstigkeit*, G.,—*remedies against asthma*.

ANTATROPHIQUE, ANTI-ATROPHIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*, nourishment),—*antatrophicus*, *antatrophus*, L.: *Ex. Antatrophica*, L.,—*die mittel gegen die darrsucht*, G.,—*remedies against atrophy*, or emaciation.

ANTÉMÉTIQUE, ANTI-ÉMÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ἐμετικός*, emetic),—*antemeteticus*, L.,—*anti-emetic*: *Ex. Antemetica*, L.,—*die mittel gegen das erbrechen*, G.,—*remedies against vomiting*.

ANTÉPHIALTIQUE, ANTI-ÉPHIALTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ἐφιάλης*, night-mare),—*antephialticus*, L.,—*antephialtic*: *Ex. Remèdes contre le cauchmar*, F.,—*antephialtica*, L.,—*die mittel gegen das alldrücken*, G.,—*remedies against night-mare*.

ANTÉPILEPTIQUE, ANTI-ÉPILEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ἐπιληψία*, epilep-

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sy),—*antepilepticus*, L.,—*anti-epileptic*: *Ex. Remèdes antépileptiques*, F.,—*antepileptica*, L.,—*die mittel gegen die fallsucht*, G.,—*remedies against epilepsy*.

ANTÉVERSION, s. f., *anteversio*, f. (*ante*, before, *vertere*, to turn) L.,—*anteversion*: that form of displacement of the womb, in which the fundus of the organ is directed *anteriorly*, and the cervix, backwards. See **RÉTROVERSION**. It ordinarily occurs during pregnancy, before the 4th month, and results from pressure exercised by the viscera, or by inordinate contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, on the womb, in a capacious pelvis.

ANTHECTIQUE, ANTI-HECTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—*anthecticus*, L., *anti-hectic*: *Ex. Remèdes contre la fièvre hectique*, F.,—*anthectica*, L.,—*mittel gegen die schwindsucht*, G.,—*remedies against hectic fever*, or phthisis.

ANTHÉLIX, s. m.,—*ἀνθέλιξ*,—*anthelix*, L., G., and E.,—*der gegenbogen im äussern ohre*, G.,—the counter-curve in the external ear: an eminence in the auricular cartilage, situated in *front* of the *helix*, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it terminates in a bifurcation. **ANTHÉLITRAGIEN**, s. m., and adj., *anthélitragique*,—*anthelitrageus*, *antitragicus*, L.,—*muskel der gegenecke*, G.: a small muscle of the external ear, extending from the cartilage, which supports the antitragus, to the antihelix.

ANTHELMINTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἀντί*, against, *ἔλμινς*, a worm),—*anthelmincticus*, L.,—*anthelmintic*: *Ex. Anthelmintica*, L.,—*wurmmittel*, n., *die wurmwidrige mittel*, G.,—*worm-medicines*: *remedies against intestinal worms*. See **ANTI-SCOLIQUE, ANTI-VERMINEUX**.

ANTHÉMORRHAGIQUE, ANTI-HÉMORRHAGIQUE, adj. (*same*,—and *αιμορραγία*, hemorrhage),—*anthæmorrhagicus*, L.,—*antihemorrhagic*: a term applied to *remedies against hemorrhage*.

ANTHÈRE, s. f. (*ἀνθρῆς*, in full bloom),—*anthera*, f. L.,—*staubbeutel*, m. G.,—*anther*: in Botany, an essential part of the stamen, or male organ, of phænogamous plants; sometimes sessile, but usually supported on a shaft—the filament. See **ETAMINE**. It consists, in most cases, of two membranous cells which contain the fecundating dust, or pollen,—*saamenstaub*, m. G. In some plants, however, it exhibits only one,—in others, it has four cells: hence, the terms one—, two—, and four-celled *anther*,—*anthera uni*—, *bi*—, *quadri-ocularis*, L.,—*ein*—, *zwei*—, *vier-fächrige staubbeutel*, G. Each cell is usually marked with a longitudinal suture for the escape of the pollen. In other cases, the emission is accomplished simply by a pore, situated either at the summit or base of

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the anther. ANTHÉRAL, adj.,—antheral-is, L.,—zum staubbeutel gehörig, G.,—belonging to an *anther*.

ANTHOLOGIE, s. f.,—ἀνθολογία (ἄνθος, a flower, λόγος, a discourse,—or λέγω, I cull),—anthologia, f. L.,—anthologie, f., die blumenlehre oder blumenlese, G.,—anthology, discourse upon—or gathering of—flowers. ANTHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—anthologicus,—anthologisch,—anthological.

ANTHORE, s. m.: in Botany, an European species of *Aconitum*,—*A. anthora*, L.,—wholesome Wolfs-bane. See ACONIT.

ANTHRACINE, s. f. (ἄνθραξ, carbuncle),—anthracina, f. L.: variété de cancer, F.,—a variety of Cancer,—characterized by blackness of the degenerated structure, or the presence of *Melanosis*.

ANTHRACOMÉTRE, s. m. (ἄνθραξ, carbon, μέτρον, a measure),—anthracometrum, n. L.,—anthrakometer, n., kohlenstoffmesser, m. G.,—anthracometer: in Chemistry, an instrument employed to determine the quantity of carbonic acid contained in a mixture of several gases.

ANTHRACOSE, s. m. (ἄνθραξ),—anthracosis, f., carbunculus oculi, m. L.,—augen-carbunkel, augenbrand, augenliederbrand, m. G.,—carbuncle of the eye or eyelids.

ANTHRAX. See CHARBON, CLOU, FURONCLE, JAVART.

ANTHRÈNE, s., in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous Insects,—the *Byrrhus*, of Linnæus; *Anthrenus*, of modern Entomologists. Two species, *Anthrène du boucage*, et destructeur, F.,—*A. pimpinellæ*,—*muscorum*, L.,—commit great depredations, in the larva state, on cantharides, castor, musk, and other dried animal substances, as zoological and anatomical preparations. Sulphur—and tobacco-fumigations, and dressing with an alcoholic solution of oxymuriate of quicksilver, are the best remedies for the evil when existing; perfect exclusion from air, its only effectual preventive.

ANTHROPIATRIQUE, s. f. (ἄνθρωπος, man, ἰατρικὴ, medicine), anthropiatrica, f. L.,—anthropiatrik, menschenheilkunde, f. G.,—human medicine: the art of treating human diseases. Synonymous with ANTHROPOTHÉRAPIE, s. f., F., and G.,—anthropotherapia, f. L. (ἄνθρωπος,—and θεραπεία, treatment of a patient).

ANTHROPOCHIMIE, s. f. (same, and khimia, Arab., chemistry),—anthropochemia, f. L., the chemistry of man,—that part of science which has for its object the knowledge of the results of chemical analysis of the various structures of the human body.

ANTHROPOGÉNIE, s. f.,—ἀνθρωπογονία—(same, and γεννάω, I procreate),—anthropogenia, f. L.,—die erzeugung des menschen, G.,—the procreation of man.

ANTHROPOGRAPHIE, s. f. (same, and

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γράφω, I describe),—anthropographia, f. L.,—anthropographie, f. G.,—anthropography: according to Kraus, die beschreibung—naturgeschichte—des menschen,—die anatomische beschreibung des menschenkörpers, G.,—the description—natural history—of man,—description of the human body: according to the older writers, the whole mass of knowledge, constituting human anatomy and physiology;—to the modern French, the exposition of those peculiarities in the structure, and mode of action, of the organs, which distinguish man from the lower animals. ANTHROPOGRAPHE, ? s. m.,—anthropographus, m. L.,—anthropograph, m., ein anatomischer schriftsteller, ein lehrer der anatomie, G.,—an anthropographer, an anatomical writer, a teacher of anatomy. ANTHROPOGRAPHIQUE, adj., anthropographicus, L.,—anthropographisch, G.,—anthropographic: belonging to *anthropography*.

ANTHROPO-MAGNETISME, s. m.,—anthropo-magnetismus, m. L.,—animal magnetism.

ANTHROPOMÉTRIE, s. f. (same, and μέτρον, a measure),—anthropometria, f. L.,—anthropometrie, f., die messung—die bestimmung der maassverhältnisse der einzelnen theile—des menschlichen körpers, G.,—anthropometry: the admeasurement,—determination of the proportions in size, of the different parts—of the human body. ANTHROMÉTRIQUE, adj., anthropometricus, L.,—anthropometrisch, die anthropometrie betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—anthropometrical: concerning, or belonging to, *Anthropométrie*.

ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGIE, s. f. (same, μορφή, form, and λόγος, discourse),—anthropomorphologia, f. L.,—die lehre von der menschengestaltung, G.,—the science of the figure of the different parts of the human body. Synonymous with ANATOMIE. ANTHROPOMORPHE, adj.,—anthropomorphus,—menschengestalt habend,—anthropomorphous: possessing the human figure.

ANTHROPONOSOLOGIE, s. f. (same,—νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, discourse),—anthroponosologia, f. L.,—anthroponosologie, f., die lehre von den krankheiten des menschen, G.,—anthroponosology: doctrine of the diseases of man. ANTHROPONOSOLOGISTE, ? s. m.,—anthroponosologus,—anthroponosolog,—anthroponosologist. ANTHROPONOSOLOGIQUE,—anthroponosologicus,—anthroponosologisch,—anthroponosological.

ANTHROPOPHAGIE, s. f. (same, and φάγω, I eat),—anthropophagia, f. L.,—anthropophagie, f., die menschenfresserei, G.,—feeding upon human flesh; the act of cannibalism. ANTHROPOPHAGE, s. m., and adj.,—anthropophagus,—ein menschenfresser; menschenfressend,—a man-

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eater; devouring human flesh. See **ANDROPHAGE**.

ANTHROPOSOMATOLOGIE, s. f. (*ἄνθρωπος*,—*σῶμα*, body, and *λόγος*, discourse),—*anthroposomatologia*, f. L.,—*die beschreibung des menschlichen körpers*, G.,—*description of the body of man.* Syn. with **ANATOMIE**.

ANTHROPOSOPHIE, s. f. (*same*, and *σοφία*, knowledge),—*anthroposophia*, f. L.,—*anthroposophie*, f. G.,—*science of the nature of man.*

ANTHROPOTOMIE, s. f. (*same*, and *τέμνω*, I cut),—*anthropotomia*, f. L.,—*anthropotomie*, f., *die zergliederung menschlicher leichen*, G.,—*anthropotomy*, the dissection of human bodies. **ANTHROPOTOMISTE**, s. m.,—*anthropotomus*,—*anthropotom*, ein menschenzergliederer, —*anthropotomist*: a dissector of human bodies. **ANTHROPOTOMIQUE**,—*anthropotomicus*,—*zur menschenzergliederung gehörig*, die menschenzergliederungskunde betreffend, —*belonging to the dissection—concerning the art of dissection—of the human body.* See **ANDRANATOMIE**, **ANDROTOMIE**.

ANTHYPNOTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἄντι*, against, and *ὑπνος*, sleep),—*anthypnoticus*, L.: *Ex. Remèdes anthypnotiques*, F.,—*anthypnotica*, L.,—*mittel gegen den schlaf*, G.,—*remedies against sleep.*

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAQUE, **ANTI-HYPPOCHONDRIAQUE**, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ὑποχονδριακός*, hypochondriac),—*anthypochondriacus*, L.: *Ex. Anthypochondriaca*, L.,—*mittel gegen die hypochondrie*, G.,—*remedies against hypochondriasis.*

ANTHYSTÉRIQUE, **ANTHYSTÉRIQUE**, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *ὑστερικός*, hysterical): *Ex. Remèdes anthystériques*, F.,—*anthysterica*, L.,—*mittel gegen die hysteric*, G.,—*anti-hysterical remedies.*

ANTIADITE, s. f. (*ἀντιᾶδες*, tonsils),—*antiaditis*, f. L.,—*mandelentzündung*, f. G.,—*inflammation des amygdæles*, F.,—*of the tonsils.* See **AMYGDALE**, **ANGINE**.

ANTIADONCES, s. m. (*ἀντιᾶδες*,—and *ὄγκος*, tumour),—*antiadoncus*, m. L.,—*tonsillen—mandeln-geschwulst*, f. G.,—*gonflement des tonsilles*, F.,—*swelling of the tonsils.* See **AMYGDALE**.

ANTIBRACHIAL, **ANTÉBRACHIAL**, adj.,—*antebrachialis*, L. (*antebrachium*, the fore-arm): *Ex. Extrémité antébrachiale de l'humérus*, F.,—*antebrachial (ulnar) extremity of the humerus.*

ANTI-CACHECTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἄντι*,—*καχεξία*, cachexy, bad habit of body),—*anticachecticus*, L.,—*antikachetisch*, G.,—*anti-cachectic.*

ANTI-CACOCHYMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *κακοχυμία*, a bad state of the humours),—*anticacochymicus*, L.,—*anticacochymic.*

ANTI-CARCINOMATEUX, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *καρκίνωμα*, cancer),—*anticarci-*

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nomatosus, L.,—*anti-carcinomatous*: *Ex. Anticarcinomatosa*, L.,—*mittel gegen den krebsgeschwür*, G.,—*remedies against carcinoma.* Of like signification is the French term, **ANTI-CANCEREUX**, adj.,—*anticancerous*, L.,—*anti-cancerous.*

ANTICARDE, s. m. (*ἄντι*, before, *καρδία*, the heart),—*scrobicule du cœur*, F.,—*anticardium*, n., *scrobiculus cordis*, m. L.,—*herzgrube*, f. G.,—*the præcordial region.*

ANTI-CATARRHAL, s. m., and adj. (*ἄντι*, against, *κατάρρῳς*, catarrh),—*anticatarrhalis*, L.,—*anti-catarrhal*: *Ex. Anticatarrrhalia*, L.,—*mittel gegen katarrh*, G.,—*remedies against catarrh.*

ANTI-CAUSOTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *καῦσος*, ardent fever),—*anticausoticus*, L.: *Ex. Remèdes anticausotiques*, F.,—*Anticausotica*, L.,—*mittel gegen das brennfieber*, G.,—*remedies against ardent fever.*

ANTI-COLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *κολικός*, subject to colic),—*anticolicus*, L.,—*anti-colic*: *Ex. Anticolica*, L.,—*mittel gegen Koliken*, G.,—*remedies against colic.*

ANTI-DARTREUX. See **ANTI-HERPÉTIQUE**.

ANTI-DIARRHÉIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *διαρρέω*, I flow through),—*anti-diarrheicus*, L.: *Ex. Antidiarrheica*, L.,—*remedies against diarrhœa.*

ANTI-DINIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *δῖνος*, vertigo),—*antidinicus*, L.,—*antivertiginous*: *Ex. Remèdes antidiniques*, F.,—*Antidinica*, L.,—*mittel gegen den schwindel*, G.,—*remedies against vertigo.*

ANTIDOTE, s. m.,—*ἀντίδοτον* (*same*, and *δίδωμι*, I give),—*antidoton*, *antidotum*, n. L.,—*antidot*, *gegengift*, n. G.,—*antidote*, *counter-poison*: a remedy administered with the view of *preventing*, or rendering *innocuous*, the *operation of poisons*, whether internally or externally applied. Strictly speaking, there is no real antidote. Those agents,—*φάρμακα ἀντίδοτα*,—*antidota*, L.,—*gegenmittel*, G.,—*will be found most effectual which most promptly evacuate the deleterious substance; or, combining chemically with it, render it inert.* **ANTIDOTAIRE**, s. m., *recueil des antidotes*,—*antidotarium*, n. L.,—*ein aufzählung von gegenmitteln*, G.,—*a collection of antidotes.*

ANTI-DYSENTERIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery),—*antidysentericus*, L.,—*anti-dysenteric*: *Ex. Remèdes anti-dysentériques*, F.,—*antidysenterica*, L.,—*ruhrmittel*, *mittel gegen die ruhr*, G.,—*remedies against dysentery.*

ANTI-FÉBRILE. Synonymous with **ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE**.

ANTI-GALACTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἄντι*,—and *γάλα*, milk),—*antigalacticus*, L.: *Ex. Remèdes anti-galactiques*, F.,—*antigalactica*, L.,—*remedies against the secretion of milk.*

ANTI-GALEUX. See **ANTI-PSORIQUE**.

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ANTI-GOUTTEUX. See ANTARTHRITIQUE.

ANTI-HÉMORRHOÏDAL, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι-,—αἱμορροΐδες, hemorrhoids),—anti-hemorrhoidal, L.,—anti-hemorrhoidal: operating against the piles.

ANTI-HERPÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (same, and ἑρπης, herpes),—antiherpeticus, L.,—anti-herpetic: *Ex. Remèdes contre les dartres*, F.,—*antiherpetica*, L.,—remedies against tetter.

ANTI-HYDROPHOBIQUE, s. m., and adj. (same,—ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, dread),—antihydrophobicus, L.,—anti-hydrophobic: operating against hydrophobia or rabies. Synonymous with ANTI-LYSSE,—antilyssus, L. (same, and λύσσα, rabies).

ANTI-HYDROPIQUE, s. m., and adj. (same, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy),—anthdropicus, L.,—anti-dropsical: *Ex. Remèdes anti-hydropiques*, F.,—*anthdropica*, L.,—mittel gegen wassersucht, G.,—remedies against dropsy.

ANTI-ICTÉRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (same, and ἱκτερος, jaundice),—antictericus, L.,—anti-icteric: operating against jaundice.

ANTI-LAITEUX, s. m., and adj.,—antilacteus, L. Syn. with ANTI-GALACTIQUE.

ANTILOBE, s. m.,—ἀντιλόβιον?—antilobium, n., pars auris contra posita λοβῶ, L.,—anti-lobe: the eminence (tragus) of the external ear, placed opposite to the lobe.

ANTI-LOÏMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι-, against, λοιμός, the plague),—antiloimicus, L.,—pestwidrig, G.: *Ex. Antiloimica*, L.,—pestmittel, mittel gegen die pest, G.,—remedies against the plague.

ANTILOPE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, (Mammalia, Bisulca, Bl.; Mammifères, Ruminants, Cuv.), Antilope, f. G.,—Antelope,—containing many species,—two of them, European. The horns of one species, *A. saiga*, an inhabitant of south Poland and Russia, resemble tortoise-shell, and are employed in the construction of surgical instruments. Another, *A. leucoryx*,—*gazella*, Lin.,—the real *oryx* of the ancients,—Algazel, F.,—so frequently furnishes the once celebrated substance, *Bezoar*, as to have acquired the title of *Gazelle du bézoard*: although the production is common to all the goats and gazelles of the African and Asiatic mountains. See BÉZOARD. The flesh of the various species of *Antelope* constitutes a nutritious and digestible article of diet. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i., p. 484.

ANTI-MELANCHOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι-,—and μελαγχολία, melancholy),—antimelancholicus, L.,—anti-melancholic: operating against melancholy.

ANTIMONANE. See CHLORURE D'ANTIMOINE.

ANTIMONIATE, s. m.,—antimonias, m. L.,—antimoniate: a salt formed by the combination of *antimonic acid* with a salifi-

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able base. ANTIMONITE,—antimonis, L.,—antimonite: the combination of *antimonious acid* with such a base.

ANTIMOINE, s. m.,—Antimonium, Stibium, n., L.,—Antimon, Spiessglanz, Spiessglanzmetall, n. G.,—Antimony: a solid metal, commonly found in combination with sulphur, and then forming Sulphuret of *Antimony*,—Στίμμι?—Sulphure d'*Antimoine*, F.,—Sulphuretum *Antimonii*, L.,—schwarzes schwefelspiessglanz, schwefelantimon, G.,—usually called crude Antimony,—Antimonium crudum, L.,—roher spiessglanz, G.,—to distinguish it from the pure metal, which rarely exists in nature. Antimony is capable of uniting with oxygen in three definite proportions, according to Berzelius,—four, according to Ure. ANTIMONIEUX, adj.,—antimoniosus, L.,—antimonious: *Acide antimoneux*, F.: the term applied to the *deutoxide* of Antimony, of Berzelius, and to the *tritoxide*, of Ure: as ANTIMONIQUE, adj. (*Acide antimonique*,—acidum *antimonicum*, L.,—*antimonic acid*),—to the *peroxide* of both chemists. See Ure's *Chem. Dictionary*, Art. *Antimony*; and Schwartz, *Pharmakol. Tabellen*, v. ii., p. 146.

The principal French and German Official Preparations: a *White Oxide*, Oxidum Stibii album, *P. Pharm.*,—Weisses Spiessglanzoxyd, Schweisstreibender Spiessglanz (Ant. diaphoreticum), G.; a *James' Powder*, pulvis de Phosphate Calcis et Stibio compositus, *P. Ph.*,—Jamespulver, Jakob's fiebertreibendes pulver, G.; a *Tartarized Antimony*, Tartras Potassæ Stibiatus, *P. Ph.*,—Breachstein, Spiessglanzweinstein, Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, G.; a *Wine*, Vinum emeticum,—stibiatus, *P. Ph.*,—Huxham's Spiessglanzwein, G.; and a *Red and Yellow Hydrosulphuret*, Hydrosulfuretum rubrum Stibii sulfurati, *P. Ph.*,—Braunrother Spiessglanzschwefel, (Kermés minérale, F.) G., and Hydrosulfuretum luteum Oxidi Stibii Sulfurati, *P. Ph.*,—Goldfarbener Spiessglanzschwefel, (Sulphur Antimonii auratum) G. See OXYD, Poudre, TARTRATE, VIN, HYDROSULFATE. *Antimonialia*, L.,—spiessglanzmittel, G.,—antimonial remedies.

ANTI-NÉPHRÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι-, against, νεφρίτις, disease of the kidney),—antinephriticus, L.,—anti-nephritic: *Ex. Antinephritica*, L.,—mittel gegen nierenentzündung,—gegen nierenkrankheiten, G.,—remedies against inflammation,—against diseases, of the kidney.

ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE, s. m., and adj. (same, and ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ach),—antiodontalgicus, L.,—gegen zahnschmerz wirkend, G.,—anti-odontalgic: calculated to relieve tooth-ach.

ANTI-PARALYTIQUE, s. m., and adj.

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(ἀντι),—and παράλυσις, palsy),—antiparalyticus, L.,—antiparalytisch, G.,—anti-paralytic.

ANTIPATHIE, s. f.,—ἀντιπάθεια (*same*, and πάθος, affection),—antipathia, aversio, f. L.,—widerwille, m., antipathie, f. G.,—antipathy, aversion: an affection referred to Class i, Order iv, of Copland's arrangement; and defined by him as an "Internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness, or with fainting." See *Diction. of Pract. Medicine*, p. 70. ANTIPATHIQUE, adj.,—ἀντιπαθής,—antipatheticus, —antipathisch, zur antipathie gehörig,—belonging (or relating) to antipathy.

ANTI-PESTILENTIEL, s. m., and adj.,—anti-pestilential. Synon. with ANTI-LOÏMIQUE.

ANTI-PHARMAQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φάρμακον, poison),—antipharmacum, n. L.—gegengift, n. G.,—a counter-poison: *Ex. Antipharmaca*, L.—remèdes contre les poisons, F.,—gegengifte, G.,—remedies against poison. See ALEXIPHARMAQUE, ANTIDOTE.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation),—antiphlogisticus, L.,—anti-phlogistic: *Ex. Antiphlogistica*, L.,—antiphlogistische mittel, G.,—anti-inflammatory remedies.

ANTI-PHTHISIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φθίσις, phthisis),—anti-phthisicus, L.,—anti-phthisical: *Ex. Antiphthisica*, L.,—remèdes contre la phthisie, F.,—mittel gegen Schwindsucht, G.,—remedies against phthisis.

ANTI-PLEURÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πλευριτις, pleurisy),—antipleuriticus, L.,—anti-pleuritic: *Ex. Antipleuristica*, L.,—mittel gegen Pleuritis, G.,—remedies against pleurisy.

ANTI-PODAGRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ποδάγρα, gout in the foot),—antipodagricus, L.: *Ex. Antipodagrica*, L.—mittel gegen das Podagra, G.,—anti-podagric remedies. See ANTI-ARTHRITIQUE.

ANTI-PROSTATA, s. f. (ἀντι, before, prostata, the prostate): a term applied, by Littre, to a follicle with numerous excretory ducts opening into the urethra. The name, *anti-prostate*,—glandulæ *anti-prostatæ*,—has since been conferred upon Cowper's glands. See ACCESSOIRE.

ANTI-PSORIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι, against, ψώρα, itch),—antipsoricus, L.: *Ex. Antipsorica*,—remèdes contre la gale, F.,—mittel gegen die Krätze, G.,—remedies against itch. Syn. with ANTI-GALEUX.

ANTI-PUTRIDE, s. m., and adj.,—antiputridinosus, L.,—fäulnisswidrig, G.,—anti-putrid.

ANTI-PYIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πύον, pus),—antipycus, L.,—anti-purulent: *Ex. Remèdes anti-pyiques*, F.,—anti-

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pyica, L.,—mittel gegen eiterung, G.,—remedies calculated to avert or diminish suppuration.

ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι, —and πυρετός, fever),—antipyreticus, L.,—fieberwidrig, G.,—anti-febrile, febrifuge: *Ex. Antipyretica*, febrifuga, L.,—fiebertmittel, mittel gegen fieber, G.,—fever-medicines. See ANTI-FÉBRILE.

ANTI-PYROTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πῦρ, fire),—antipyroticus, L.,—anti-pyrotic: *Ex. Antipyrotica*, L.,—mittel gegen Verbrennungen, G.,—remedies for burns.

ANTI-SCOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and σκώληξ, worm). See ANTI-VERMINEUX.

ANTI-SCORBUTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—antiscorbuticus, L.,—anti-scorbutic: *Ex. Remèdes contre le scorbut*, F.,—antiscorbutica, L.,—mittel gegen den Scorbut, G.,—remedies against scorbutus or scurvy.

ANTI-SCROFULEUX, or—SCROPHULEUX, s. m., and adj.,—antiscrofulosus, antistrumous, L.,—anti-scrofulous, anti-strumous: *Ex. Antiscrofulosa*, L.,—remèdes contre les scrofules, F.,—Scrofulnittel, mittel gegen die Scrofuln, G.,—remedies against Scrofula.

ANTI-SEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι, against, σηπτός, putrid),—antisepticus, L.,—antiseptisch, G.,—anti-septic: *Ex. Antiseptica*, L.,—fäulnisswidrige mittel, G.,—anti-septic, anti-putrid remedies.

ANTI-SPASMODIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and σπασμός, spasm),—antispasmodicus, L.,—krampfstillend, G.,—anti-spasmodic. Of like meaning, in its general acceptation, is ANTI-SPASTIQUE, —antispasticus, L. (ἀντι, —and σπάσις, convulsion).

ANTI-STERNUM, s. m.,—ἀντίστέρον, —antisternum, n. L.,—der dem brustbein gegenüberstehende theile des rückgrats, G.,—the dorsal region, situated opposite to the sternum, or breast-bone.

ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, ANTI-SIPHYLITIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—antisyphiliticus, L.,—antisyphilitisch, G.,—anti-syphilitic, calculated to remove Syphilis: a term obviously more correct than ANTI-VÉNÉRIEN, adj.,—antivenereus, L.,—anti-venereal, —synonymous with it.

ANTI-THÉNAR, s. m.,—antithenar, L.: a name applied, by Winslow, to a portion of the Adductor muscle of the thumb; which is then distinguished as the *Semi-interosseus Pollicis*, L.,—der halbe zwischenknochenmuskel des daumens, G.;—and to the *Flexor poll. brevis*,—Gegenklopper.

ANTI-TRAGUS, (ἀντι, over against, πέρα, the tragus) antitragus, m. L.,—gegenbock, m. G.:—an eminence of the external ear, situated opposite to, and a little below, the Tragus. ANTI-TRAGIEN, adj.,—antitrageus, L.,—situé sur l' anti-tragus, F.

AOR

ANTI-VARIOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι, against, and *variola*, small-pox),—antivariolosus, L.,—anti-variola: *Ex. Remèdes anti-variologiques*, F.,—antivariolosa, L.,—mittel gegen die blattern, G.,—remedies against small-pox.

ANTI-VERMICULAIRE, ANTI-VERMI-NEUX, s. m., and adj.: miserable compounds of the Greek ἀντι, and Latin, *vermis*, a worm,—antiverminosus, L.: Synonymous with ANTI-SCOLIQUE, ANTHELMINTIQUE.

ANTI-VÉROLIQUE. Synonymous with ANTISYPHILITIQUE.

ANTODONTALGIQUE, ANTODONTIQUE. Syn. with ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE.

ANTI-ZYMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντι, and ζύμη, leaven),—antizymicus, L.,—calculated to prevent fermentation.

ANTRE, s. m.,—ἄντρον, antrum, n. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—cavern: in Anatomy, a cavity deeply situated in the substance of a bone; as l'ancre d'Highmore, F.,—antrum Highmorianum, L.,—die grosse schleimhöhle des oberkeifers, G.,—great cavern (antrum) of the superior maxillary bone.

ANUS, s. m.,—πύλη, πρωκτός, anus, p. dex, m. L.,—after, hintere, m. G.: the circular orifice situated at the lower extremity of the rectum,—das äusserste des mastdarms, G.,—by which the residue of the alimentary mass is expelled. French writers term the external opening which sometimes results from wound of the lower bowel, or from gangrene, consequent upon strangulated hernia, and affords issue to the fæces, *Anus accidental*,—*anormal*;—that which is made by the Surgeon, in cases of imperforation or deficiency of the rectum, *Anus artificiel*. ANAL, adj.,—*anal*, L.,—anal: belonging to the *Anus*.

ANXIÉTÉ, s. f. See ADÉMONIE.

ANXIS, s. m.,—(ἀγχω, I strangle),—constrictio, f. L.,—einklemmung, beklemmung, f. G.,—constriction.

AOCHLÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀοχλησία, aochlesia, tranquillitas, f. L.,—ein ruhige, kummerlose Zustand, G.,—a state of rest.

AORTE, s. f.,—ἀορτή, aorta, f. L.,—aorta, die grosse pulsader,—schlagader, G.: the large artery which emerges from the left—hence called *aortic*—ventricle of the heart, about the level of the 5th dorsal vertebra; and, having made a curve towards the left, descends along the spine; and, opposite the 4th or 5th lumbar vertebra, bifurcates to form the two common iliacs. In this course, the *Aorta* is distinguished into two portions, the *thoracic*,—*aorte thoracique*,—and *abdominal*,—*abdominale*, F.,—*aorta thoracica*,—*abdominalis*, L.,—*brustaorta*, unterleibes-aorta, G.,—determined by the point at which the vessel passes through the *aortic* opening,—*ouverture aortique*, F.,—*hiatus aorti-*

APE

cus, L.,—of the diaphragm. AORTIQUE, adj.,—aorticus, L.,—aortic: belonging to, or arising from, the *Aorta*.

AORTÉVRISME, s. m.,—aorteurysma, n. L.,—die aortenweiteung, krankhafte erweiterung der aorta, G.,—aortic aneurism, morbid dilatation of the *Aorta*.

AORTITE, s. m.,—aortitis, f. L.,—die aortenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *Aorta*.

APALLAGE, s. f.,—ἀπαλλαγὴ (ἀπαλλάσσω, I deliver),—appallage, L.,—befreiung, f., die genesung von einer schweren krankheit, G.,—recovery from severe disease; *passage d'une maladie à la santé*, F.

APANTHROPIE, s. f.,—ἀπανθρωπεία, apanthropia, f. L.,—trübsinn mit menschenscheu, G.,—melancholy, with dread of man, and propensity to live in solitude. APANTHROPIQUE, adj.,—ἀπάνθρωπος: a term applied to one who shuns mankind.

APARTHROSE, s. f. (ἀπαρθρώω, I mutilate),—aparthrosis, f. L.,—abgliederung, f., abnahme der glieder in den gelenken, G.,—amputation of limbs at the joints.

APATHIE, s. f.,—ἀπάθεια (α priv., πάθος, affection),—apathia, insensibilitas, f. L.,—die apathie, gefühllosigkeit, unempfindlichkeit, f. G.,—apathy, insensibility, profound indifference. APATHIQUE, adj.,—ἀπαθής, apathicus, apathisch, gefühllos, ohne leidenschaft,—apathetic, insensible, void of emotion.

APÉCHÈME, s. m.,—ἀπήχημα, contre-coup, m., contre-fissure, f. F.,—apechema, contra-fissura, f. L.,—gegenbruch, m., der gegenspalt in einem verletzten knochen, G.,—contre-coup: the counter-fissure in an injured bone.

APELLE, s. m.,—λεπίπδερος, apella, m. L.,—beschnittener, ein mensch ohne vorhaut, G.,—is *cujus præputium est abscissum*. Sic etiam dicitur (homme, dans lequel le prépuce est trop court pour couvrir le gland, F.), *cujus præputium ita contractum est ut glandem tegere nequeat*, L.

APEPSIE, s. f.,—ἀπεψία (α priv., πέψις, digestion),—apepsia, f. L.,—apepsie, f. G.,—indigestion. APEPTIQUE, adj.,—apepticus, L.,—apeptic: suffering from indigestion. "Απεπτος, apeptus, L.,—ungekocht, unverdaut, unreif, unverdanlich, G.,—uncooked, undigested, unripe, indigestible.

APÉRITIF, s. m., and adj.,—aperitivus, aperiens (aperire, to open), L.,—öffnend, abführend, G.,—aperitive, aperient: *Ex. Remèdes apéritives*, F.,—*aperientia*, L.,—öffnungsmittel, G.,—*aperient* remedies.

APETALE, adj., (α priv., πέταλον, a petal),—apetalus, L.,—ohne blumenkronenblätter, G.,—apetalous, without petals: an epithet applied to plants which are destitute of a corolla, and, consequently, of petals; as the Common Mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

APH

APHAGIE, s. f. (α priv., φάγω, I eat),—aphagia, f. L.,—aphagie, f., das *unvermögen zu schlucken*—zu *essen*, G.,—*inability to swallow*,—to *take food*.

APHERÈSE, s. f.,—ἀφαίρεσις,—aphaeresis, f. L.,—wegnahme, f. G.,—removal: das *weg*—oder *abnehmen* eines überflüssigen oder verdorbenen theils, G.,—the *removal* (by surgical operation) of a superfluous or injured part.

APHILANTHROPIE, s. f. (α priv., φιλάνθρωπία, love of mankind),—aphilanthropia, f. L. Nearly syn. with APANTHROPIE.

APHONIE, s. f.,—ἀφωνία (α priv., φωνή, voice),—aphonia, f. L.,—aphonie, stimmlosigkeit, f. G.,—loss of voice. APHONE, ? adj.,—ἄφωνος,—aphonus,—stimmlos, lautlos, —voiceless: suffering from *Aphonia*.

APHORISME, s. m.,—ἀφορισμός, —aphorismus, m. L.,—aphorism, G. and E.: a sentence, or general maxim, enunciated in few words: *Ex.* Les *Aphorismes* d'Hippocrate, F.,—Ἱπποκράτους Ἀφορισμοί, —Hippocratis *Aphorismi*, L.,—the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates. APHORISTIQUE, adj.,—ἀφοριστικός, —aphoristicus, —aphoristisch, —aphoristic, exhibiting the characters of *aphorism*: *Ex.* Style *aphoristique*, F.,—an *aphoristic*—concentrated, concise—style of literary composition.

APHRODISIAQUE, s. m., and adj.,—ἀφροδισιακός (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus),—aphrodisiacus, L.,—aphrodisiac: *Ex.* *Aphrodisiaca*, L.,—zum *beischlaf reizende mittel*, G.,—sunt *remedia, quæ ad venerem incitant*.

APHRODISIASME, s. m.,—ἀφροδισιασμός (same),—aphrodisiasmus, m. L.,—liebesgenuss, m. G.,—acte *venerien*, F.,—ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης, —congressus *venerius*, actus *copulationis*, L. APHRODITIQUE, ? adj.,—ἀφροδίσιος, —aphrodisius, —aphroditicus, —zur *physischen liebe* und deren *genuss* gehörig, G.,—aphroditic: pertaining to *physical love* and its enjoyment: *Ex.* Morbus *aphrodisius*, syphilis, L.,—lustseuche, f. G.; Phrenitis *aphrodisia*, erotomania, f. L.,—liebeswuth, f., *verliebter wahnsinn*, G.,—*amor*, insanus *ardensque*, et *coeundi desiderium*.

APHROSYNE, s. f.,—ἀφροσύνη (α priv., φρεν, mind),—aphrosyne, f. L.,—unvernunft, f., wahnsinn, m., irrereden, n. G.,—loss of reason, mental derangement.

APHTHE—APHTHES, s. f.,—ἄφθαι, pl.,—aphtha—æ, f. L.,—aphthe—aphten, pl.,—fasch, n., mehlhund, m., mundschwämmchen, f. pl.,—mundsohr, mundsöhre, G.,—thrush: a small, whitish, superficial ulcer, or ulcers, appearing on the internal membrane of the mouth,—sometimes of the pharynx and œsophagus, and even the stomach and bowels. APHTHEUX, adj.,—aphthosus, L.,—aphtous: relative to, or complicated with, *Aphthæ*.

APHYLLE, adj.,—ἄφυλλος (α priv., φύλ-

APO

λον, a leaf),—aphyllus, L.,—blattlos, G.,—leafless: a term, in Botany, applied to the stems of certain plants *without leaves*,—ohne blätter, G.,—as those of *Salicornia*; and to the *corollæ* of others which, like *Lilium*, are destitute of a calyx,—ohne kelchblätter, —*without calyx-leaves*.

APILEPSIE, s. f.,—apilepsis, f. L. Synonymous with APOPLEXIE.

APLESTIE, s. f.,—ἀπληστία, —voracitas insatiabilis, L. See ADDÉPHAGIE.

APNÉE, s. f.,—ἄπνοια (α priv., πνέω, I respire),—apnoea, f. L.,—athemlosigkeit, erstickung, f. G.,—loss of breath, suffocation. Synonymous with APNEUSTIE, s. f.,—ἀπνευστία, —apneustia, f. L.,—similarly derived; and with ASPHYXIE. Ἀπνευστος, adj.,—apneustus, apnoicus, —athemlos,—breathless: suffering from *Apnoea*.

APNÉOLOGIE, s. f. (ἄπνοια, —and λόγος, discourse),—apneologia, f. L.,—*treatise* on the different species of *Apnoea*.

APNOESPHYXIE, s. f. (α priv., πνοή, respiration, —σφύξις, pulse),—mors apparens, L.,—suspension de la respiration et du pouls, F.,—ein *scheintod* mit *athem*—und *pulslosigkeit*, G.,—apparent death, with *cessation of respiration* and *pulse*. *Asphyxia*, according to Swediaur.

APOCATHARSIE, s. f.,—ἀποκάθαρσις, —apocatharsis, f. L.,—die völlige reinigung, besonders des darmkanals, G.,—complete expurgation, especially of the bowels. APOCATHARTIQUE, adj.,—ἀποκαθαρτικός, —apocatharticus, —vollkommen reinigend.

APOCENOSE, s. f.,—ἀποκένωσις, —apocenos, f. L.,—entleerung, f. G.,—evacuation: APOCENOSSES: a term applied to the Order of *Morbid Fluxes*, in the Class *Locales*, of Cullen.

APOCOPE, s. f.,—ἀποκοπή (ἀπὸ, from, κόπτω, I cut),—abscission, F.,—apocope, extirpation, f. L.,—wegschneiden, n., ablösung, f. G.,—abscission, extirpation, amputation.

APOCYÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀποκύησις, —apocyesis, parturitio, f. L.,—gebären, n., geburt, f. G.,—parturition, bringing forth young.

APODE, adj. (α priv., πούς, foot),—apodes, pede privatus, L.,—fusslos, G.,—apodal, footless: a term applied, in Anatomy, to animals *destitute of feet*, from original defect of structure,—perhaps, from mutilation? in Zoology, to animals naturally footless. Thus the *larvæ* of dipterous *insects*, as the blow-fly, and those of many of the *Hymenoptera*, as the bee and wasp, and the whole Order of Ophidian *reptiles* (serpents) are strictly *apodal*.—The 3rd Order of *Fishes* (1st Osseous), of Linnæus, and the 4th (3rd of the soft-finned), of Cuvier, are also, from the absence of *ventral fins*, designated *Apodes*: *Ex.* Common Eel. See ABDOMINAL.

APOGALACTISME, s. m.,—ἀπογαλακτισμός (ἀπὸ, from, γάλα, milk),—apogalactis-

mus, m. L.,—sevrage, m. F.,—die entwöhnung von der mutterbrust, G.,—the act of *weaning*, removal from the mother's breast. See ABLACTATION.

APOHYAL, s. m.: a name given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the first pieces of the *anterior*, or styloid, cornua of the *hyoid* bone. See *Philosoph. Anat.*, pl. 3—4.

APONÉVROGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀπονέυρωσις, aponeurosis, γράφω, I describe),—aponeurographia, f. L.,—description of the *aponeuroses* or *fasciæ*. APONÉVROLOGIE, s. f. (same, and λόγος),—aponeurologia, f. L.,—and APONÉVROTOMIE, s. f. (same, and τέμνω, I cut),—aponeurotomia, f. L.,—respectively signify a *treatise* upon, and *dissection* of, the *fasciæ*.

APONÉVROSE, s. f.,—ἀπονέυρωσις (ἀπὸ, from, νεύρον, a tendon),—aponeurosis, f. L.,—breite sehnichte haut, flechsenhaut, f. G.,—fascia: a white, firm, dense membranous expansion composed of fasciculi of albugineous fibres. APONÉVROTIQUE, adj.,—aponeuroticus,—flehsig,—aponeurotic: belonging to, or presenting the characters of, *aponeurosis*.

APOPHLEGMATISME, s. m.,—ἀποφλεγμ-
ατισμός, apophlegmatismus, m. L.,—die ent-
fernung des schleims aus dem körper,
G.,—evacuation of *mucus* from the body.
APOPHLEGMATISANT, adj.,—apophlegmat-
izans, L.: *Ex. Remèdes apophlegmatizans*,
F.,—apophlegmatizantia, L.,—schleimaus-
leerende mittel, G.,—remedies which *eva-
cuate*, or *facilitate* the *expulsion* of, *mucus*.

APOPHYSE, s. f.,—ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, f., processus, m. L.,—apophyse, f., fort-
satz, m. G.,—process: in Anatomy, a pro-
jecting part of certain bones: *Ex. L' apo-
physe zygomatique du temporal*, F.,—wan-
genfortsatz des schläfenbeines, G.,—pro-
cessus zygomaticus ossis temporis, L.

APOPLEXIE, s. f.,—ἀποπληξία (ἀποπλήσ-
σω, I stupify),—apoplexia, f. L.,—apo-
plexie, f., schlagfluss, m. G.,—apoplexy: suspension of voluntary motion and of feeling, with continuance of circulation and respiration. Apoplexy is *cerebral*,—*cérébrale*, F.,—when consequent on any affection of the *brain*, which gives rise to the preceding symptoms, although writers, as commonly as incorrectly, restrict the term to extravasation of blood into that organ;—*cutaneous*,—*cutanée*,—when consisting in a great and sudden afflux to the *skin*, and subjacent cellular membrane;—or *pulmonary*, *pulmonaire*,—when violent determination of blood to the *lungs*, and effusion into the minute bronchial ramifications, have taken place; followed by death from suffocation. Cerebral Apoplexy constitutes a Genus in Sub-order *Comata*, Order 2,—*Névroses des fonctions cérébrales*,—of Class iv., *Névroses*, of Pinel's arrangement. See *Nosographie Philoso-*

phique, v. iii., p. 55. APOPLECTIQUE, adj.,—ἀποπληκτικός, apoplecticus, apoplek-
tisch, apoplectic: pertaining to, or con-
nected with, *Apoplexy*.

APOPNIXIE, s. f. (ἀποπνίγω, I strangle),—
suffocatio, f. L.,—erstickung, f. G.,—a
sense of suffocation.

APOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—ἀποψυχία, apo-
psychia, f. L.,—ein tiefe anhaltende ohn-
macht, G.,—a deep continued fainting.—
See LIPOPSYCHIE.

APOSCHASMIE, s. f. (ἀποσχάζειν, to scari-
fy, to breathe a vein),—scarification, ou-
verture d'une veine, f. F.,—aposchasma,
n., scarificatio, venæsectio, f. L.,—das
schröpfen, aderlassen, n. G.,—scarification,
venesection, opening of a vein. Synony-
mous with APOSCHASME.

APOSITIE, s. f.,—ἀποσιτία, apositia, f.
L.,—widerwillen gegen speisen, ekel, m.
G.,—disinclination for, loathing of, food.
APOSITIQUE, adj.,—ἀποσιτικός, apositicus,
—causing *distaste* for food. Ἀπόσιτος, ex-
periencing *distaste* for—abstinent from—
being without—food. See APOSTROPHE.

APOSTÈME, s. m.,—ἀπόστημα, aposte-
ma, n., abscessus, m. L.,—apostem, n., eie-
terbeule, f. G.,—imposthume, abscess.—
See ABCÈS. Ἀποστηματικός, adj.,—aposte-
maticus, apostematius, L.,—mit *apostem*
behaftet, dazu gehörig, G.,—apostematous:
connected with, belonging to, *abscess*. A-
postemation, Gr. and L.,—ein kleiner Ab-
scess, G.,—a small Abscess. APOSTEM-
OÏDE?, adj.,—ἀποστηματώδης, apostema-
toides, L.,—eiterbeulenartig, abscessähn-
lich, G.,—abscess-like, *resembling* an *abscess*.

APOSTROPHE, s. f.,—ἀποστροφή, apos-
trophe, f. L.,—aversion, dislike: a term
incorrectly derived, by French and Ger-
man writers, from ἀπό and τροφή, and, con-
sequently, regarded as synonymous with
degoût pour les alimens,—ekel vor speisen,
—disgust for food.

APOTE, adj.,—ἀποτος (α priv., πότος, po-
tation),—apotus, L.: an epithet applied to
an individual—qui ne boit pas, ou qui n'é-
prouve pas le besoin de boire, F.,—who
does not drink, or does not experience the
want of drinking.

APOTHECION, s. m.,—apothecium, n. L.:
a term, in Botany, applied to a peculiar
organ in *Lichens*; which apparently consti-
tutes the receptacle of their fruit,—das
fruchtlager der *Lichenen*, G.

APOTHÉRAPIE, s. f.,—ἀποθεραπεία, apo-
therapia, f. L.,—apotherapie, f. G. This
term is stated, by French lexicographers,
to be synonymous with *thérapeutique*: al-
though its proper signification, according
to the Greek writers, is medical treatment
by friction with salves or medicated oils.
The German, Kraus, regards it as, in one
sense, synonymous with after-treatment
by means of baths,—die nachcur—der be-
schluss der heilung—durch bäder.

APOTHECAIRE, s. m. (ἀποθήκη, a shop),—Apothecarius, m. L.,—Apotheker, m. G.,—Apothecary. APOTHECAIRERIE, s. f.,—apotheca, f. L.,—apotheke, f. G.: *boutique* dans laquelle on vend des substances médicinales, F.,—a shop in which medicinal substances are sold; art de préparer les drogues et les médicaments,—the art of preparing drugs and medicines.

APOZÈME, s. m.,—ἀπόζωμα (ἀποζέω, I boil up),—apozema, n. L.,—abgekochte, n. G.,—in Pharmacy, a decoction.

APPAREIL, s. m.,—apparatus, m. (*aparo*, I prepare), L.,—geräthschaft, G.,—apparatus, assemblage, collection. This term has divers significations: in Anatomy, *l'ensemble* des organes qui concourent à l'exercice d'une fonction, F.,—the *assemblage* of organs which concur in the performance of a function: in Surgery, *réunion* de tous les objets (des instrumens et des bandages) nécessaires pour pratiquer une opération, ou exécuter un pansement,—a *collection* of all the objects necessary for the performance of an operation, or the completion of a dressing: in Chemistry, an apparatus,—*app. chemicus*, L.,—chemische *geräthschaft*, G.,—is an instrument, usually consisting of several pieces, destined for the execution of chemical experiments or processes.

APPELLE. See APELLE.

APPENDICE, s. f.,—appendix (*appendere*, to hang to), L.,—anhang, m., anhängsel, n., zusatz, m. G.,—appendage, appendix: *pars alteri tantum adhærens, neque partem ejus propriè constituens*, L. In Anatomy, *Appendix vermiformis* (*appendice vermulaire*, F.) *cœci intestini*, L.,—der wurmförmige *fortsatz* des blinden darms, G.,—vermiform *appendix* of the cœcum. See ANNEXE. In Botany, the general term employed to designate every part which projects from the organs of plants; as the five small lobulated bodies seen in the corolla of the Comfrey,—*Consoude*, f. F.,—and several other of the *Boraginæ*. APPENDICULÉ, adj.,—appendiculatus, L.,—muni d'*appendices*, F.,—mit *nebentheilen* versehen, G.,—provided with *appendages*: *Ex. Foliola appendiculata*,—*qualia habet Ferula nodiflora*, L.,—angehängte blättchen, G.

APPÉTENCE, s. f.,—appetentia, f. (*appetere*, to desire earnestly), L.: ardent and passionate *desire* for an object.

APPÉTIT, s. m.,—appetitus, m. (*appetere*), L.,—ὄρεξις, ὄρεγν,—appetite: a term most commonly employed to express the *desire* for solid or liquid food,—*begierde* zum essen und trinken, G.: *Appétit depravé*, F.,—*appetitus depravatus*, L. (see ALLOTRIOPHAGIE); *appetitus caninus* (fain canine, F.,—*κυνῶδης ὄρεξις*),—canine *appetite*. Used, also, to designate the sexual

passion: *A. vénérien*, *désir* du coit, F.,—*appetitus venereus*, L.

APPLICATION, s. f.,—applicatio, f. (*applicare*, to apply), L.,—auflegung, anlegung, verrichtung, f. G.,—application: *illa actio medici, vel chirurgi, per quam remedia* (φάρμακα,—remèdes, F.,—hülfsmittel, G.) *quædam interna externave corpori admoventur*, L.; *apposition* d'un corps a la surface d'un autre, F.,—*apposition* of one body on the surface of another.

APRACTE, adj.,—ἀπρακτος,—apractus, L.,—unproductive, ineffectual, useless: a term employed to designate—les parties génitales *inhabiles* à la copulation, ou à la génération, F.,—organa genitalia *apracta*, L.,—*unbrauchbare geschlechtstheile*, G.

APSYCHIE, s. f.,—ἀψυχία, (α priv., ψυχή, soul), apsychia, f., summum *animi deliquium*, n. L.,—ohnmacht, bewusstlosigkeit, f. G.,—lifelessness: an extreme state of *faintness*. APSYCHE, ? adj.,—ἀψυχος,—apsychicus, apsyclus, L.,—lebloß, ohnmächtig, G.,—lifeless, inanimate, fainting.

APTÈRE, adj.,—ἀπτερος, (α priv., πτερον, a wing),—apterus, L.,—flügellos, ungeflügelt, G.,—apterous, wingless: a term, in Zoology, employed to designate certain genera of *Cetacea* without a dorsal fin,—sans nageoire dorsale, F.,—ohne rückflosse, G.; —*Insects, without wings*,—sans ailes,—ohne flügel,—as a sexual or an *orderic* distinction;—and *Plants*, the petioles, or other organs, of which are *destitute* of the membranous borders called *wings*: *Exs. 1.* The genus *Physeter* includes the three known species of *Spermaceti* Whale, characterized by the presence of a *dorsal fin*: those in which the organ is *deficient*, formerly referred to *Catodon*, now constitute the genus *Physeteraptera* (see CÉTOLOGIE): *2.* The *male* of the glow-worm, *Lampyrus noctiluca*, is winged; the *female*, *apterous*: and the *Aptera*, or *wingless* Insects, comprehending, according to Linnæus, many animals widely different from true insects, form a well-defined, although small, Order in modern Entomology: *3.* The *petiole* of the orange-tree is winged; that of the Lime, *Citrus limella*, *wingless*. See AILE.

APYÈTE, s. m. (α priv., πύον, pus),—apyetos, m. L.: a tumour, or other external disease, not terminating in suppuration.—APYIQUE, adj.,—ἀπυος,—apyicus, L.,—ohne eiterung, G.,—without suppuration.

APYRÈNE, ? s. f. (α priv., πυρην, stone of fruit),—apyrena, f. L.,—κόκκος ἀπύρηνος,—eine kernlose—steinlose—beere, G.,—*bacca apyrena—sine nucleo*, L.,—a berry without a hard seed.

APYREXIE, s. f.,—ἀπυρεξία (α priv., πυρεξις, fever),—apyrexia, f. L.,—apyrexie, f. G.,—absence of fever: a term employed to denote the *interval* between the paroxysms of *fever*; *cessation* of the *febrile* state;

decline of an *acute* disease. **APYRÉTIQUE**, adj.,—ἀπύρεκτος, ἀπύρετος,—*apyrecticus*, *apyretus*,—*feieberlos*,—*free* from *fever*.

AQUATIQUE, adj.,—*aquaticus* (*aqua*, *water*), L.,—ὑδροῖς,—*im* *wasser* *lebend* *oder* *wachsend*, G.,—*aquatic*, *living* *or* *growing* *in* *water*: *Exs.* Oiseau, insecte, plante—*aquatique*, F.,—*wasservogel*,—*insekt*,—*gewächs*, G.,—*an aquatic* *bird*,—*insect*,—*plant*. In *Pathology*, *Cancer aquatique*, F.,—*scorbutic* *ulceration* of the *mouth*.

AQUEDUC, s. m.,—*aquæductus* (*aqua*,—*ducere*, to convey) L.,—ὑδρορῶα, ὑδρορῶος,—*wasserleitung*, f. G.,—*aqueduct*: a term, in *Anatomy*, applied to certain canals in bones, although they convey no fluid: *Exs.* *Aqueduc* de *Cotugno*,—*du* *vestibule*, F.,—*aquæductus* *Cotunnii*, L.,—a canal extending from the vestibule of the internal ear, to the posterior surface of the petrous portion (le rocher, F.,—the rock) of the temporal bone;—de *Fallope* (canal spiroïde de l'os temporal, Ch.), *aquæductus* *Fallopii*: a canal perforating the "rock," and transmitting a twig of the facial nerve;—du limaçon,—passing from the tympanum to the posterior border of the "rock," before the *fossa jugularis*. Applied, also, to designate a canal of communication between the 3rd and 4th ventricles of the brain, *Aqueduc* de *Sylvius* (canal intermédiaire des ventricules, Ch.),—*aquæductus* *Sylvii*.

AQUEUX, adj.,—ὑδατώδης,—*aquosus*, L.,—*wässerig*, G.,—*aqueous*, *watery*: resembling, in colour and consistence—or composed of—*water*. This term is applied, in *Anatomy*, to one of the humours,—*humour aqueuse*, F.,—die *wässerige* *feuchtigkeit*, G.,—of the eye: in *Pharmacy*, to preparations made with, or consisting principally of, *water*; as the *Extrait d'Aloès aqueux*, F.,—*Extractum Aloës aquosum*, L.,—*wässeriges* *Aloeextract*, G.

ARACHIDE, s. f.: a genus, in *Botany*,—*Arachis* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*),—die *Erdnuss*, G.,—*Earth-nut*,—containing one species, *A. hypogæa*,—*pistache* de terre, F.,—*American earth-nut*. The pods of this plant bury themselves in the earth, after fecundation, (hence its name), to mature the seeds; which constitute an agreeable and nutritious article of food; yield half their weight of oil, nearly resembling that of the olive; and, when roasted and mixed with one third of cocoa, form a pleasant paste. The plant is extensively cultivated in South Europe.

ARACHNITE, **ARACHNITIS**. See **ARACHNOÏDITE**.

ARACHNOÏDE, adj.,—ἀραχνοειδής (ἀράχνη, a spider's web, εἶδος, resemblance),—*arachnoideus*, L.,—*spinnenwebenförmig*, G.,—*arachnoid*: an epithet applied, in *Anatomy*, to different membranes, on account of

their extreme tenuity,—formerly, by *Celsus* and *Galen*, to the capsule of the vitreous humour (membrane hyaloïde, F.) of the eye; but now restricted to the delicate and transparent membrane (lame externe de la méningine, Ch.) interposed between the dura and pia mater (membrane arachnoïde, F.,—μηνιγξ ἀραχνοειδής,—membrana arachnoidea, L.,—die *spinnenwebenhaut*, G.) of the brain. This important membrane, commonly designated, by the French, l'*Arachnoïde*, and constituting a perfect sac, invests the whole surface of the brain, without descending between its convolutions; affords to every nerve and blood-vessel entering into, or issuing from, the brain, a covering which accompanies, and is reflected on, them; so that none of these organs are contained within its cavity. After extending over the whole spinal chord, it forms a long cylindrical canal which descends around the fasciculus of lumbar nerves, to the extremity of the sacral canal, where it is finally reflected on the dura mater. The *arachnoid* is distinguished, by French writers, into an exterior and interior portion (l'*arachnoïde* extérieure and intérieure). The latter, passing through an oval orifice, discovered by *Bichât*, proceeds to invest the third and lateral ventricles of the brain, and finally descends into the 4th (ventricule du cercelet, F.), by the *aquæductus* *Sylvii*.

ARACHNOÏDITE, s. f.,—*arachnitis*, *arachnoiditis*, f. L.,—entzündung der *spinnenwebenhaut* des hirns, G.,—*inflammation* de l'*arachnoïde*, F.,—*inflammation* of the *arachnoid* membrane: an affection until lately confounded with phlegmasia of the other membranes of the brain. See **PHRÉNÉSIE**.

ARAIGNÉE, s. f.,—'Αράχνης,—*Aranea*, f. L.,—*Spinne*, f. G.,—*Spider*: in *Zoology*, a genus of Invertebral Animals, belonging to Class *Arachnides*, Order *Pulmonaires* of French—and *Arachnoidea*, of British Naturalists: formerly included, by *Linnaeus*, in Order, *Aptera*, of his *Insecta*; from which, however, they are distinguished by several striking peculiarities of structure, and now consequently separated. See **ARANÉIDES**. The common house-spider,—*Aranea*—*Tegeneria*—*domestica*, L.,—l'*araignée* domestique, F.,—is not ordinarily venomous. Its web, Toile d'*araignée*, F.,—ἀράχνιον,—tela *araneorum*, L.,—*spinnenweb*, G.,—was once much employed, internally, against intermittent fever, externally, as a substitute for agaric in the repression of hæmorrhage from wounds.

ARALIACÉES, **ARALIES**,—*Araliaceæ*, *Araliæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with epigynous stamens; differing from the *Umbelliferae* only in the presence of a pericarp, and resem-

bling them in their properties. The *Aralia* (*Pentandria*, *pentagyn.*),—*Aralie*, F. and G.,—constitutes one of its principal genera. From the bark of the *A. Umbellifera*, an aromatic gum-resin exudes. Other species are employed, in Cochin China, against dropsy and itch. See GINSENG.

ARANÉEN, adj.,—araneosus (*aranea*, a spider) L.,—ἀραχναῖος, ἀραχνικός,—pertaining to spiders or spiders' webs: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to the pulse,—pouls *aranéen*, F.,—pulsus *araneosus*, L.,—when so feeble as to resemble the almost imperceptible motion,—and to the urine,—*aranéene*,—urina *araneosa*,—when loaded with filaments exhibiting the appearance, of spider's web.

ARANÉIDES, ARACHNIDES, pl.,—*Ara-neideæ*, *Arachnoidea* (Ἀράχνη, spider, εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—die Spinnen, G.,—Spiders: originally a genus in Class *Insecta*, Order *Aptera*, of Linnæus; but forming a distinct Class, in modern systems of Zoology. Spiders differ from real insects, in the want of antennæ, possession of more than six (usually eight) legs; in the number and disposition of the eyes, mode of respiration, and non-subjection to metamorphosis. Cuvier divides the *Arachnides* into two Orders; *Pulmonaires*,—*Pulmonariæ*, L.;—and *Trachéennes*,—*Tracheariæ*. The former, including the commonly reputed Spiders, and Scorpions (see SCORPION), respire by *pulmonary sacs* with lateral stigmata: the latter, by radiated or ramified *tracheæ*, into which air is admitted through two spiracles situated near the base of the abdomen.

The Class, *Arachnides*, contains numerous genera. The bite, inflicted by some of the species, as the *Tarentula* (see TARENTULE), has, occasionally, been attended with curious, formidable, or even fatal consequences. The bodies of others, as *Segestria cellaris*,—*araignée des caves*,—cave-spider,—discharge, on bursting, a highly corrosive fluid: and many, as *Tegenaria medicinalis*,—the medicinal Spider of America,—possess the irritating properties of the *Cantharis*, and may be externally, or internally, employed as a substitute for that insect. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iv., p. 206; and *Faune des Médecins*, v. i., p. 471;—ii., p. 61.

ARBORÉ, adj.,—arboreus, L.,—δενδρικός,—belonging, or relating, to trees. ARBORESCENT, adj.,—arborescens,—δενδροειδής,—baumartig, G.,—tree-like.

ARBOUSIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Arbutus* (*Decandria*, *monogyn.*; *Ericææ*), L.,—der Erdbeerbaum, G.,—Strawberry-tree, Bearberry,—comprizing, among several others, two European species, employed in medicine: one,—common Strawberry-tree,—*A. unedo*,—κόμματος,—arbusi-

er, F.,—landbeere, G.,—with insipid fruit,—κόμματος—eaten only by the poor (hence κόμαροφάγος, a term applied to one who lives meanly); leaves astringent and anti-diarrhæal: the other,—red Bearberry,—*A. uva ursi*,—buserrolle, raisin d'ours,—bärentraube, bärenbeere;—astringent, diuretic, and frequently prescribed in calculus nephritis.

ARBRE, s. m.,—δένδρον, ξύλον,—arbor, m. L.,—baum, m. G.,—tree: in Botany, a term comprehending, in its more extended signification, all plants with a woody stem. These, however, have been more precisely arranged, by Botanists, according to their distinctive characters: *Arbres*,—δένδρα,—arbores,—bäume,—trees,—woody plants,—holzpflanzen, G.,—stem simple below, branching above; *Arbrisseaux*,—δένδρια,—arbuscula, —bäumchen,—little trees,—stem branching from root, bearing buds; *Arbustes*,—θάμνοι,—frutices,—sträucher,—shrubs,—stems divided, destitute of buds;—and *Sub-arbrisseaux*,—θάμνια,—suffrutices, perennia,—mehrfährige kräuter, oder strauden,—perennial plants, with woody stems, permanent below,—herbaceous and annual, above.

In Anatomy, the arborescent appearance, exhibited by the central medullary substance, on vertical section, of the lobes of the cerebellum, is termed *Arbre de vie*, F.,—*arbor vitæ*, L.,—*lebensbaum*, G.

ARBRISSEAU, ARBUSTE. See ARBRE.

ARC, s. m.,—arcus, m. L.,—bogen, m. G.,—arch: the portion of a curved line, and, more especially, of a circle. The term is applied, in Anatomy, to any part or organ which exhibits this figure: *Exs.* *Arc du colon*, F.,—*arcus coli intestini*, L.;—*de l'aorte*,—*bogen der aorta*, G.,—*arch of the colon*,—of the aorta.

ARCADE, s. f.,—arcuatio (*arcus*), f. L.,—bogenstellung, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, by the French, to any part, whether bone, tendon, or blood-vessel, which presents an *arch-like* figure or disposition: *Exs.* 1. *Arcade alvéolaire*, F.,—*alveolar arch* (or process) of the jaw-bone (see ALVÉOLE);—*temporale ou zygomatique*,—the arch formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone,—der wangenfortsatz des schläfenbeines,—with the corresponding projection of the os malæ,—*wangenbein*, G.: 2. *Arc crurale*,—*arcus cruralis*,—*inguinalis*, L.,—formed by the tendon of the external oblique muscle (Poupart's ligament), in the groin: 3. *Arc palmaire*, et *plantaire*,—the palmar and plantar arch, respectively formed, in the hand, and foot, by anastomoses of the radial and ulnar,—and of the plantar arteries.

ARCANE, s. m.,—arcanum, n. L.,—geheimniss, geheimes mittel, n. G.: in me-

ARC

dicine, a nostrum, a secret remedy or preparation.

ARCEAU, ARCHET, s. m.,—arculus, m. L.,—kleiner bogen, m. G.: a thin piece of wood, of semi-circular figure (a small bow), so disposed as to preserve the diseased or wounded parts of a patient from the pressure of the bed-clothes. By an edict of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, mothers and nurses were compelled to adopt, in sleeping with infants, the precaution of guarding the latter with the *arceau*.

ARCHE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of shells,—*Arca*,—forming the envelope of an acephalous Mollusca (Ord. *Testacea*, Fam. *Ostraceæ*); belonging to the *dentated* Division of *Bivalves*; and containing several species. The principal of these, *A. Noë*,—*Arche* de Noë, F.,—rare in north Europe, is common in the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The inhabitant, a *Daphne*, according to Poli, exhibits striking peculiarities of internal structure: it has two hearts, and a stomach perforated by a three-pointed crystalline stile. It forms a common article of *winter-food* on the coasts of Italy and Arabia; but acquires, during summer, when the ovary is distended by its innumerable *ova*, an intolerably acrid flavour. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 81; and Montagu, *Testacea Brit.*, pl. iv., f. 3.

ARCHÉE, s. f.,—Archæus, m. L. (*ἀρχή*, first cause): a term, invented by Van Helmont to designate the *first efficient cause* of all things, the principle of the life of man, and of all nature, the soul of the universe. ARCHÉISME, s. f.,—archæism: the doctrine of an *Archæus*.

ARCHÉLOGIE, s. f.,—archelogia, f. L. (*ἀρχή*,—and *λόγος*, discourse): a *treatise* on the *fundamental principles* of the science of man.

ARCHIATRE, s. m.,—*Ἀρχίατρος* (*ἀρχὸς*, prince, *ίατρος*, physician),—Archiatre, m. L.,—der Oberarzt, Protomedicus, G.,—first, or principal Physician.

ARCHIMIE. See ALCHIMIE.

ARCHORRHAGIE, s. f. (*ἀρχὸς*, the rectum, *ῥήγνυμι*, I flow with force): *profuse discharge*, commonly of blood, from the *rectum*. *Passive intestinal hæmorrhage* is, on the contrary, expressed by ARCHORRHÉE, s. f. (*ἀρχὸς*,—and *ῥέω*, I flow).

ARCHOPTOSE, s. m., chute du rectum,—archoptosis, f., archoptoma, n. L. (*ἀρχὸς*,—and *πτῶσις*, *πτῶμα*, prolapsus), prolapsus ani, L.,—mastdarmvorfall, m. G.

ARCHOSYRINX, s. f., F. and L. (*same*, and *σύνγχις*, a fistula, or pipe),—mastdarmfistel, f. G.,—*fistula* in ano: also, a glyster-pipe or syringe,—klysterspritze.

ARCTATION, ARCTITUDE, s. f., rétrécissement d'une ouverture naturelle,—arctatio, arctitudo, f. L.,—enge, f. G.,—

ARE

contraction of the orifice of a canal, especially of the vulva,—of the orifices of the rectum and uterus: also, intestinal *constipation*,—*alvi adstrictio*, f. L.

ARCUATION, s. f.,—arcuatio, f. L.,—krümmung, f. G.,—curvature of the bones; and especially the anterior projection of the sternum, in *Rachitis*.

ARDEUR, s. f.,—ardor (*ardere*, to burn), f. L.,—*καῦμα*,—hitze, brennende hitze, f. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to express a sense of *burning heat* in any region, or organ, of the body: *Ex. Ardeur d'estomac*, F.,—*τοῦ στομάχου καύσωμα*,—*brennen* im magen, G.,—*heat* of the stomach; — *de l'urine*,—*ardor urinæ*, L.,—the *burning* sensation, caused by excretion of urine from an irritated or inflamed bladder: — *de la fièvre*,—the *heat*—*paroxysm*—of fever. ARDENT, adj.,—ardens, —*hitzig*,—ardent, burning: an epithet applied to affections attended with a sense of *burning* or *scalding*; to organs *reddened* by *inflammation*; and diseases characterized by excessive *heat*: *Exs. Urine ardente*, —*œil ardent*,—*scalding* urine, an *inflamed* eye: *Fièvre ardente*,—the bilious *inflammatory* fever, of Pinel. See CAUSUS.

AREC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Areca* (*Monoecia*, *polyandr.*; *Palmæ*), L.,—die Arekapalme, G.,—Cabbage-tree,—containing a few Asiatic and American species. One of the former, *A. catechu*,—*Arec* de l'Inde, —was long supposed to yield the medicinal catechu: the *kernel* of its fruit, resembling nutmeg, but more voluminous and hard, possesses an astringent flavour, and enters into the composition of BETEL.—Among the latter, *A. oleracea*,—*Arec* d'Amerique,—produces, in the centre of its leaf, a heart or bud,—*bourgeon*, F.,—resembling artichoke in flavour, and eaten in the W.—Indian islands, under the name of *chou-palmiste*. Its fruit yields oil: its *pith*, a farina analogous to sago.

ARÉFACTION, s. f.,—arefactio, f. (*arefacere*, to dry), L.,—*ξηρανσις*,—*austrocknung*, f. G.,—desiccation, the art of *drying*: a pharmaceutical process.

ARENATION, s. f.,—arenatio, f. (*arena*, sand), L.,—arenation: in Therapeutics, immersion of the whole, or part, of the animal body in heated *sand*. See AMMOCHOSIE.

ARÉOLE, s. f.,—areola, f. (dim. of *area*), L.: in Anatomy, the interstice formed, in the structure of the various organs, by the anastomoses and ramifications of the capillary vessels, and by the inter-crossing —*entre-croisement*, F.,—of fibres and fasciculi; also, the coloured *disk* which surrounds the base of the human nipple,—*areola papillaris*, L.,—der *kreis* um die *brustwarze*, G.: in Pathology, the disk which encircles pustular inflammations of

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the skin. **ARÉOLAIRE**, adj.,—*areolaris*, L.: an epithet applied to any object which exhibits an *areolar* structure,—une texture *aréolaire*, F.

ARÉOMÈTRE, s. m. (*ἀραιός*, light, *μέτρον*, measure),—*areometrum*, n. L.,—an instrument, in Physics, for determining the specific gravity of fluids.

ARÈTE, s. f.,—*ἀρήτης*,—*arista*, f. L.,—*granne*, f. G.,—awn: in Botany, the stiff and, sometimes, jointed bristle—beard— which terminates the acuminate point of the calyx, in divers of the *Gramineæ*. See **BARBE**: In Zoology, the long and slender bones which exist, unconnected with the skeleton, in the muscular structure of fishes,—*ossicula musculorum*,—remarkably numerous in the Shad. See **ALOSE**.

ARGÉMONE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Argemone* (*Polyandria*, *monogyn.*; *Papaveraceæ*), L.,—*der Stachelmohn*, G.,—*Prickly Poppy*; the only medicinal species of which, *A. Mexicana*,—*Arg.* du Mexique, *pavot épineux*, F.,—*teufelsfeige*, f. G.,—*figo del inferno*, Sp.,—originally American, but now naturalized in Southern France, contains a milky juice, which acquires, on inspissation, the consistence, colour, and properties of Gamboge. The flowers are represented as somniferous: the seeds, by some writers, as purgative; by others, as a much stronger narcotic than opium. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.*, p. 462; Gen. 1172.

ARGENT, s. m.,—*ἄργυριον*,—*Argentum*, n. L.,—*Silber*, n. G.,—*Silver*: a solid metal, found either pure, or in various states of combination with other metals, with sulphur, chlorine, or oxygen. Spec. Gravity 10,4743. Combined with nitric acid, it forms nitrate of silver,—*nitrate d'argent*, F.,—*nitras argenti*, L.,—*salpetersaures silber*, G.; is medicinally employed in epilepsy and other convulsive diseases; and has occasionally exerted an extraordinary influence upon the human complexion. See, also, *PIERRE infernale*. *Silver-leaf*,—*blattsilber*, G.,—was formerly much used, in Pharmacy, as an envelope for pills. *Argent vif*: a vulgar name for mercury. See **MERCURE**.

ARGILE, **ARGILLE**, s. f.,—*ἄργιλος*, *ἄργιλλος*,—*argilla*, f. L.,—*thonerde*, f. G.,—*argil*: a compound of alumina and silica, existing abundantly in nature; but almost invariably containing carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, and even magnesia. **ARGILEUX**, adj.,—*ἄργιλλώδης*,—*argillosus*,—*thonig*, *thonartig*,—*argillaceous*: consisting, or made, of *Argil*.

ARHIZE, adj.,—*ἄρριζος* (*α* priv., *ρίζα*, root),—*arhizus*, L.,—*ohne wurzel*, G.,—*rootless*: without root. *Arhizes*, pl.: a term, in modern Botany, synonymous with *Cryptogamia*. See **ACOTYLÉDON**.

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ARRHYTHME, adj. (*α* priv., *ῥυθμός*, rhythm),—*arhythmus*, *arrhythmicus*, L.: *Ex. Pouls arrhythme*, F.,—*σφυγμὸς ἀρρυθμὸς*,—*ein unregelmässiger puls*, G.,—*an irregular pulse*.

ARIDITÉ, s. f.,—*ξήρανσις*,—*ariditas*, f. L.,—*trockenheit*, f. G.,—*aridity*: a term, in Pathology, employed to express the *dry* condition of any part, or organ, especially the skin and tongue: *Ex. Ar.*—*sécheresse*—*de la peau*,—*de la langue*, F.,—*ariditas cutis*,—*linguæ*, L.,—*ARIDE*, adj.,—*ξηρὸς*,—*aridus*,—*trocken*,—*arid*: affected with *dryness*.

ARILLE, s. m.,—*arillus*, m. L.,—*saa-mendecke*, f. G.: a term, in Botany, applied to an extension or development of the umbilical cord, which forms, around the seed of certain plants, an unadherent, and sometimes fleshy, envelope. Mace constitutes the *arillus* of the nutmeg: that of *Ovalis* is a small, whitish, elastic sac, which, in bursting, ejects the seeds to a distance. **ARILLÉ**, adj.,—*arillatus*, L.: provided with an *arillus*.

ARISTÉ, adj.,—*aristatus*, L.: a term, in Botany, applied to plants which are furnished with an *arista*, or awn. See **ARÈTE**.

ARISTOLOCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Aristolochia* (*Gynandria*, *hexandr.*; *Aristolochæ*),—*Ἀριστολόχια*, from *ἄριστος*, excellent, and *λοχεία*, child-birth, or the lochia succeeding it,—*die Osterluzey*, *Schlangenwurzel*, G.,—*Birthwort*, *Snakeroot*,—which contains the following medicinal species: *A. anguicida*—*Aristolochie anguicide*, F.,—*juice of the roots*, destructive to *serpents*, and affording an antidote to their poison, in man; *A. serpentaria*, see **SERPENTAIRE**;—*A. longa*, et — *rotunda*,—*longue*, et — *ronde*,—*natives of south Europe*, *roots cephalic*, *alexiteric*, *anti-hysterical*, *emmenagogue*, *aristolochic*,—*leaves tonic*, prescribed in *gout*, *chlorosis*, and *chronic catarrh*;—*A. clematitis*,—*clematite*, *sudorific*, *vulnerary*, less active than the preceding. **ARISTOLOCHIQUE**, adj.,—*aristolochicus*: a term applied to all substances supposed to possess, like the *Aristolochiæ*, the property of *accelerating expulsion* of the *placenta*, and *exciting the lochial discharge*, in childbirth.

ARISTOLOCHES, **ARISTOLOCHIÉES**,—*Aristolochiæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, apetalous plants, with epigynous stamens. It includes, besides *Aristolochia*, the genera, *Asarum* and *Cytinus*. See **ASARET** and **HYPOCISTE**.

ARMADILLE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, comprizing animals arranged, by Linnæus, under *Oniscus*, in his Order *Aptera*, Class *Insecta*: but now very properly removed to *Crustacea*; since they possess four antennæ, seven pairs of legs,—*respire*

by sub-caudal branchiæ, and suffer no metamorphosis; and constituting a distinct genus, *Armadillo*, in that modern Class.—The *A. officinalis*,—*Arm. des boutiques*, F.,—has long held a place in the Dispensatories, British and foreign, under the title of *prepared Millepedes*,—*Cloportes préparés*, F.,—*Kellerwürmer*, G.; and is regarded as “diuretic, aperitive, and antiteric”: but its medicinal virtues, if it possess any, have been greatly over-rated.—A *Tincture* of it,—*Kellerwürmertinctur*,—is still retained in German practice.

ARMOISE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Artemisia* (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.,—der Vermuth, G.,—Wormwood,—containing numerous Asiatic and European species; several, employed in medicine: as *A. abrotanum*, see ABROTANUM;—*absinthium, pontica*, see ABSINTHE;—*maritima*, bitter, acrid, exhaling a camphor-like odour;—*santonica*, see SEMEN CONTRA; and—*vulgaris*. The latter, especially designated *L'armoise*, F.,—*ἀρτεμισία*,—beyfuss, m. G.,—mugwort:—common on waste land, aromatic, stimulant, but less powerful than *A. absinthium*, of which the French have an *Extract, Oil*,—*Extractum—Oleum Absinthii*; a compound *Tincture*, *Tinct. Absinthii comp.*; and a *Syrup*, *Syr. de Absinthii*; as also a *Syrup of Mugwort*, *Syr. de Artemisiâ*: the Germans, a *Conserve, Extract, and Oil*; and a simple and compound *Tincture*,—*Wermuth-conserve*,—*extract*,—*öl*; einfache—und zusammengesetzte *Wermuthtinctur*.

ARNIQUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Arnica* (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L. and Br.,—das Wolverlei, G.: also, an European species of it, *A. montana*,—*A. des montagnes*, F.,—mountain Arnica; the flowers and root of which les fleurs, la racine, F.,—flores,—radix Arnicæ, L.,—wolverlei-blumen,—wurzel, G.,—are acrid, and highly stimulating.—Dried and powdered, a powerful sternutatory: administered in large doses, emetic and cathartic. The infusion of the flowers is frequently employed in injuries from falls: hence the term, *Panacea lap-sorum*, L.,—*fallkraut*, n. G.,—sometimes applied to the plant. The Germans have an *Extract* of it,—*Wolverlei-extract*.

AROÏDES, AROÏDÉES, pl.,—*Aroideæ*, L.: a family of monocotyledonous apetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The principal genera, containing medicinal species, are the *Arum* and *Acorus*. See ARUM, and ACORE VRAI.

AROME, s. m.,—aroma, n. L. (*ἄρωμα*, a spice, or perfume),—gewürz, geruchstoff, m. G.: in modern Chemistry, the odorous principle of vegetable substances; the subtle emanation of bodies acting on the organ of smell. AROMATIQUE, adj.,—aro-

maticus, würzig,—aromatic, exhaling a spicy odour: *Ex. Remèdes aromatiques*,—*aromatica*,—*φάρμακα ἀρωματικά*,—die aromatischen mittel,—aromatic remedies.

ARQUÉ, adj., courbe en arc,—arcuatus, L.: *Ex. Jambe arquée*,—*crus arcuatum*, L.,—*krummbein*, n. G.,—a bow-leg.

ARRACHEMENT, s. m.,—*ἀποσπασμός* (not *ἀπόσπασμα*, the part torn away),—abruptio, avulsio, f. L.,—abbrechung, abreisung, f. G.,—abruption: in Surgery, the operation of forcible extraction, or tearing away, of any organ or part: as a tooth, or polypose or fibrous tumour from the body, or the testis, or ovary, in the castration of domestic animals. Hence the origin of the popular term, *spay*, from *σπάω*, I tear away. Plaie par Arrachement: the wound consequent on violent abruption of an organ, or limb, from the animal body.

ARRHÉE, s. f.,—*ἄρρηια* (α priv., *ῥέω*, I flow),—arrhœa, f. L.,—mangel eines ausflusses, G.,—absence—suppression—of a discharge or running.

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, s. f.,—os posterum, L.,—posterior fauces. See PHARYNX.

ARRIÈRE-DENT, s. m.,—dens serotinus, L.,—back tooth: last molar of the human jaw; more commonly designated—*dent de sagesse*, F.,—dens sapientiæ, L.

ARRIÈRE-FAIX, s. m.: the vulgar designation of the mass,—les secundines, F.,—secundinæ, L.,—nachgeburt, f. G.,—secundines, after-birth,—formed by the placenta and membranes of the foetus, and commonly expelled after child-birth.

ARRIÈRE-NARINES, s. f., pl.: in Anatomy, the posterior nares,—ouvertures postérieures des fosses nasales, F.,—ostia narium posteriora, L.,—which establish a communication between the nasal fossæ, and the pharynx.

ARSÉNIATE, s. m.,—arsenias, L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, composed of arsenic acid and a base. The principal arseniates are those of ammonia, potass, and soda,—*Ars*—d'ammoniaque,—de soude,—de potasse, F.,—*Arsenigsaures ammoniak*,—natrum,—kali, G. Productions of art, and unemployed in medicine, they alone, of all the arseniates, are soluble in water. Solutions of the arseniates are not rendered turbid by the addition of hydrochloric acid: in those of the arsenites, it induces a white precipitate.

ARSENIC, s. m.,—*Ἀρσενικόν*,—Arsenicum, n. L.,—Arsenik, Arsenikmetall, n. G.: a solid metal, existing in nature, either pure, or in various states of combination with oxygen, sulphur, or with the other metals. Inert in the metallic form, it acquires deleterious properties from its union with oxygen, which it absorbs with great facility. The arsenic of commerce—white arsenic,—A. blanc,—is a white oxide,—

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Oxyde blanc d'arsenic, F.,—oxydum arsenici album, L.,—weisses arsenikoxyd, G.,—of this metal: now usually designated by chemists, *Arsenious Acid*. See ARSÉNIEUX.

ARSÉNICAL, adj.,—arsenicalis, L.,—arsenikalisch, G.: an epithet applied to substances composed of *Arsenic*; as the *pâte arsénicale*,—*arsenical paste*,—of French practice. See Cross, *Sketches of the Medical Schools of Paris*, p. 44.

ARSÉNIE, adj.,—arseniacus, L.: containing *Arsenic*.

ARSÉNIEUX, adj.,—arseniosus, L.,—arsenious. *Acide arsénieux*,—*arsenious acid*: the name whereby the white oxyd of arsenic is now distinguished. See ARSENIC. Internally administered, virulently poisonous; externally, escharotic.

ARSÉNIQUE, adj.,—arsenicus, L. *Acide arsénique*, *acidum arsenicum*, L.: a peculiar acid, formed by combination of *arsenic* and *oxygen*. Poisonous: not employed in medicine.

ARSÉNITE, s. m.: a salt formed by combination of arsenious acid with a salifiable base. *Arsenite* of potash,—*arsénite de potasse*, F.,—*arsenis potassæ*, L.,—constitutes the active ingredient of Fowler's mineral Solution, formerly the *Ague-drops*,—*Solution-teinture-minérale de Fowler*, F.,—*Liquor-Solutio-arsenicalis* of the *British*—and Fowler's *Fiebertropfen* (fever-drops), of the *German Dispensatories*.

ARTÈRE, s. f.,—*ἀρτηρία* (*ἀρ*, air, *τηρέω*, I preserve),—*arteria*, f. L.,—*arterie*, *pulsader*, *schlagader*, f. G.,—*artery*: in Anatomy, an order of blood-vessels,—literally *air-vessels*,—so called because, by the older anatomists, they were supposed to contain *air*. All the *arteries* of the body originate, by two large trunks,—the *aorta* and *pulmonary artery*,—*l'aorte et l'artère pulmonaire*, F.,—from the *aortic* and *pulmonary ventricles* of the heart. They are firm, cylindrical, elastic tubes, formed of three distinct coats or tunics: an internal, *serous*, a middle, *muscular*, and an external, or *cellular*, tunic. Arteries are provided with valves only at their origin in the heart; and constitute the organs of transmission of blood to all parts of the system. The *windpipe*, from notoriously containing *air* alone, was designated *ἀρτηρία τραχεία*,—hence the *French* term, *trachée-artère*, and the *Latin*, *arteria aspera*, *trachæa*,—by the ancient writers.

ARTÉRÉVRISME, s. m. (*ἀρτηρία*,—and *εὐρύς*, dilated),—*artereurysma*, n., *arteriæ dilatatio*, f. L.: a term given, by Swediaur, to *Aneurism*.

ARTÉRIQUE, adj. (*ἀρτηρία*),—*arteriacus*, L.: *Ex. Remèdes artériques*, F.,—*φάρμακα ἀρτηρικά*,—*arteriaca*, L.,—mittel

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auf die *schlagadern*,—bei den alten, auf die *luftröhre*—wirken, G.,—remedies operating on the *arteries*, or, according to the Ancients, on the *windpipe*.

ARTÉRIECTASIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία*,—and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation),—*arteriectasis*, f. L.,—*schlagadererweiterung*, f. G.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *Aneurism*, which constitutes, in his *Nosologie*, the 8th genus of *Angioses*.

ARTÉRIEL, ARTÉRIEUX, adj.,—*ἀρτηριακός*,—*arteriosus*, L.,—zu den *pulsadern* gehörig, G.,—*arterial*, *arterious*, belonging to *arteries*: *Exs. Canal artériel*, F.,—*ductus arteriosus*, L.,—a vessel of communication existing, in the *fœtus*, between the *pulmonary artery* and *aorta*: gradually contracting towards the close of pregnancy; and constituting, when obliterated, after the establishment of the respiratory process, a fibrous chord,—ligament *artériel*, F.;—which continues, in the adult, to connect the two vessels: *Sang artériel*,—*sanguis arteriosus*,—the blood contained in all the *arteries* which originate from the *aortic ventricle* of the heart; and in the *pulmonary veins*, hence called, by some anatomists, *veines artérielles*, F. See SANG, and PULMONAIRE.

ARTÉRIOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία*,—and *γράφω*, I describe),—*arteriographia*, f. L.,—die *beschreibung der pulsadern*, G.,—*description of the arteries*. ARTÉRIOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse),—*arteriologia*, f. L.,—die *lehre von den pulsadern*, G.,—*arteriology*: *treatise on the arteries*.

ARTÉRIOLE, s. f.,—*arteriola*, f. L.: in Anatomy, a minute artery,—ein kleine *pulsader*, G.

ARTÉRIOCHALASIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία*,—and *χαλασις*, dilatation). Syn. with ARTÉRÉVRISME, and ARTÉRIECTASIE.

ARTÉRIOTOMIE, s. f. (*same*, and *τέμνω*, I cut),—*arteriotomia*, f. L.,—*arteriotomie*, *schlagaderöffnung*, f. G.,—*arteriotomy*: in Anatomy, *dissection of arteries*;—in Surgery, *opening of an artery*,—an operation principally practised on the trunk or branches of the temporal, for the relief of cerebral inflammation or congestion, acute ophthalmy, amaurosis, and otalgia.

ARTÉRITE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία*),—*arteritis*, f. L.: in Pathology, *schlagaderentzündung*, f. G.,—*inflammation of an artery*, or of the whole *arterial system*.

ARTÉSTIQUE, adj.,—*artesticus* (*artus*, a limb), L.: an epithet applied to one who has lost a *limb*.

ARTHRALGIE, s. f. (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, *ἄλγος*, pain),—*arthralgia*, f. L.,—*gliederschmerz*, m. G.,—*pain in the joints*.

ARTHREMBOLE, s. m. (*same*, and *ἐμβάλλω*, I put in),—*arthrembolus*, m. L.,—*gliedzieher*, m., ein *maschine zum einrenken der glieder*, G.: in Surgery, an instru-

ment, or machine, for the *reduction* of (dislocated) *joints*.

ARTHRITE, s. f. (ἄρθρον),—arthritis, f., morbus articularis, m. L.,—gliedersucht, f. G.,—disease—inflammation of the joints: commonly employed as synonymous with gout. See GOUTTE. ARTHRITIQUE, adj.,—arthriticus, L.,—relating to the joints, gouty: *Ex.* Symptômes arthritiques, F.,—συμπτώματα ἀρθριτικά, —arthritic—gouty—symptoms.

ARTHROCE, s. f. (*same*, and κακία, defect),—arthrocace, f. L.,—arthrokakie, f., eine chronische gelenkrankheit, G.,—chronic disease of the joints, generally; and, particularly, caries of the articular surfaces: thus the term is regarded, by Kraus, as synonymous with spina ventosa, L.,—winddorn, m. G.

ARTHRODIE, s. f.,—ἄρθρωδία, —arthrodia, f. L.,—ein bewegliches gelenk, n. G.: in Anatomy, a moveable articulation, formed by the reception of the head of one bone into the shallow excavation of another; and capable of executing movements in every direction. ARTHRODIAL, adj.,—arthrodialis, L.: possessing the characters of *Arthrodia*.

ARTHRODYNIE, s. f. (ἄρθρον, a joint, ὀδύνη, pain), —arthrodynia, f. L., —gelenkschmerz, m. G.,—pain in the joints.

ARTHROMBOLE, s. m. (*same*, and ἐμβάλλω, I insert),—arthrombole, L.,—in Surgery, reduction of a dislocated—or replacement of the fragments of a broken—bone.

ARTHRONALGIE, s. f. Syn. with ARTHRALGIE.

ARTHRONCUS, s. f. (ἄρθρον, —and ὄγκος, tumour), F. and L.,—gelenkgeschwulst, f. G.,—swelling of a joint.

ARTHROPHLOGOSE, s. f. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation),—arthrophlogosis, articulorum inflammatio, f. L.,—gelenkentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of joints.

ARTHROPUOSE, s. f. (*same*, and πύον, pus),—arthropyosis, f. L.,—gelenkvereiterung, f., gelenkgeschwür, n. G.,—suppuration—abscess—of a joint.

ARTHROSE, s. f.,—ἄρθρωσις, —arthrosis, articulatio, f. L.,—gelenk, n., einlenkung, f. G.,—a joint, articulation; formation of a joint.

ARTHROSPONGUS, s. f. (*same*, and σπόγγος, sponge),—fungus, vel tumor albus, articulorum, L.,—gliedschwamm, m. G.,—fungus, or white swelling, of the joints.

ARTICHAUT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cynara* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. æqual*; *Carduaceæ*), L.,—die Artischocke, G.,—Artichoke; of which the more common species, *C. scolymus*,—l'artichaut commun, F.,—a native of South Europe, is generally cultivated as an article of diet. The *edible* parts are the base of the leaves of the calyx, and the fleshy receptacle. The

root is said to be aperient and diuretic; the *flowers*, which possess, also, the property of coagulating milk, aphrodisiac. *Artichaut* de Jérusalem,—des Indes,—sauvage. See TOPINAMBOUR, PATATE, JOUBARBE.

ARTICLE, s. m.,—articulus, m. L.,—gelenk, glied, n. G.,—joint: in Anatomy, an assembly of two or more bones susceptible of motion upon each other: synonymous with moveable articulation. In Zoology, the term applied to the pieces—varying greatly in number and configuration, according to the genus of the animal,—which constitute the *antennæ*, *palpi*, and *tarsi* of *insects*. In Botany, *Articuli* sunt plantarum partes,—quæ in nodos intumescunt; a quibus persæpè ramuli prodeunt, L.,—nœuds, F.,—knöpfe an den pflanzen, G. By some writers, the portion comprized *between* the two *nodes* of a stem or branch,—internodius, L.,—is distinguished as the *Article*.

ARTICULAIRE, adj.,—ἄρθρικὸς, —articularis, L.,—articular: relating to *joints*: *Exs.* In Anatomy, Apophyses articulaires, des vertèbres, F.,—gelenkfortsätze der wirbelbeine, G.: in Pathology, Concretions articulaires, F.,—concretiones articulares, L.,—the bony or cartilaginous substances which sometimes form in the interior of joints,—most frequently in that of the knee. In Botany, leaves, which spring from the *nodes* or *articulations* of plants, as those of *Hordeum*, are termed, in French, feuilles articulaires.

ARTICULATION, s. f.,—articulatio, f. L.,—ἄρθρον, —gelenk, n. G. *Articulation* signifies, in Anatomy, an assemblage and union of divers osseous pieces with each other. The moveable and immoveable *articulations*,—les art—mobiles et immobiles, F.,—form two distinct classes. See DIARTHROSE, and SYNARTHROSE. In Physiology, *Articulation* is the term employed to indicate the varied combination of letters requisite for the formation of those sounds which constitute words. In Surgical Pathology, supernumerary joints, which are sometimes established between the fragments of an unconsolidated fracture, or between the unreduced extremity of a dislocated bone and the surrounding parts, receive indiscriminately the names, *Articulations fausses*,—*accidentelles*,—*anormales*,—*contre nature*, F.

ARTICULÉ, adj.,—articulatus, L.,—gegliedert, G.,—articulated: *Exs.* In Anatomy, un squelette articulé, F.,—an articulated skeleton. In Zoology, les Animaux Articulés,—*Articulata*, L.,—comprehending les Crustacés,—Arachnides, et Insectes,—Crustacea, Arachnoida, et Insecta,—constitute the 3rd grand Division in the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier. In Botany,

Folia dicuntur articulata,—*gegliederte blätter*, G.,—*quum folium ex apice folii excrecit*, L.

ARTIFICIEL, adj.,—*artificialis*, L.,—*künstlich*, G.,—*artificial*: an epithet applied to any production of the hand of man, or result of human agency; as *Pièces anatomiques artificielles*, F.,—the models of anatomical subjects, in plaster, wax, or other appropriate substance. In Surgery, *yeux artificiels*,—*artificial eyes*. In Chemistry, *froid artificiel*, the cold resulting from admixture of certain chemical substances.

ARTISANS (Maladies des),—*morbi Artificum*, L.,—*diseases of artizans*.

ARTOMEL, s. m. (*ἄρτος*, bread, *μέλι*, honey),—*artomeli*, n., *cataplasmatiss species*, ex *pare et melle parati*, L.,—*cataplasme préparé avec le pain et le miel*, F.,—*ein umschlag von brod und honig*, G.,—a cataplasm of bread and honey.

ARUM, GOUET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Arum* (*Monoecia, polyandr.*; *Aroideæ*), L.,—*die Aronswurz*, G.,—*Wake-Robin*,—containing some poisonous, medicinal, and edible species. The *Arum à feuilles ovales*, F.,—*A. ovatum*, L.,—*eirundes aron*, G.; *A. arborescent*,—*A. arborescens*,—*aronsbaum*; and *A. vénéneux*,—*A. segetinum*,—*aronwurz mit blumen ohne blätter*, are, for instance, virulently acrid and deleterious. The medicinal species are the *A. maculé*,—*commun*, F.,—*A. maculatum*, L.,—*gemeine aronswurz*, G.; and *A. serpentinaire*,—*A. dracunculus*,—*gemeines schlangenkraut*. The berries, leaves, and roots of the first, spotted Arum,—a common European plant,—possess great acridity: leaves topically employed in cleansing foul ulcers, and dissipating the swelling of oedematous limbs: root, when fresh, emetic and purgative; prescribed, internally, in Asthma, Rheumatism, and visceral obstructions; externally, as a rubefacient. The second exhibits similar properties.—The roots of both lose their acridity on desiccation or decoction; and yield a nutritive amylaceous substance. The roots and stems of two other species,—*Colocase*, and *Chou caraïbe*,—*A. colocasia*, and—*esculentum*,—are edible. See Roques, *Phytophagie Médicale*, v. i., p. 65; Gmelin *Pflanzen-gifte*, p. 331.

ARYTÉNÉAL, adj.: an epithet given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the 3rd pair of auxiliary bones of the *arcs branchiaux*, situated in the hyoideal region of fishes. See *Philosophie Anat.*, p. 384, pl. 8.

ARY-ARYTÉNO-IDIEN, adj.,—*ary-arytænoideus*, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Morgagni and Santorini, to the Arytenoid muscle. See ARYTÉNOIDIEN.

ARYTÉNO- (or ARY-) E'PIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—*arytæno-epiglotticus*. Winslow has

given this name to a few muscular fibres, not constantly existing, which connect the *arytenoid* cartilages and *epiglottis*, and form part of the *arytenoid* muscle of modern anatomists: also, an epithet applied to two ligament-like folds of the internal laryngeal membrane, which extend, from the *arytenoid* cartilages, to the borders of the *epiglottis*.

ARYTÉNOÏDE, s. m., and adj.,—*arytænoïdes*, L.: a name given, in Anatomy, to two cartilages,—*Cartil.—aryténoides*, F.,—*cartilagine arytænoïdes*, or—*deæ*, L.,—*Giessbeckenknorpel*, G.,—*Arytenoid* cartilages,—situated posteriorly on the cricoid; exhibiting a somewhat triangular figure; and closing, when they contract, the aperture of the glottis.

ARYTÉNOÏDIEN, adj.,—*arytænoideus*, L.: relating to the *arytenoid* cartilages: *Ex. Muscle aryténoidien*, F.,—*musculus arytænoideus*, L.,—a pairless muscle, extending transversely between the *arytenoid* cartilages. By former anatomists, this muscle was described as consisting of three distinct muscles:—a *transverse*,—*transversal*, ou *vrai aryténoidien*, F.,—*arytænoideus transversus*, L.; and two *oblique*,—*aryténoidiens croisés*,—*arytænoidei obliqui*,—*minores*. See, also, ARYTÉNO-E'PIGLOTTIQUE. The *Arytenoid* Glands,—*Glandes aryténoidiennes*, F.,—are small bodies, lodged in the fold of membrane which passes from the epiglottis to the *arytenoid* cartilages; and destined to secrete mucus for the lubrication of the larynx. Their excretory orifices are scarcely visible.

ASA *dulcis*. See BENJOIN.—*fætida*.—See ASSA-FÆTIDA.

ASARET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Asarum* (*Dodecandria, monogyn.*; *Aristolochiæ*), L.,—*Ἄσαρον*,—*die Haselwurz*, G.,—*Asarabacca*. The only medicinal species belonging to it, is an European plant,—*Asaret d'Europe*, *cabaret*, *nard sauvage*, *oreille d'homme*, F.,—*A. Europæum*, L.,—*Roots* bitter, emetic, affording a substitute for *Ipecacuanha*; and diuretic: *leaves*, moreover, cathartic; and forming, when reduced into powder, a valuable errhine stimulant. This plant derives the French popular name, *cabaret*, from its former employment against the effects of excessive drinking. The Germans prepare, from it, a *Pulvis sternutatorius*, entitled, *Schnupftabak*.

ASCARIDE, s. m.,—*Ἀσκαρίς*,—*Ascaris*, *Ascarides*, pl., L.,—in Zoology, a genus of intestinal worms (*Entozoa, Nematoidæa*, Rudolph.; *Intestinaux, Cavitaires*, Cuv.),—comprehending, according to Rudolphi, more than 150 species; one only of which, *L'Ascaride lombricoïde*, F.,—*Ἐλμινς στρογγύλη*,—*A. lumbricoides*, L.,—*Rundwurm*, *Soulwurm*, G.,—common round Worm,

—inhabits the human intestines. The *A. vermicularis*, once included in this, now constitutes a distinct genus. See OXYURE. For the best descriptions of the anatomical structure of the *A. lumbricoides*,—so designated from its general resemblance to the earth-worm, *lumbricus*,—and of its specific and sexual characters, See Brera, *Lezioni Medico-pratiche sopra i principali Vermi*, &c.; Cloquet, *Anatomie des Vers Intestinaux*; and *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 93.

ASCIDIE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of acephalous Mollusca, without shells, inhabiting the ocean. In their mode of life, they resemble the oyster. Their intestinal canal is not surrounded by the heart, as in the Testaceous acephalous Mollusca; and they present other striking peculiarities of structure. They possess no organs of locomotion; and exhibit few external signs of vitality, except absorption and evacuation of water by the two orifices which constitute their mouth and anus. Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 167, enumerates five edible species of *Ascidia*; one of which, *A. rustica*, appears to have been the *τῆθρον*, of Aristotle; the *Tethea*, of Pliny.

ASCITE, s. f.,—*Ἀσκίτης* (*ἄσκης*, a large belly),—Ascites, f. L.,—Bauchwassersucht, f. G.,—dropsy of the belly: a term, in Pathology, applied to a morbid accumulation of serum in the abdominal cavity. By some writers, it has been improperly made to comprehend the serous effusions which occasionally take place exteriorly to the peritoneum; as infiltration of the integuments,—of the sheath of the *rectus* muscle,—effusion between the abdominal muscles and peritoneum,—and all the varieties of encysted dropsy; which are respectively distinguished by the epithet sub-cutaneous, *sous-cutanée*;—vaginal, *vaginale*;—peritoneal, *péritonéale* (*sous-musculaire*, would be more precise); and encysted, *enkystée*. Ascites properly so called—dropsy of the peritoneum,—*hydropisie du péritoine*, F.,—is characterized by an increased volume of the abdomen, and by the fluctuation felt upon percussion of its parietes. In very few instances, a primary affection, Ascites is generally a consequence of inflammation of the peritoneum or abdominal viscera, acute or chronic,—of tumours of the mesentery or liver, or organic diseases of the heart by which the circulation of blood through the *vena portarum* is obstructed or deranged. The curability will depend upon the nature of the lesion by which the effusion has been determined. ASCITIQUE, adj.,—asciticus, —zur bauchwassersucht gehörig,—belonging, or relating, to *Ascites*.

ASCLÉPIADE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,

—*Asclepias* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Asclepiadea*,—*Apocynæa*), L.,—die Aeskulapie, G.,—Swallow-wort,—comprehending numerous species, several of which, as the *Asclépiade dompte-venin*, and—*de Syrie*, F.,—*A. vincetoxicum*, and—*Syriaca*, L.,—possess drastic, emetic, and diuretic properties. The former of these—the *ἄσκληπιός* of Greek writers, was reputed, as the specific name implies, a powerful alexipharmac. The *spring-shoots* of the latter are eaten, in Canada, as asparagus: sugar is made from its odoriferous *flowers*; and the silk-like cotton of its *Pods* serves for the stuffing of beds. The *juice* of another species, *A. nivea*, is vermifuge; and its *root* so powerfully emetic as to have acquired, in America, the name of *bastard Ipecacuanha*.

ASE, s. f.,—*ἄση*,—ase, f. L.,—ekel von übersättigung, G.,—loathing from satiety, disgust: according to the French lexicographers, *anxiété épigastrique*, *malaise général*. ASODE, adj.,—asodes, L.: *Ex. Fièvre asode*, F.,—*πυρετός ἀσώδης*,—*febris asodes*, L.,—brechfieber, n., ein fieber mit anhaltendem ekel und erbrechen, G.,—a fever with continued *nausea* and vomiting.

ASITIE, s. f. (*a priv.*, *σίτος*, aliment),—*asitia*, f. L.,—fasten, n., mangel an nahrung, G.,—*abstinence* from—, *destitution* of—*food*: not *disgust* for food, as the explanations of certain French and German lexicographers,—*dégout* pour les alimens,—*ekel* für das essen,—would imply.

ASPARAGINE, s. f.,—*asparagina*, f. L.,—spargelstoff, m. G.: an immediate principle of vegetables, discovered in the juice of *Asparagus*.

ASPARAGINÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Asparagineæ*, L.: a family of monocotyledonous, apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens.—The genus, *Asparagus*, constitutes its type: and the *roots* of the various species which it comprizes, are, like those of all the other monocotyledonous plants, the parts which principally interest the physician. They possess, for the most part, diuretic and sudorific properties.

ASPERGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Asparagus* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*; *Asparagineæ*),—*Ἀσπάραγος*,—der spargel, G.,—Sparrowgrass,—containing numerous species. The *young shoots* of one of these, *A. officinalis*, a well-known European plant, are much prized as an article of food.—They constitute the *asperges*, of French,—*asparagi*, of Latin,—and *spargelsprossen*, of German—writers; and impart a peculiar odour to the urine of the consumer.—The *root*,—*ἄσπαραγία*,—is diuretic and diaphoretic; and forms an ingredient in the French preparation, entitled *Sirop des cinq racines apéritives mineures*.

ASPERITÉ, s. f.,—*τράχωμα*,—*asperitas*,

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f. L.,—*rauhigkeit*, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the inequalities existing on the surface of bones, and commonly serving for the insertion of fibrous organs, as the tendons of muscles. In Pathology, inflammation of the eye-lids,—*aspreto*, f. L.,—on account of the sensation of *roughness*, which, under such circumstances, attends the motion of these organs upon the eye-ball.

ASPERMATISME, s. m. (*α priv.*, *σπέρμα*, seed),—*aspermatus*, m. L.,—*sammenmangel*, m. G.: reflux of semen into the bladder at the moment when it ought to be ejected. *Ἀσπερμος*,—*aspermus*,—*samenlos*: *Ex. Plantæ aspermæ*, L.,—*pflanzen ohne samen*,—in Botany, *seedless plants*.

ASPERSION, s. f.,—*aspersio*, f. (*aspergere*, to besprinkle), L.,—*besprengung*, f. G.,—*aspersion*: the act of *sprinkling* with water, or other fluid, any part of the animal body..

ASPERULE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Asperula* (*Tetrandia monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—*das Megerkraut*, G.,—*Woodroof*.—One species,—the sweet-scented, *A. odorante*, *muguet de bois*, F.,—*A. odorata* is aromatic, tonic, diaphoretic; useful in hepatic obstruction: a *second*,—*A. cynanchica*,—celebrated, as the specific name implies, for its efficacy in *quinsy*, and other diseases of the throat.

ASPHALTE, s. m.,—*ἄσφαλτος*,—*asphaltum*, n. L.,—*asphalt*, *judenpech*, n. G.: a mineral pitch found floating on the waters of the Dead Sea,—*Asphaltite lake*,—in Palestine. It enters into the composition of divers unguents and plasters.

ASPHYXIE, s. f.,—*ἄσφυξία* (*α priv.*, *σφύξις*, pulse),—*asphyxia*, f. L.,—*pulslosigkeit*, f., *scheintod*, m. G. The term, *Asphyxia*, was long employed by pathologists, as its etymology indicates, to designate *suppression of the pulse*—*suspension of the circulation*. But it is now commonly understood to signify suspension of all the vital phenomena by causes which operate exclusively, or at least specially, upon the respiratory organs. *Asphyxia* may be referred to three principal sources: exclusion of air from the lungs, as in strangulation; introduction of air, into them, unfit for respiration; and of air possessing deleterious qualities. Each of these species presents several varieties, with phenomena modified by the peculiar causes from which they have resulted. *ASPHYXIÉ*, adj.,—*ἄσφυκτος*,—*asphycticus*,—*asphyktisch*, *scheintodt*, *ohne pulsschlag*,—*asphyxiated*, in a state of apparent death, without pulsation. *ASPHYXIER*, v. a., to produce a state of *Asphyxia*.

ASPIC, s. f.: in Zoology, an Ophidian Reptile,—*ἄσπις*,—*aspis*, f. L.,—*asp*,—*Coluber haje*, Linn.,—*Vipera haje*, Daud.: a

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native of Egypt; 2 feet long: much more *venomous* than the common viper; and celebrated, in history, as the instrument of Cleopatra's death. In Botany, a popular synonym of *Lavendula spica*: thus *huile d'aspic* is synon. with *huile de lavande*, F.,—*oleum lavendulæ*, L.,—*lavendelöl*, G.

ASPIRATION, s. f.,—*aspiratio*, f. L.,—*athemholen*, n. G.: the act of *drawing in* air or other fluid,—a term, in Physiology, syn. with *INSPIRATION*.

ASSA-FÆTIDA, s. f.,—*ὀπὸς μηδικῆς*,—*Asa fætida*, f. L.,—*stinkasand*, *stinkender asand*, *teufelsdreck*, m. (*stercus diaboli*) G.,—*Asa-fætida*: in *Materia Medica*, a gum-resin obtained, by incision, from the stem and roots of an umbelliferous plant,—*Ferula Assa fætida*. See *FERULE*. Internally administered, powerfully antispasmodic, diaphoretic, expectorant; externally, resolutive. *French Official Preparations*: an *Ethereal Tincture*, *Tinct. Ætherea de Asâ fetidâ*: *German*: a *Volatile Tincture*, *pills*, and *plaster*,—*flüchtige Stinkasandtinctur*, *Stinkasandpillen*, *Stinkpflaster*: *French and German*: a *simple Tincture*, *Tinct. Asa fetidæ*,—*Stinkasandtinctur*.

ASSIDENT, adj.,—*assidens* (*assidere*, to attend upon), L.,—*concomitant*: a term, in Pathology, when applied to symptoms, syn. with *ACCESSOIRE*.

ASSIMILATION, s. f.,—*assimilatio*, f. (*assimilare*, to assimilate), L.,—*ὁμοίωσις*,—*gleichmachung*, f. G.: in Physiology, the act of assimilation,—a function common to all organized beings, animal and vegetable; by virtue of which they *transform into their own peculiar substance*, the materials taken up from without. *ASSIMILER*, v. a.,—*assimilare*,—*ὁμοιοῦν*,—*ähnlich machen*, to render like.

ASSOUPISSEMENT, s. m.,—*ἰάρος*,—*sopor*, m., *somnolentia*, f. L.,—*schläfrigkeit*, f. G.,—*drowsiness*, imperfect—*morbid sleep*: a symptom common to many diseases, especially those of cerebral origin or complication. *ASSOUPISSANT*, adj.,—*καρωτικός*, *ὑπνωτικός*,—*soporifer*, *soporificus*,—*schläfrig*: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to all stupifying or *soporific* remedies.

ASTERNAL, adj. (*α priv.*, *στένον*, the breast-bone): an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the false ribs,—*côtes asternales*, G.,—*costæ asternales*,—*spuriæ*, L.,—*die falsche rippen*, G.;—which are *not directly articulated with the sternum*.

ASTHÉNIE, s. f.,—*ἀσθένεια* (*α priv.*, *σθένος*, strength),—*asthenia*, f. L.,—*asthenie*, *schwäche*, f. G.,—*want of strength*, *debility*. *Astheny*,—*languor of the vital action*,—was distinguished, by Brown, into the *direct* and *indirect*: the *former* resulting from the *deficiency*,—the *latter*, from exhaustion consequent on the *abuse*—of stimulants. *ASTHÉNIQUE*, adj.,—*ἀσθενι-*

πὸς,—asthenicus, L.,—asthenic, pertaining to—; Ἀσθενής,—schwach, G.,—feeble, suffering from—*Asthenia*.

ASTHME, s. m.,—ἄσθμα,—asthma, n. L.,—asthma, n., engbrüstigkeit, f. G.—*Asthma* forms a genus of the 2nd Sub-order, *Névroses de la respiration*, in Order iv, of the Class *Névroses*, of Pinel. It is distinguished by French writers, into the following species or varieties: *A. convulsif*,—*nerveux*,—asthma convulsivum,—nervosum, L.,—common convulsive or spasmodic asthma;—*A. humide*,—asthma humidum,—asthma with expectoration; *A. sec*,—asthma siccum,—without expectoration. The acute asthma, described by Millar,—*A. aigu*,—asthma acutum, must have been phlegmasia of the windpipe, or other portion of the respiratory tube; and, consequently, very different from real asthma, which probably consists in an irritative and congested state of the mucous membrane of the air-cells. By a late French writer, it has been asserted that the asthma of old persons is invariably a consequence of organic lesion of the heart. The frequent complication of cardiac lesion with asthma, in the aged, is unquestionable; but the former may commonly be regarded rather as an effect of the obstructed circulation of blood through the pulmonary vessels during the asthmatic paroxysm, than as a cause of the disease. ASTHMATIQUE, adj.,—ἰσθματικὸς,—asthmaticus,—asthmatisch, engbrüstig,—asthmatic: relating to, affected with, *Asthma*.

ASTRAGALE, s. m.,—ἀστράγαλος,—astragalus, talus, m. L.,—sprungbein, n. G.: in Anatomy, one of the seven bones of the tarsus. ASTRAGALIEN, adj.,—relating to the *astragalus*: *Ex.* Articulation calcané-astragaliene, F.,—articulation of the *astragalus* with the os calcis.

ASTRAGALE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,—*Astragalus* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—das Wirbelkraut, Tragant, G.,—Milk-vetch,—containing numerous species; several of them employed in medicine. Thus, the leaves of the *réglisse sauvage*,—*A. glycyphyllos*, possessing a saccharine flavour, are frequently prescribed in retention of urine; and the *astragale de Crète*, and—*gommifère*,—*A. creticus*, and *gummifer*, in common with several other species, produce gum *Tragacanth*. See ADRAGANT.

ASTRICTION, s. f.,—astrictio, f. (*astringere*, to astringe, to contract), L.,—στυψίς,—zusammenziehung, f.,—astriction: the action of—remèdes *astringens*,—φάρμακα στυπτικά,—*astringentia*, L.,—adstringierende—zusammenziehende—mittel, G.,—*astringent* remedies.

ASTROLOGIE, s. f.,—ἀστρολογία (ἄστρον, a star, λόγος, discourse),—astrologia, f. L.,—

astrologie, sterndeuterei, f. G.,—astrology: doctrine of the stars. Perverted from its original acceptation, this term is now applied to the pretended science of predicting events by inspection of the stars. ASTROLOGUE, s. m.,—ἀστρολόγος,—astrologus, m. L.,—astrolog, sterndeuter, m. G.,—an astrologer.

ATARAXIE, s. f.,—ἀταραξία,—ataraxia, f. L.,—gemüthsruhe, seelenruhe, f. G.,—ataraxy: exemption from disquietude,—tranquillity of soul; perfect calm of the intellectual and affective faculties. Ἀτάρακτος,—ataractus,—ruhig,—imperturbed.

ATAXIE, s. f.,—ἀταξία,—ataxia, f. L.,—unordnung, f. G.,—disorder: a term, heretofore, of extensive application in Pathology; but now restricted to the expression of that state of disorder which characterizes nervous fevers. ATAXIQUE, adj.,—ἀτακτος,—ataxicus,—unordentlich,—disorderly, irregular: announcing, or characterized by, *Ataxy*: *Ex.* Fièvre *atarique*, the title given, by Pinel, to malignant or nervous fever.

ATECHNIE, s. f.,—ἀτεχνία (α priv., τέκνον, offspring)—atechnia, f. L. This nosological term is represented, by the French lexicographers, as synonymous with *Agonie* and *Anaphrodisie*; and, consequently, as expressive of sterility from sexual apathy or impotence,—unfruchtbarkeit, of the Germans. Blanchard and Kraus, on the contrary, regard it as descriptive of the *childless* condition,—kinderlosigkeit, G.,—whether resulting from sterility or privation by death. It is, in fact, susceptible of the two-fold construction; and perfectly correspondent, in etymology and signification, with ATECHME, s. m.

ATHÉRÔME, s. m.,—atheroma, n. L. (ἄθρα, thick gruel),—breigeschwulst, f. G.: in Pathology, an encysted tumour, containing a pultaceous, *gruel-like*, matter. ATHÉROMATEUX, adj.,—atheromatodes, L.: of the nature of *Atheroma*.

ATHYMIE, s. f.,—ἄθυμία,—athymia, f. L.,—muthlosigkeit, traurigkeit, f. G.,—want of courage, dejection, melancholy.—ἄθυμος, adj.,—athymus,—muthlos,—dejected, desponding, heartless.

ATLAS, s. m.,—ἄτλας,—atlas, m. L.,—atlas, m., der erste halswirbel, G.: in Anatomy, the first cervical vertebra, which supports the human cranium, as the giant *Atlas*, in ancient mythology, was said to sustain the heavens. ATLOÏDE, adj.,—atloides, L.,—resembling the *atlas*: substantively employed, by Chaussier, as a designation for the *atlas* itself.

ATLOÏDO-AXOÏDIEN, adj.,—atloido-axoideus, L.: belonging to the *atlas* and *axis*, (2nd cervical vertebra): *Exs.* Articulation *atloido-axoïdienne*,—ligaments *atloido-axoïdiens*, F.,—the articulation, and ligaments,

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which connect with each other, the *atlas* and *dentata*.

ATLOÏDO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—more correctly—SOUS-MASTOÏDIEN, : a modern term, applied by Chaussier, to the superior—lesser—oblique muscle of the head,—obliquus capitis superior—minor, L.,—oberer—kleiner—schiefer kopfmuskel, G.,—which passes from the transverse process of the *atlas*, to the occipital ridge behind the *mastoid* process.

ATLOÏDO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—atloido-muscularis, L. : a name, given by Girard, to a branch of the occipital artery.

ATLOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, adj.,—atloido-occipitalis, L. : a term, in Anatomy, applied to the articulation of the *atlas* with the *occipital* bone. Also, the name, given by Chaussier, to the lesser straight muscle,—*petit droit postérieur*,—of the head, rectus capitis posticus minor, L.,—hinterer kleiner gerader kopfmuskel, G.,—which passes from the posterior middle of the *atlas*, to the inferior transverse *occipital* ridge.

ATLOÏDO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL, adj.,—atloido-infra-occipitalis, L. : the term, in Chaussier's nomenclature, for the lateral straight muscle—*droit latéral*—of the head,—rectus capitis lateralis, L.,—seitlicher kopfmuskel,—extending from the anterior part of the transverse process of the *atlas*, to a ridge of the *occipital* bone, between the condyle and *mastoid* process.

ATMIDIATRIQUE, s. f. (ἄτμις, vapour, ἰατρική, medicine),—atmidiatrice, L. : the application of simple aqueous or medicated vapours, to the animal body, for the cure of various diseases.

ATMIDOMÈTRE, s. m. (ἄτμις,—and μέτρον, measure),—atmidometrum, n. L. : a vessel, or instrument, in Physics, for measuring the *evaporation* of water.

ATMOSPÈRE, s. f. (ἄτμις,—and σφαῖρα, a sphere),—atmosphæra, f. L.,—atmosphäre, f.,—dunstkreis, m. G.,—atmosphere: the mass of elastic and invisible fluid which, on all sides, envelopes the earth. ATMOSPHERIQUE, adj.,—atmosphæricus, —atmosphärisch,—atmospheric: belonging, or relating to the *atmosphere*: *Ess. Phénomène—pierre atmosphérique*, F.,—an *atmospheric* phenomenon, a *meteoric* stone. ATMOSPHEROLOGIE, s. f. (same, and λόγος, discourse),—atmosphærologia, f. L.,—atmosphärologie, f.,—die lehre von der atmosphärischen luft, G.,—*doctrine* of the *atmospheric* air.

ATMOSPHERILIE, s. f.,—atmospherilion, n. L. : a term by which some naturalists designate all the inorganic substances existing in the *atmosphere*; and constituting, with them, a fourth—the *gaseous*—kingdom of nature.

ATOCIE, s. f. (ἄτοκος, sterile),—atocia, f. L.,—unfruchtbarkeit, f. G.,—sterility.

ATT

ATOME, s. m.,—ἄτομος, (α priv., τέμνω, I cut),—atomus, m. L.,—atom, n. G. : an *indivisible* particle of matter. ATOMIQUE? adj.,—atomicus, —atomisch,—atomic.

ATONIE, s. f.,—ἄτονία (α priv., τόνος, tone, strength),—atonia, f. L.,—atonic, erschaffung, schwäche, f. G.,—atony : *diminution*, or *loss*, of *tone*, *flaccidity*, *weakness*. ATONIQUE, adj.,—ἄτονος,—atonicus, —atonisch, schlaff,—atonic: suffering from *Atony*.

ATRABILE, s. f. (ater, black, bilis, bile): a name given, by the Ancients, to the coagula of blood evacuated from the rectum of hemorrhoidal patients; to a morbid condition of the intestinal mucus; and to an imaginary fluid which they regarded as the source of hypochondriasm, madness, and many other diseases. The term itself is, in fact, synonymous with the μελαγχολία—see MELANCHOLIE—of the Greek—and schwarze galle, of the German—writers. ATRABILAIRE, ATRABILEUX, adj.,—atrabilaris, atrabiliosus, L.,—atrabiliary, atrabitious: connected with,—suffering from—*black bile*.

ATRESIE, s. f., ATRÉTISME, s. m. (ἄτρητος, unpierced),—atresia, imperforatio, f. L.,—der mangel einer normalen öffnung, G.,—imperforation: *deficiency* of a natural opening. *Atretus est, cui anus, aut genitalia non perforata sunt*, L.

ATRICES, s. f. pl., F. and L. Syn. with CONDYLÔME.

ATROPHIE, s. f.,—ἄτροφία,—atrophia, f. L.,—atrophie, daarsucht, f. G.,—atrophy: *want* of *nourishment*, *wasting*, *emaciation*. ATROPHIE, —ἄτροφος,—wasted: *not receiving nourishment*; in a state of *atrophy*.

ATTACHE, s. f. Syn. with INSERTION.

ATTAQUE, s. f.,—insultus, m. L.,—anfall, angriff, m. G.,—attack: in Pathology, sudden invasion of a disease.

ATTELLE, s. f.,—assula, ferula, f. L.,—beinlade, beinschiene, f. G.,—splint: in Surgery, an instrument of wood, pasteboard, or iron, employed in the treatment of fractured or dislocated bones.

ATTÉNUANT, adj.,—attenuans (*attenuare*, to make thin), L.,—λεπτυντικός,—verdünnend, G.,—attenuant, qualified for making *thin*: a term, in *Materia Medica*, applied to substances which are *thought* to possess the property of *diminishing* the *consistence* of the animal fluids. ATTÉNUATION, s. f.,—attenuatio, f. L.,—λεπτυσμός,—verdünnung, f. G.,—attenuation: the action of—*médicaments atténuaus*,—*attenuant* remedies.

ATTITUDE, s. f.,—situs corporis, m. L.,—stellung, leibesstellung, f. G.,—attitude, position of the body. Correct observation of the *attitude* of patients may be turned to a valuable account, in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

ATTRACTIF, adj.,—*attractivus*, *atrahens*, L.,—*anziehend*, G.,—*attractive*, *atrahent*: *Ex.* *Remèdes attractives*, F.,—*attrahentia*, L.,—*anziehende mittel*, G.,—*remedies which, like blisters and other counter-irritants, possess the property of drawing the animal fluids to any surface upon which they are applied.*

ATTRACTION, s. f.,—*attractio*, f. (*attrahere*, to draw together), L.,—*ἄλκῃ*,—*anziehung*, f. G.,—*attraction*: in Physics, the power, universally pervading nature, whereby bodies, or the parts constituting bodies, are drawn towards each other; as the attraction of gravitation,—*attr. planétaire*, F.;—and chemical or molecular attraction,—*chimique ou moléculaire*. See AFFINITÉ.

ATTRITION, s. f.,—*attritio*, f. (*atterere*, to rub against, to bruise), L.,—*aufreibung*, f. G.,—*attrition*: in Physics, the friction—*frottement*, F.,—of two bodies against each other: in Surgery, excoriation of the surface,—*ecorchure superficielle*,—from friction; or the crushing of parts,—*contusion*, *écrasement*,—consequent on violent injury.

ATYPIQUE, adj.,—*ἄτυπος* (*a priv.*, *τύπος*, type),—*atypicus*, L.,—*atypisch*, unregelmässig, G.,—*atypical*: an epithet applied to periodical diseases, as intermittent fever, when exhibiting irregularity in their recurrence.

AUBIER, s. m.,—*alburnum*, n. L.,—*spint*, m. G.: in Botany, the exterior woody portion of the trunk and branches of trees; interposed between the bark and true wood, into which it is annually converted; forming concentric circles.

AUDITIF, adj.,—*auditorius* (*auditus*, the sense of hearing), L.,—*ἰακουστικός*,—*auditory*. Syn. with ACOUSTIQUE. *Exs.* *Conduits auditifs*, externe et interne, F.,—*meatus auditorius externus et internus*, L.; *osselets auditifs*,—*de l'ouïe*,—*ossicula auditoria*,—*auditús*, L.,—*gehörknöchelchen*, G.,—*bones of the internal ear*.

AUDITION, s. f.,—*auditus*, m. L.,—*ἀκοή*,—*gehör*, n. G.,—*sense of hearing*.

AUNÉE, s. f., a species, in Botany, of the Genus, *Inula*,—*I. helenium*,—*ἑλένιον*,—*brustalant*, *helenenkraut*, G.,—*Elecampane*. See INULE. *Root*,—*alantwurz*, G.,—*aromatic and tonic*. The French and Germans have an *Extract*,—and the latter, an *Ointment*,—of *Elecampane*: *Extractum Helenii*,—*Alantextract*, *Alantsalbe*.

AURA, s. f., from the Latin,—*αἶθρα*, *πνοή*,—*lufthauch*, m., *lüftchen*, n. G.: a term, employed by physicians, to designate a vapour or subtle emanation rising from a body, and forming an atmosphere around it: *Exs.* in Physiology, *Aura vitalis*, the principle of life, regarded, by some, as a gaseous fluid;—*seminalis*, pars maximè subtilis seminis masculini, quæ ad ovarium fœ-

minum penetrans, unum, vel plura ovula, fœcundat, L.: in Pathology, *Aura epileptica*,—the sensation of a slight vapour which, ascending from the limbs or trunk to the head, announces, in some patients, the invasion of the epileptic paroxysm.

AURANTIACÉES, f. pl.,—*Aurantiaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. It comprizes several genera highly interesting in their connection with medicine and dietetics. See CITRON, ORANGE, LIMON. Their leaves, bark, and the rind of their fruit, yield an aromatic volatile oil: the pulp of the latter is invariably acid.

AURÉOLE, s. f.,—*aureola*, f. L. Syn. with ARÉOLE.

AURICULAIRE, adj.,—sometimes spelled ORICULAIRE,—*auricularis* (*auricula*, the external ear), *ωτιικός*,—*zum ohr gehörig*, G.,—*auricular*, belonging to the ear, particularly the external ear: *Ex.* There are three pairs of auricular muscles: 1. *Muscle auriculaire supérieur* (*temporo-oriculaire*, Ch.), F.,—*attollens*—superior auris, L.,—*aufwärtszieher des ohres*, G., extending from the upper part of the root of the auricular cartilage, to the epicranial aponeurosis; 2.—*auriculaire antérieur* (*zygomato-oriculaire*, Ch.),—*anterior auris*,—*vorwärtszieher des ohres*,—from the back of the helix, to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone: 3.—*auriculaire postérieur* (*mastoido-oriculaire*, Ch.),—*retrahens*—posterior—auris,—*rückwärtszieher des ohres*,—from the back part of the ear, to the mastoid process.

AURICULE, ORICULE, s. f.,—*auricula*, f. (dim. of *auris*), L.,—*das äussere ohr*, G.,—in Anatomy, the external ear. In Botany, the lobulated and rounded appendage existing at the base of certain flowers and petioles. AURICULÉ, adj.,—*auriculatus*: an epithet applied to all parts of plants which are furnished with an auricle.

AURICULO-VENTRICULAIRE, adj.,—*auriculo-ventricularis*, L.: common to the auricle and ventricle of the heart: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the aperture of communication—*auriculo-ventricular opening*—which exists between the two cavities, on each side, of the heart; and, sometimes, also, to the valves,—*valvules mitrales et tricuspidés*, F.,—with which they are respectively furnished.

AURISCALPIUM, s. m.: a term from the Latin (*auris*, ear, *scalpere*, to rake),—*ωτογλωφίς*,—*ohrlöffel*, m. G.,—*ear-pick*: an instrument,—*cure-oreille*, F.,—*quo cerumen, vel alia heterogenea corpora, ex metu auditorio extrahuntur*, L.

AURONE male, s. f. See ABROTANUM.—femelle. See SANTOLINE.

AUSCULTATION, s. f.,—*auscultatio*, f.

(*auscultare*, to listen), L.,—*zuhören*, n. G.: the act of listening: a term first applied, by Laennec, to exploration of the chest by means of an instrument, called a *Stethoscope*.

AUSTÈRE, adj.,—*αυστηρός*,—*austerus*, L.,—*rauh*, herbe, G.,—*austere*: that quality of substances, which produces on the organ of taste, the highest degree of the impression, called *Acerbity*.

AUTEMESIE, s. f. (*αὐτός*, self, *ἔμεσις*, vomiting),—*autemesia*, f. L.: a name, given by Alibert, to idiopathic or *spontaneous vomiting*; which constitutes, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, the 8th genus of the family of *Gastroses*.

AUTOCRATIE, s. f. (*αὐτός*, self, *κράτος*, power),—*autocratia*, f. L.,—*selbstherrschaft*, f. G.: the internal *independent* power which the ancient writers, and some moderns, have admitted as existing in the animal organism. AUTOCRATIQUE, adj.,—*autocraticus*, L.,—*selbstherrschend*, G.,—*spontaneous*, *independent*.

AUTOLITHOTOMISTE, s. m. (*αὐτός*, self, *λιθοτόμος*, lithotomist): a term, applied by French lexicographers, to persons who are said to have performed upon themselves, the operation of *lithotomy*.

AUTOMATE, s. m.,—*αὐτόματον*, substantively employed,—*automaton*, n. L.,—*automat*, m. G.,—*automaton*: a machine which, apparently, *moves of itself*. AUTOMATIQUE, adj.,—*αὐτόματος*,—*automaticus*,—*automatisch*,—*automatic*: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the movements which proceed from the mere structure of organs, without the apparent concurrence of the will.

AUTOMNE, s. m.,—*ὁπώρα*,—*autumnus*, m. L.,—*herbst*, m. G.,—*autumn*: a period of the year extending from the summer equinox to the winter solstice. AUTOMNAL, adj.,—*autumnalis*,—*herbstlich*,—*autumnal*, belonging to, or appearing in, *autumn*: *Ex. Febres autumnales*, L.,—the intermittent fevers which prevail in *Autumn*.

AUTOPSIE, s. f.,—*αὐτοψία*,—*autopsia*, f. L.,—*autopsie*, f., *selbstsehen*, n. G.,—*autopsy*: the act of *examining* for one's self, personal inspection. This term has lately been introduced, in combination with an adjective, by French writers, to express the act of inspecting the animal body for pathological or medico-juridical purposes: *Autopsie cadavérique*. Although not unobjectionable, it is surely less offensive to correct taste, than the barbarous "*post-mortem examination*," of certain British pathologists. AUTOPTIQUE, ?—*autopticus*,—*autoptisch*,—*autoptical*: pertaining to *Autopsy*.

AUTRUCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Ornithology,—*Struthio* (*Struthiones*, Bl.; *E'chassi-*

ers, *brevipennes*, Cuv.), L.: also, the principal species, *S. camelus*,—*στρουθοκάμηλος*,—*straus*, m. G.,—*ostrich*,—a large, swift-footed bird, inhabiting the sandy deserts of Africa. The *flesh*, proscribed, as an article of diet, to the Israelites, was eaten by the Roman Emperors. The *egg* has a sweetish flavour. Its *shell*, and the *fat* of the bird, were formerly much employed in medicine.

AUXESIE, s. f.,—*αὕξις*,—*auxesis*, f., *augmentum*, n. L.,—*vermehrung*, *zunahme*, f. G.,—*increase*: *Ex.*, in Pathology, *Auxesis morbi*, L.,—*die zunahme der krankheit*, G.,—*increase*—*aggravation*—of the disease.

AUXILIAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—*auxiliaris* (*auxilium*, aid), L.,—*auxiliary*. Syn. with ADJUVANT.

AVANT-BOUCHE, s. f.,—*os anticum*, L.: that part of the cavity of the *mouth* which extends to the *velum palati*.

AVANT-BRAS, s. m.,—*cubitus*, m., *pars inferior brachii*, L.,—*vorderarm*, m. G.,—*fore-arm*: in Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic extremity, which is comprized between the proper arm and hand. See ANTIBRACHIAL.

AVANT-CŒUR, s. m. Syn. with ANTICARDE.

AVANT-COUREUR: a term, in Pathology, employed to express the *precursory* signs or phenomena,—*signes ou phénomènes précurseurs*, F.,—*signa præcurrentia*, L.,—of diseases.

AVEUGLE, adj.,—*τυφλός*,—*cæcus*, L.,—*blind*, G. and E., deprived of sight, dark: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *holes* and *cavities* which terminate in a *cul-de-sac*; as the *trou aveugle* de l'os frontal,—*de la langue*, F.,—*foramen cæcum* (*blinder loch*, G.) *ossis frontalis*, et—*linguæ*, L.; and *intestin aveugle*,—*cæcum intestinum*, L.,—*τυφλὸν ἔντερον*,—*blinde darm*, G.,—the *cæcum*, or *blind gut*. AVEUGLE-NÉ, s. m., and adj.,—*τυφλογενής*,—*born blind*.

AVEUGLEMENT, s. m.,—*τυφλότης*,—*cæcitas*, f. L.,—*blindheit*, f. G.,—*blindness*: privation of sight.—*de jour*, see NYCTALOPIE.—*de nuit*, see HÉMÉRALOPIE.

AVOINE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Avena* (*Triandria*, *digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—*der Hafer*, G.,—*Oat-grass*. The *seeds* of the cultivated species, *A. sativa*,—*l'avoine cultivée*, F.,—*common oat-grass*,—are employed as food for man and the domestic animals. The *groats*, and *meal*, prepared from them, *avenæ decorticatæ*, et *farina*, L.,—*hafergrütze*, f., *hafermehl*, n. G.,—*make* the best *gruel*,—*gruau d'avoine*, F.,—*haferschleim*, m. G.

AVORTEMENT, s. m.,—*ἄμβλωσις*,—*abortio*, f. L.,—*missgebären*, n. G.,—*abortion*, *miscarriage*; *expulsion* of the *fœtus* be-

fore the natural period. **AVORTER**, v. n., —αμβλῶειν, —aboriri, —missgebären, —to miscarry.

AVORTON, s. m., —ἀμβλωθρίδιον, —abortus, m. L., —eine unzeitige geburt, G., —an abortion, an abortive child; an animal born before its time.

AVULSION, s. f. See **ARRACHEMENT**.

AXE, s. f., —ἄξων, —axis, f. L., —achse, f., eine gerade linie durch den mittelpunkt eines körpers, G., —axis: a right line passing through the centre of a body—or cavity, and following the principal direction of such body or cavity. Thus, the *axis* of vision, —*axe de la vision*, ou—*optique*, F., —is the straight line which, falling perpendicularly on the eye, passes through the centre of the pupil, to the centre of the sclerotica. In Botany, the elongated peduncle upon which several flowers are attached, is also called the *axis*: it is simple in Plantain; branched, —*rameux*, F., —in Heliotrope; bent and articulated, —*flexueux et articulé*, —in *Lolium*; and fleshy, —*charnu*, —in *Bromelia*. In the spike, —*épi*, —of the *Gramineæ*, it is termed *rachis*, —spindel, m. G. The *axis* of a fruit is the ideal line which passes from the base to the summit. Sometimes such axis really exists; and is then distinguished as the *columelle*, f. F., —*columella*, f. L., —mittel-säulchen, n. G., —central *pillaret*.

AXILLAIRE, adj., —axillaris (*axilla*, the arm-pit), L., —zur achselgrube gehörig, G., —axillary: belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit: *Evs.* in Anatomy, *Vaisseaux axillaires*, F., —*vasa* (arteria et vena) *axillaria*, L., —die achselblutadern, G., —the *axillary* blood-vessels (artery and vein); *glandes axillaires*, —*glandulæ axillares*, —die achseldrüsen, —the *axillary* glands. In Botany, *flores et folia sub basi rami inserti*, vocantur *axillares*, L. See **AISSELLE**.

AXIS, s. m., —ἄξων, —axis, epistropheus, m., vertebra dentata, f. L., —achse, f., zweiter halswirbel, G., —the second cervical vertebra; which has acquired its designations from the presence of a *tooth-like* process whereon the atlas and cranium rotate together, as upon a *pivot*. **AXOÏDE**, adj., —axoides, L., —axoid, pivot-shaped: an epithet substantively employed, by *Chaussier*, to designate the *Axis* itself.

AXOÏDO-ATLOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj., —axoido-atloideus: the name given, by *Chaussier*, to the inferior oblique muscle of the head, —*Oblique inférieur de la tête*, F., —obliquus capitis inferior—major, L., —unterer—grosser—schiefer kopfmuskel, G.; which extends from the spinous process of the *axis*, to the transverse process of the *atlas*: also, the epithet applied to the articulation and ligaments which connect these two vertebræ with each other.

AXOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, s. m., and adj., —

axoido-occipitalis: *Chaussier's* term for the posterior straight muscle—*droit postérieur*, F., —of the head, —*rectus capitis posticus major*, L., —hinterer grosser gerader kopfmuskel, G.; —extending from the spinous process of the *axis*, to the inferior transverse ridge of the *os occipitis*.

AXONGE, s. f., —axungia, f., pinguedo vel adeps porci, L., —στέαρ χοίρου, —schmalz, schweinfett, n. G., —hogs-lard. This substance, —*graisse de porc*, F., —is composed of stearine and elain; and is much employed, pharmaceutically, in the formation of ointments and pommades. The term, *axungia*, (*axis unguen*), is obviously derived from its having been used, by the ancients, to grease their *chariot-wheels*.

AZÉDARACH, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Melia* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Meliaceæ*), L. The roots and fruit of the *M. azedarach*, common Bead-tree, an Asiatic species naturalized in south Europe, are regarded as *vermifuge*. The pulp of the latter is *poisonous*.

AZOODYNAMIE, s. f. (*α priv.*, ζῶν, life, δύναμις, power), —azoodynamia, f. L., —der mangel an lebensthätigkeit, G., —diminution, or privation, of the *vital powers*.

AZOTATE, s. m., —azotas, m. L. Syn. with **NITRATE**.

AZOTE, s. m. (*α priv.*, ζῶν, life), —azotum, n. L., —azot, nitrogen, n., stickstoff, m., stickluft, f. G., —azote, nitrogen: a simple gaseous body, specifically lighter than atmospheric air, but constituting four fifths of that fluid: *unfit* for the sustenance of combustion and *animal life*; hence its name. It enters into the composition of nitric acid, ammonia, all animal, and many vegetable, substances.—**AZOTÉ**, adj., —azotatus, L., —containing *azote*.

AZOTÉNÈSE, s. f., —azotenesis, f. L. All diseases induced, or supposed to be induced, by the predominance of *azote* in the human body, have been classed together, by *Baumes*, under the title of *Azoténèses*.

AZOTEUX, **AZOTIQUE**, adj., —azotosus, azoticus, L.: epithets, which some chemists have proposed to apply to the *nitrous* and *nitric* acids, respectively. In this case, the terms, **AZOTATE** and **AZOTITE**, s. m., —azotas, azotis, m. L., —must obviously be substituted for the *Nitrate*, and *Nitrite*, at present employed in French Chemistry.

AZOTURE, s. m.: the combination of *azote* with a simple combustible body.

AZYGOS, adj., —ἄζυγος (*α priv.*, ζυγός, yoke), —azygos, L., —ungepaart, G., —unmatched, pairless, without a fellow. This term is applied, in Anatomy, to a *muscle* of the palate, *Muscle Azygos*, (palato-staphylin, Ch.), F., —azygos uvulæ, L., —un-

gepaarter muskel? G.,—extending from the *palatine suture* to the tip of the *uvula*;—and a *vein*, *Veine azygos*,—*φλέψ ἀζυγὴς*,—*vena azygos*,—die *ungepaarte blutader*, G.,—which, originating from the inferior *vena cava*, or the *mesenteric*, or sometimes one of the *lumbar* or *renal veins*, passes up, on the *right* of the vertebral column, with the *aorta* and *thoracic duct*; and pours the contents into the superior *cava* near its termination in the *right auricle* of the heart. *Chaussier* calls this

vessel,—*veine prélorbo-thoracique*; and distinguishes, by a prefix of the epithet, *petite*, a smaller,—*Veine demi-azygos*,—which, taking its rise from the left renal and corresponding *lumbar veins*, creeps up the *left* side of the spine; and, about the level of the 8th dorsal vertebra, terminates in the larger *vena azygos*.

AZYME, adj. (*a* priv., *ζύμη*, leaven),—unleavened: *Ex. Pain azyme*, F.,—*ἄζυμος*,—*panis azymus*, L.,—*ungesäuert brod*, G.,—*unleavened bread*.

B.

BAD

BABEURE, BABEURRE, s. m.,—*lait de beurre*,—*butyri serum*, n. L.,—*buttermilch*, f. G.,—*buttermilk*.

BABILLEMENT, s. m.,—*ἰδιολοσχία*,—*garrulitas*, *loquacitas*, f. L.,—*geschwätzigkeit*, *schwatzhaftigkeit*, f. G.,—*garrulity*, *loquacity*: the propensity to excessive and rapid talking, frequently a symptom of disease; as of *Hysteria*.

BACCHIE, s. f.,—*bacchia*, f. (*Bacchus*, the God of Wine), *Varus faciei cum nodis maculisque coloratis, chronicis*, L.,—eine *gesichtspustel*, die oft bei *trinkern* entsteht, G.,—a red elevated spot or pustule which frequently disfigures the face of those who indulge in *excessive drinking* of wine or spirits.

BACCIFÈRE, adj.,—*baccifer* (*bacca*, a berry, *ferre*, to bear), L.,—*beeren tragend*, G.,—*bacciferous*, *berry-bearing*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those plants which produce berries.

BACCIFORME, adj.,—*bacciformis* (*bacca*,—and *forma*, form), L.,—*beerenförmig*, *beerenartig*, G.,—*bacciform*, *berry-like*: a term, in Botany, synonymous with *baccien*, F.; and applied to fruits which, with a general resemblance, in structure, to the berry, do not exhibit all its characters.

BACILE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Crithmum* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der *Meerfenchel*, G.,—*Samphire*: also the name of the only European species of the genus, *C. Maritimum*,—*criste-marine*, *passee-pierre*, *perce-pierre*, F.,—*Sea-samphire*,—a plant, growing on rocky coasts; whose leaves, with a saline and slightly aromatic flavour, possess *aperient* and *diuretic* properties, and are frequently eaten, preserved with vinegar, as a *pickle*.

BACOVE, s. f.: the vulgar name of the *Musa Sapientium*,—*bananier*, des sages, F.,—*Banana-tree*.

BADAMIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Terminalia*, (*Polygamia*, *monoec.*; *Combretaceae*), L.,—containing a few species

BAI

which are all resinous trees, and natives of India. One of them,—*T. casappa*,—broad-leaved *Terminalia*,—produces an almond-like fruit, from which a pure and edible oil may be obtained.

BADIANE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Illicium* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Magnoliaceae*), L.,—der *Sternanis*, G.,—*Aniseed-tree*,—containing a few exotic species: also, the French term employed to designate one of these species, *I. anisatum*. The fruit is a star-shaped capsule, of five or seven rays: each contains one seed, of a warm, aromatic, grateful taste,—resembling that of *Dill*,—hence its popular French name. *Anis étoilé*. These seeds possess stimulating properties, and impart to the *liqueur* called *Anisette de Bordeaux*, the pleasant flavour by which it is distinguished.

BADUKKA, s. m.: the Indian name of a species, in Botany, belonging to the Genus *Capparis*, *Caper-tree*. See CÂPRIER. The flowers of this plant, *C. badukka*, are large, and *purgative*; the leaves, employed in the composition of liniments.

BAGUENAUDIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,—*Colutea* (*Diadelphica*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosae*), L.,—der *Blasenbaum*, G.,—*Bladder-Senna*,—one of the several species of which, *C. arborescens*, common *Bladder-senna*, a native of South Europe, is generally cultivated as an ornamental shrub, in gardens. Its leaves, bitter and *purgative*, are sometimes employed as a substitute for those of the *Official Senna*.

BAIE, s. f.,—*κόκκος*,—*bacca*, f. L.,—*bee-re*, f. G.,—*berry*: in Botany, a variety of *pericarp* or *seed-vessel*, containing one or more seeds enveloped in pulp. It receives various trivial designations, from the peculiarities of figure and consistence, and the number of cells and of seeds, which it exhibits or contains. It is *simple*, *round*, *succose* (juicy), and *polyspermal*, as in the genus, *Ribes*;—*compound*, when consisting of several *monospermal* (single seeded)

grains,—sometimes named *Acini*,—as in *Rubus*;—*oval*, as in *Berberis vulgaris*;—*dry*, as in *Hedera*;—and *corticate* (thick-rinded) as in *Citrus*. It is termed *spurious*, when originating from conversion into pulp, of the calyx, corolla, or receptacle. For an account of all these varieties of structure and designation, see Smith's *Grammar of Botany*, p. 23; and *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erstes Bändchen, p. 202.

BAILLEMENT, s. m.,—*χάσμη*,—oscitatio, f. L.,—*gähnen*, n. G.,—gaping, yawning. *Oscitante uno, oscitat et alter*, L.

BAILLON, s. m.,—*Speculum oris*, L.: an instrument, in Surgery, usually made of common wood, or cork, and introduced between the molar teeth in order to keep open the mouth during the performance of various operations in its interior. *Bail-lon dentaire*, F.: a plate of gold, silver, or platina, fixed upon the hinder teeth, in order to prevent the incisors and canine of the two jaws from coming into contact, either during sleep, or mastication of food.

BAIN, s. m.,—*λουτρόν, βαλανεϊόν*,—*balneum*, n. L.,—*bad*, n. G.,—*bath*: in Medicine, the immersion of the whole or part of an animal body in any other medium than that of the atmosphere, ordinarily, in water;—the medium, containing vessel, or inclosed space, destined for the performance of such immersion;—an establishment, private or public, devoted to the purposes of bathing.

The substance, or medium, employed for the bath, may consist of a solid body, of an elastic fluid, or a common liquid.—Of the *first* description,—*dry bath*,—*trocknes bad*, G.,—is the *bain de terre*,—*de sable*, F.,—*earth*—and *sand-bath*: See *ARENATION*:—of the *second*, *bain d'électricité*,—*de calorique* (*l'étuve sec*),—*de vapeur*, the electrical, dry-stove, and vapour-(including common steam—and fumigation-) baths:—of the *third* and *last*, that which is prepared with water, milk, wine, or oil.

Water, the ordinary medium of immersion, may be employed pure and *simple*,—naturally, or artificially (by solution, distillation, decoction, or infusion) *impregnated* with saline and stimulating, volatile, odorous, or narcotic substances,—or in the state of *vapour*. In the *first* and *second* cases, it may be hot or warm,—*bain chaud*, F.,—*balneum calidum*, L.,—*heisses*—*warmes bad*, G.,—(varying, in temperature, from 40 to 30 degrees of Reaumur; 122°—98° Fahrenheit); tepid,—*tiède*,—*tepidum*,—*laues* (26° R.; 90° F.); or cold,—*froid*,—*frigidum*,—*kaltes*,—of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, or not exceeding 12° R.; 60° F. In the *latter* case, like the preceding, it may be *simple*, or *medicated*; and be *generally* or *partially* applied.

The *water-bath* may also be taken by *affusion*, as well as immersion. See *AF-FUSION*. *Partial affusion* constitutes the *DOUCHE*, of French writers; *general affusion*, the *shower-bath*, *tropfbad*, n. G.,—for which they have no corresponding term. *Complete immersion*, with exception of the head, is designated *Bain entier*, F.;—of the lower portion of the trunk, and lower limbs,—*de fautueil, ou de siège*;—of the head alone,—*de tête*, see *CAPITILUVE*;—of the hands,—*de mains, ou MANILUVE*;—of the feet, *de pieds, ou PEDILUVE*. The *plunging-bath*, finally, constitutes a distinct variety of *general immersion*; as do the *LOTION* and *FOMENTATION*, of *partial* bathing.

In Chemistry, *Bain-marie*, and *Bain de Sable*, are vessels filled with *hot water*, and with *sand*, for the immersion of other vessels, containing the various substances which the operator is about to subject to the process of distillation or evaporation. For the latter term, see *AMMOCHOSIE*.

BALANCE, s. f.,—*ζυγός*,—*libra*, f. L.,—*wage*, *wagschale*, f. G.,—*balance*, pair of scales: a lever of the first kind; consisting essentially of a beam,—*fleau*, m. F.,—and of two flat or concave plates—*plateaux* ou *bassins*—of metal, glass, or wood, employed to ascertain the weight of various bodies in air. *Balance hydrostatique*,—*hydrostatic scales*,—is an instrument used for weighing substances in distilled water, in order to determine their specific gravity. The inferior surface of one of the scales of this instrument, which must be very delicately constructed, is furnished with a hook, upon which the substance about to be weighed, may be suspended.

BALANE, s. f.: a name heretofore applied to pessaries or suppositories, from their resemblance, in figure, to an *acorn*,—*εάλανος*,—*balanus*, L.: also, a genus, in Conchology, *Balanus*, recently separated from the *Lepas*, or *Acorn-shell* (Order, *Multivalve*; Div., *Toothless*; Section, *Operculated*), the inhabitants of several species of which,—as *B. sulcatus*, and *tintinnabulum*,—*Balane glande-de-mer*, and *Balane tulipe*, F.,—were used, by the ancients, as articles of diet; and are still eaten by the modern Greeks and Chinese. The dietetic employment of these animals, among the Romans, is attested by the following quotation from their comic Poet, Plautus:

“*Ostreus, Balanos, captamus conchas.*”

BALANITE, s. f. (*εάλανος*, penis suprema pars, præputio tecta),—*balanitis*, f., *glandis penis inflammatio*, L.,—*eichelentzündung*, f. G.,—*inflammation of the glans penis*. *BALANORRHAGIE*, s. f. (*same*, and *ῥινορρύμι*, I flow with force),—*balanorrhagia* (*balanoblennorrhœa*, or *balanorrhœa*), f.

BAL

L.,—eichelschleimfluss, eicheltripper, m. G.,—a mucous running from the *glans*.

BALAUSTE, s. f.,—βαλαύστιον,—balustum, n. L.: a name given to the flower of the *Pomegranate* (les fleurs du grenadier, F.,—flores mali Punici, L.,—die granatblüthen,—granatapfelnblüthen, G.); quorum usus in gargarismatibus est frequentissimus, L.,—most frequently employed in gargles. See GRENADIER.

BALBUTIEMENT, s. m., bégaïement,—τραυλισμός, ψελλισμός,—balbuties, titubatio linguæ, f, L.,—stammeln, stottern, n. G.,—stammering, stuttering. The causes and nature of this singular affection are, at present, but little understood; and its treatment, founded upon narrow views, and conducted in an empirical spirit, as unscientific as ineffectual. Three varieties of impeded utterance may be distinguished in practice:—the *congenital*, resulting from original defect in the structure of the brain, and usually connected with idiotism or mental imbecility;—*morbid*, induced by sanguineous congestion, or extravasation into the substance, of the brain, as in Apoplexy or Paralysis, or consequent on active disease, originating from, or implicating, the cerebral organ;—and *acquired*, as it often appears, unconnected with congenital defect or organic lesion, most commonly in young persons, of fervid imagination, acute sensibility, inordinate “love of approbation”, and deficient “self-esteem.” In the *first* variety, the impediment is incurable;—in the *second*, it will frequently yield to physical remedies, especially continued vesication of the posterior cervical region;—in the *third*, moral discipline is principally to be relied on. The defect is, in *all*, essentially connected with paralysis, or with an atonic condition, of the inferior laryngeal (recurrent) branch of the pneumo-gastric (8th pair of) nerves. See Palmer, *Illustrations of Medicine*, p. 63; and Voisin, *Du Bégaïement*, Paris, 1821. Impeded utterance, partaking of the torpor of *Paralysis*, and the convulsive character of *Chorea*, is evidently a nervous affection; and, as such, should occupy a place immediately after them, among the *Neuroses*, in a philosophical system of Nosology. BALBUTIER, v. n., bégayer,—ψελλίζειν,—balbutire, L.,—stammeln, G.,—to stammer. BÈGUE, s. m.,—balbus (ψέλλος,—stammelnd,—stammering), adj. L.,—substantively employed,—stammerer, m. G.,—a stammerer.

BALEINE, s. f.,—Φάλαινα,—Balæna, f. L.,—Wallfisch, m. G.,—Baleen or Whalebone Whale: in Zoology, the only genus in the section, *Finless*, of the sub-order, *Toothless* (*Edentata*), of the Order *Cetacea*; and containing one species, Baleine

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franche, F.,—*B. mysticetus*,—common black, or great Greenland Whale. See CÉTACÉE. Its jaws are furnished with the substance called *Whalebone*, instead of teeth, see FANON: and the blubber,—der wallfischspeck, G.,—interposed between the muscular structure and skin, affords the *Fish-oil*,—fischöl, n., fischthran, m.,—in abundance. Formerly all the known species of Whalebone Whale (four or five) were referred to *Balæna*; but those which are furnished with a dorsal or back fin, constitute, in modern systems, a distinct genus, *Balænoptera*,—Baleinoptère, F.,—Balänopter, Flosswallfisch, Wallfisch mit einer rückenflosse, G.,—*Balæna*, with a dorsal fin. See APTÈRE.

The flesh of the *Balæna*, red, coarse, hard, and difficult of digestion, is commonly eaten by the uncivilized inhabitants of maritime districts, or by men suffering from privation of ordinary food: and the tongue, heart, and even tail of the young, are represented as constituting delicate articles of diet. For an account of these stupendous animals, see Lacepède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*;—Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 221; and Scoresby's *Account of the Arctic Regions*.

BALIGOULE, s. m.: the name of an edible fungus, — *Agaricus eryngii*,—which springs from the roots of *Eryngium campestre*. See PANNICAUT.

BALLE, s. f.,—gluma, f. L.,—spelze, kelchspelze, f, balg, m., die äusserste hülle der blüthe bei den gräsern, G.,—glume or husk: the chaffy calyx peculiar to grasses; of which the awn (see ARÈTE), although commonly attached to the chaffy corolla, — glumella, L., — kronenspelze, bälglein, G.,—is occasionally an appendage. The dried husk (chaff) of the oat, *Avena sativa*, serves for the construction of the cushions (sachets ou paillassons, F.), employed in the treatment of fractured limbs.

BALLON, s. m.,—λήκυθος,—ampulla, f. L.: a spherical glass vessel, with a cylindrical neck, which constitutes its only orifice. Furnished with a stop-cock, *ballon à robiquet*, it is employed in the weighing of gases: when perforated with one or more additional orifices,—*ballon tubulé*,—it serves for a receiver in the process of distillation.

BALLONNEMENT, s. m.,—ἐμπνευμάτωσις,—inflatio, f, partis alicujus, et maxime intestinorum, a flatibus distensio, L.,—aufblähung, f. G.,—inflation, inordinate distension of any part, especially the abdomen, by an accumulation of gas (*flatus*) in the bowels or peritoneum. It frequently occurs in gastro-enteritis, peritonitis, hysteria, and typhoid fevers towards their fatal close. BALLONNÉ, adj.,—ἔμπ-

νευστος,—inflatus,—inflated: *Ex. Ventre ballonné*, F.,—a belly distended with flatus.

BALLOTTEMENT, s. m.: the action of agitating. *Mouvement de —*, F.: the motion imparted to the *fœtus in utero*, by alternate pressure, or striking, with the hands applied to the abdomen of the mother; and constituting, when clearly perceptible, an unequivocal sign of pregnancy.

BALSAMIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Amyris* (*Octandria*, *monogyn.*; *Terebinthaceæ*), L.,—der Balsamstrauch, G.,—Balm-tree,—containing several exotic species, which yield resinous substances employed in Medicine; as the *A. elemifera*, see **ELEMI**;—*A. opobalsamum*, and —*gileaden-sis*. See **TÉRÉBENTHINE**.

BALSAMIQUE, adj. (*βάλσαμον*, the fragrant wood of the balm-tree),—balsamicus, L.,—balsamich, G.,—balsamic: possessing the physical properties, or the virtues, of the *balsams*.

BALSAMITE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Balsamita* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam.*, *superfl.*; *Compositæ*,—*Corymbifera*), L.,—die Frauenmünze, G.,—Costmary,—containing a few species; one of which, *B. suaveolens*,—grande-baume, baume des jardins,—common in the south of France, and cultivated in gardens, has a warm taste, and strong, aromatic smell; is generally regarded as stimulant, emmenagogue, and vermifuge; and, by some writers, as a powerful corrective of Opium.

BAMBOU, s. m.: a species, in Botany, of the genus *Bambusa* (*Hexandria*, *monogyn.*; *Graminææ*), L.,—Roseau d'Inde, F.,—das Bambus-rohr, G.,—Bamboo-Cane. This gigantic plant, *B. arundinacea*, a native of India, yields a juice which is employed in the treatment of Dysentery.

BANANIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, —*Musa* (*Hexandria*, *monogyn.*; *Musacææ*), L.,—der Pisang, G.,—Plantain-tree,—containing, among others, two large, palm-like species, *M. paradisiaca*, and —*Sapientium*, common Plantain—and Banana-tree, which furnish a fruit,—**BANANE**, s. f., fruit du *Bananier*,—extensively used, as an article of diet, in Asia, Africa, and America. See **BACOVE**.

BANC D' HIPPOCRATE, s. m.,—*βάθρον Ἱπποκράτειον*,—scamnum Hippocratis, n. L.,—die Hippokratische ziehbank, G.,—Hippocrates' bench: a machine invented by *Hippocrates*, for the reduction of dislocations and fractures: long since fallen into disuse.

BANCAL, adj.: an epithet applied to persons who have deformed legs. It comprehends two varieties of crural deformity, respectively distinguished by the Latin terms, *Valgus* (*ἐλασιός*, Galen.), and *Varus*, (*ραιβός*). *Valgus* est is cui tibiæ non

rectæ, sed extrorsum convexæ sunt, pedibus femoribusque approximatis. In Varo, contrà, tibiæ versus interiora convexæ sunt, suris aut genubus sibi approximatis; pedibus verò a se invicem mutuo recedentibus. **BANCELLE**, s. f.,—ein krummbeiniges weibchen, G.,—a bandy-legged little woman. **BANCROCHE**, s. m. and adj.,—krummbeiniges männchen,—a bandy-legged (rickety) little man.

BANDAGE, s. m.,—*ἐπίδεσις*,—alligatio, fasciatio, fasciarum applicatio, f. L.,—wickeln, winden, n. G.: the act of binding up, or applying bandages; application méthodique des bandes, des compresses, et des autres parties des appareils chirurgicaux, F.

The bandage, employed in Surgery,—bandage, bande, F.,—*ἐπίδεσμος*,—fascia, f. L.,—binde, f. G.,—is termed *simple*, when consisting of one piece only; *compound*, when several pieces, as splints and compresses, enter into its composition. Of the principal forms of bandage, required in the dressing of wounds or fractures, and the relief of other injuries, the following is an enumeration. For more precise information on the subject, the reader is referred to the articles *Bandage* in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*,—with two illustrative plates,—v. ii.;—*Dictionnaire de Médecine*, v. iii.;—and Cooper's *Surgical Dictionary*.

Bandage à bandelettes séparées ou de Scultet, F.,—fascia fasciis separatim dispositis, seu Sculteti, L.,—Scultetus' bandage;—*à dix-huit chefs*,—fascia octodecim capitibus,—eighteen-tailed band.;—*de corps, serviette*,—mantle, L.,—body-band., supported by shoulder-straps (*scapulaires*);—*des pauvres, ou de Galen*,—fascia pauperum, seu Galeni,—poor man's, or Galen's band.;—*herniaire*,—bracherium herniarium, see **BRAYER**;—*inguinal*,—fascia inguinalis,—inguinal band;—*roulé ou compressif*,—fascia convoluta vel compressiva,—common roller;—en T, (*simple* ou *double*) fascia formæ literæ T.,—figure of T band;—*ou mouchoir en triangle*,—fascia triangularis,—triangular band,—for the head.—In addition to these, there are the *Gantelet*,—fascia manûs,—hand-bandage; *bandage pour la saignée du bras*, et—*du pied* (etrier),—venesection-bandage for the arm and foot; and *Monocle* et *Binocle*,—bandage for one, or both—eyes. See also the Articles, **SUSPENSOIRE** and **TOURNIQUET**.

BANDAGISTE, s. m.,—bandagist? : an individual wholly devoted to the construction of bandages, particularly those destined for the retention of hernia;—bruchbänder, m. G.,—a truss-maker.

BANDE, s. f.: a term, in Surgery, see **BANDAGE**. In Anatomy, applied to the description of any narrow, elongated, and

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flattened structure: *Ex. Bande* aponevrotique,—medullaire, F.,—an aponeurotic, or medullary band.

BANDEAU, s. m.,—pittacium, n. L.,—stirnbinde, kopfbinde, f. G.,—a bandage applied round the head.

BANDELETTE, s. f., *petite bande*,—fasciola, f. L.,—eine kleine bande, G.,—a little band, or strap. In Surgery, *bandelette* agglutinative, F.,—the adhesive strap. In Anatomy, *bandelette* de l' Hippocampe (—des cornes d'Ammon), corps frangé, F.,—tænia Hippocampi, corpus fimbriatum, L.,—is the thin internal border of the Hippocampus; — *bandelette* demi-circulaire (—des eminences pyriformes, Ch.), fascia—tænia—semicircularis,—the greyish-white medullary line, which separates the *thalamus nervi optici* from the *corpus striatum*, in each hemisphere of the brain.

BANGADA, s. f.: the Indian name of the *Convolvulus pes-capræ*; the leaves of which serve for the composition of *anti-arthritic* cataplasms.

BANGUE, or **BANGI**: an Indian species of Hemp,—*Cannabis Indica* (*Dioecia*, *pentandr.*; *Urticæ*); the leaves of which are employed, in mastication and vapour, as a substitute for *tobacco*. Adanson regards this plant as the *Nepenthe* of the Ancients.

BAOBAB, s. m., *pain de Singe*: the French name of the largest and most durable tree yet known, *Adansonia digitata* (*Monadelphia*, *polyandr.*; *Bombacæ*), L.,—der Affenbaum, G.,—Ethiopian sour Gourd, or Monkey's-bread; a native of the sandy coasts of Africa. Its leaves, abounding in mucilage, are *emollient*, and the gourd-like fruit contains an acidulous pulp,—useful in Dysentery,—from which the sweet, reddish, and astringent substance, called *Terre de Lemnos*, is said, by Alpino, to be prepared.

BARBE, s. f.,—*παργων*,—barba, f. L.,—bart, m. G.,—beard: the collection of hairs which invest the chin and lips—*labiorum et menti pars pilosa*, L.,—of Man, and certain other animals, commonly of the male sex, among the *Vertebrata*; as the Goat, *Capra hircus*: in Botany, the short hairs, disposed in row or tuft, with which divers parts of plants, as the three exterior segments of the perianth of the *Iris*, and the anthers or filaments of other genera, are provided: also, the name applied to the awns of certain genera or species of the *Gramineæ*, as *Hordeum*, barley; and, by some writers, to the lower lip—the part opposed to the *galea*, helmet or upper lip—of the ringent corolla, in the *Labiata*. **BARBU**, adj.,—*παργωνήτης*,—barbatus,—bartig,—bearded: an epithet employed, in Zoology, without strict reference to its original meaning, for the specific designation of certain birds and fishes; as the

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bearded Titmouse, *Parus biarmicus*,—and three-bearded Cod, *Gadus tricirratus*.—Some other fishes, besides this latter, as the barbel, *Cyprinus barbatus*,—burbot, *Gadus lota* (see **BARBEAU** and **LOTTE**), and the bearded Loche, *Gobitis barbatula*,—are furnished with appendages to the jaws,—barbillons, F.,—from which the term, *beard*, has been derived. It is also remarkable that the males of many species of insects,—those, for instance, composing the family of the *Bombycidae*,—among the *Lepidoptera*, may at once be distinguished from the females, by their *bearded*, or pectinated *antennæ*.

In Botany, the epithet is applied to the parts and organs before enumerated, and, for particular designation, to certain species or varieties, as *Mesembryanthemum barbatum*, and some kinds of wheat furnished with an awn or *beard*, and hence named *bearded* wheat. See **ARÊTE**.

BARBEAU, s. m.,—*μυστακατός*, *mod.*,—barbus, m. L.,—flussbarbe, f. G.,—barbel: formerly a species, in Ichthyology, of the genus *Cyprinus* (Ord. *Abdominales*, Linn.); now forming the type of a new sub-genus, *Barbus*, among the *Malacopteryg. abdominaux*, Cuvier. The flesh of the barbel, *B. vulgaris* (*C. barbatus*, Linn.), is proverbially insipid, innutritious, and indigestible; but said to improve with age. The roe of the female, although the fact has been controverted, is *poisonous*: it produces, when largely eaten, violent vomiting and hypercatharsis: and in some countries, is employed as a popular purgative. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 236. The same observation will apply to the ova of some other fishes; as the pike and burbot. See **BROCHET** and **LOTTE**. The Barbel has four beards—barbillons, F.,—two at the point, and two at the angles of the upper jaw. The organs of mastication are situated in the pharynx.

BARBILLON, s. m.,—cirrus, ? m. L.: a term, in Ichthyology, applied to the delicate, sensitive, and flexible filaments which are implanted near the lip, in certain fishes, as the Barbel and Loche.—See **BARBE**. They may be regarded as an organ of touch, probably analogous, in function, to the *palpi* of Insects.

BARDANE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, *Arctium lappa* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. æqualis*; *Compositæ—Carduacæ*), L.,—klettenkraut? n. G.—common Burdock, or Clotbur. The root, slightly sudorific, is employed in chronic cutaneous affections and syphilis: Withering describes it as equal, in medicinal virtue, to that of *Sarsaparilla*. The stems, peeled previously to the period of flowering, are *edible*, boiled or raw. The ashes of the plant, obtained between the times of flowering and seeding, yield a

large proportion of very pure subcarbonate of potass.

BARGE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of Birds,—*Limosa* (E'chassiers, Cuv.; *Grallatores*, Temm.),—Godwit, comprizing two European species,—common Godwit, *L. rufa*, B. rousse, F.,—rostbrauner wasserlaufer, G.; and the Black-tailed,—*L. melanura*,—ægocephala,—B. à queue noire,—schwarzschwanzige sumpflaufer. The flesh of both is edible. They were confounded, by Linnæus, with the genus *Scolopax*.

BARILLE, s. f.: the vulgar name of a marine plant, *Salsola Kali*; also of common (subcarbonate of) Soda, on the southern coasts of France. See **SOUDE**.

BARITE, s. f. (βαρύς, heavy),—barote, baryte, terre pesante, f. F.,—barita, barytes, terra ponderosa, f. L.,—baryt, n., schwererde, f. G.,—baryta, protoxide of Barium. This substance exists only in nature, in the states of carbonate and sulphate. Its specific gravity is 4. By the galvanic pile, and even by the application of intense heat, according to Clarke, it is decomposed into Oxygen and Barium. It possesses the characteristic properties of alkalis; is caustic, virulently poisonous; and, even when applied to the cellular membrane, is rapidly absorbed, and produces fatal convulsions by its operation on the nervous system of animals. With sulphuric acid, it forms an insoluble compound, sulphate of Baryta; and affords an admirable test whereby to detect the presence of even the minutest admixture of that acid in any fluid. Hence the utility of the internal administration of soluble neutral sulphates, in cases of poisoning by Baryta. In the form of hydrochlorate (muriate)—muriate de baryte, F.,—murias barytæ, L.,—salzsaurer Baryt, salzsaures baryumoxyd, G.,—it is medicinally employed, as an excitant of the lymphatic system, in Scrofula.

BARIUM, **BARYUM**, s. m.,—barium, plutonium, n. L.,—the metallic base of Baryta, discovered by Davy: is capable of uniting with oxygen in two proportions; thus constituting a protoxide, *Baryta*, and a deutoxide. It decomposes water at the natural temperature, seizes the oxygen to form Baryta; and the hydrogen is liberated. It is not employed in medicine.

BAROMACROMÈTRE, s. m. (βάρος, weight, —μακρός, long,—μέτρον, measure),—baromacrometrum, n. L.,—baromakrometer oder kindermesswage, G.: an instrument for determining the weight and length of newborn infants.

BAROMÈTRE, s. m. (βάρος, weight, μέτρον, measure),—barometrum, n. L.,—barometer, wetterglas, n. G.,—barometer, weather-glass: an instrument for determi-

ning the weight of the atmosphere. **BAROMÉTRIQUE**, adj.,—barometricus, —barometrical.

BAROMÉTROGRAPHE, s. m. (βάρος,—μέτρον,—and γράφω, I write),—barometrographum, n. L.: an instrument which, itself, inscribes on paper, the variations of atmospheric pressure.

BAROSCOPE, s. m. (βάρος,—and σκοπέω, I explore),—baroscopium, n. L.,—baroscope: synonymous with **BAROMÈTRE**.

BARRE, s. f.,—vara, f. L.: a prolongation of the Symphysis pubis, which diminishes the height of the arch of the pubis formed below, and the extent of the antero-posterior diameter of the lower aperture (détroit perineal, F.) of the pelvis.—**BARRÉ**, adj.: an epithet applied to women whose pelvis exhibits such defect of configuration. Molar teeth, with fangs so widely divergent or tortuous as not to admit of complete extraction without injury to the alveolar process, are termed, also, by the French, dents barrés.

BARYCOIE, **BARYCOITE**, **BARYECOIE**, s. f.,—βαρυκοῖα (βαρύς, heavy, ἀκοή, hearing),—barycoia, f. I.,—dulness of hearing.

BARYPHONIE, s. f. (βαρύς, heavy, φωνή, voice),—baryphonia, f. L.,—ein schwere, tiefe, harte stimme, G.,—a heavy, deep, hard voice. Heavy, slow, difficult articulation, or speech, which French Lexicographers represent this term as signifying, would be more correctly expressed by the newly constructed synonyms (*Baryglossie*, and *Barysalie*) of Baryglossia, and Barylalia, L., employed by Kraus; and derived from the combinations of βαρύς with γλῶσσα, tongue, and with λαλία, speech.

BASE, s. f.,—βάσις,—basis, L. and E.,—basis, f., der grund,—boden eines dinges, G.,—base, basis, ground. This term is susceptible of divers applications. In Anatomy, it signifies appui, soutien, fondement, partie inférieure d'une chose, F.,—support, foundation, lower (or main) part of any thing—or object: dicitur de omni parte quæ aliis sustentaculo inservit, vel quæ format unum ex lateribus partitium figuram triangularem exhibentium, L.: *Ex.* Base du crâne, F.,—gehirnschädelgrundfläche, G.,—basis cranii, pars illa quæ cerebrum, cerebellum, medullamque oblongam fulcit, L.;—du cœur,—basis cordis,—the basis (extremity opposed to the apex) of the heart;—de l'omoplate,—innerer rand, oder basis, des schulterblatts, —margo internus (posterior—vertebralis), seu basis, scapulæ. In Pharmacy, or Medical Prescription, celui des principes constituens,—ingrediens præcipuum, L.,—d'un corps composé, ou d'un médicament, d'où l'on suppose que dependent les propriétés principales de ce composé, F.,—that constituent principle of a compound

body, or medicine, on which the main properties of such compound are supposed to depend. In Chemistry, applied to all substances capable of saturating acids, and thus constituting neutral salts; as the metallic oxides, ammonia, morphia, and vauqueline.

BASIFIXE, adj.,—*basifixus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any part or organ attached to another, by its *base*.—Thus the *anther* of the *Gramineæ*, *Irideæ*, and other families or genera of plants, attached to the filament by its inferior extremity, is termed *basifix*.

BASIHyal, s. m.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *body* of the osseous apparatus,—*appareil osseux*, F.,—which constitutes the *hyoid bone*. See *Philosophie Anat.*, p. 147.

BASILAIRE, adj.,—*basilaris* (βάσις), L.,—zu einer *basis* gehörig, G.,—*basilar*: belonging, attached to, or constituting, the *basis*—of any part or organ; In Anatomy, *Partie* (apophyse) *basilaire* de l'occipital, F.,—*pars* (processus) *basilaris* ossis occipitis, L.,—das *grundtheil* des hinterhauptbeines, G.; *Artère basilaire* (mésocéphalique, Ch.),—*arteria basilaris*, *basilar artery*, resulting from the union of the two vertebral arteries; *veine basilaire*,—*vena basilaris*,—*basilar vein*. Formerly the sphenoid bone, last lumbar vertebra, and sacrum, as affording a support, or *basis*, to other bones, were distinguished by the epithet *basilar*: et Soemmeringio, os sphenoides et os occipitis, in uno conjuncta, os sphen-occipitale seu *basilare*,—*grundbein*, G.,—designantur.

In Botany, the term is applied to any part or organ placed at or near the *base* of another. Thus the *style* of the plants constituting the genera *Alchemilla* and *Artocarpus*, and the *Arista* of some of the *Gramineæ*, are *basilar*: and also the vegetable *embryo* when completely lodged in the portion of the perisperm nearest the style; as in *Ranunculus*, and the *Umbelliferae*.

BASILIC, s. m.: in Zoology, a Saurian reptile,—B. d'Amboine, F.,—*Basiliscus*, *Amboinensis*, Daud.; *Lacerta Amb.*, Linn. Of the formidable properties of the *Basilisk*, many fables have been recorded. It is, however, a perfectly harmless animal; subsists on fruits and insects, and attains the length of three or four feet. Its flesh, much prized as an article of diet in Amboyna and Java, is said to resemble that of the roe-buck. Also, a genus, in Botany, *Ocymum* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiate*), L.,—das *Basilikum*, G.,—*Basil*; comprehending, among numerous other species, *O. basilikum*,—*basilic commun*, F.,—*basilienkraut*, G.,—common sweet Basil: aromatic, stimulant, antispasmodic.

BASILICON, s. m. (βασιλικός, royal),—ba-

silicum, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an ointment, composed of pitch, resin, wax, and oil; constituting the *Unguentum de Pice et Cerâ*, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*,—the gemeine harzsalbe, königssalbe, of the *Germans*: employed to promote suppuration in wounds and sores.

BASILIQUE, adj. (*same*),—*basilicus*, L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to any part or organ, holding, or supposed to hold, an important station in the animal economy. Thus, the principal subcutaneous vein of the arm,—*hauptader des armes*, G.,—was by them termed *vena basilica*. This vessel,—*veine basilique* (—*cubitale cutanée*, Ch.) F.,—formed by an union of the anterior and posterior cubital, and the median *basilic*, ascends the internal part of the arm, in front of the ulnar nerve, to terminate in the axillary.—From a supposed connection with the liver and spleen, the *basilic* veins of the right and left arm were once respectively distinguished by the terms *hepatic* and *splenic*,—*hépatique et splénique*, F.

BASIO-CERATO-GLOSSE, adj. (βάσις,--κέρως, horn, γλῶσσα, tongue),—*basio-cerato-glossus*, L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the *Hyoglossus muscle*, from its connection with the *base* and *horn* of the hyoid bone, and with the *tongue*. **BASIO-GLOSSE**,—*basio-glossus*, L.: the portion of the *Hyoglossus* attached to the *basis* of the hyoid bone and the *tongue*, is thus, by some Anatomists, designated. **BASIO-PHARYNGIEN** (βάσις,--and φάρυγξ),—*basio-pharyngeus*, L. See *HYOGLOSSE*, and *CONSTRICTEUR moyen du Pharynx*.

BASSIN, s. m.,—*pelvis*, m. L.,—*becken*, n. G. (literally a basin,—πέλος,--or vessel destined to contain solid or liquid substances). The term, *Pelvis*, in Anatomy, is applied to one of the three great visceral cavities possessed by Man and many of the *Vertebrata*. It is constructed of four bones, the two *ossa innominata*, *sacrum*, and *coccyx*, which support the vertebral column, and afford points of attachment to the lower or posterior,—hence called *pelvic* limbs or extremities,—*membres pelviens*, F.,—Its principal contents are the rectum and bladder, with the appendages, in the male; and uterus in the female. It communicates above, or anteriorly, with the ABDOMEN. Strictly speaking, Man alone possesses a *pelvis*: as in the lower animals, the corresponding bones invariably deviate, more or less, from the *basin* shape. In the *Cetacea*, two small bones, attached to the lower part of the belly, are supposed to represent the *ossa pubis*: and neither pelvic extremities, nor *pelvis*, are found. In *Birds*, with one or two remarkable exceptions, the bones composing it, are widely separated below. It is repla-

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ced, in *Fishes*, by two bones, which support the ventral fins. No trace of such cavity exists in the *Invertebrata*.

Certain other parts of the body are also distinguished by this term: as the *pelvis* of the kidney, see *BASSINET*;—a small conoid excavation, existing in the anterior part of the third cerebral ventricle,—*infundibulum seu pelvis cerebri*;—and the cavity of the tympanum,—*pelvis auris*, L.

BASSIN, (gondole) oculaire,—*pelvis ocularis*, *scaphium oculare*, L.,—*augenbecken*,? G.: in Surgery, a small vessel, of porcelain, glass, or metal, for the application of lotions or medicated fluids to the eye.

BASSINER, v. a.,—*fovere*, L.,—*bähen*, G.,—*laver avec de l'eau ou un autre liquide*, F.,—to foment, to bathe with water or other liquid.

BASSINET, s. m.,—*petit bassin*,—*canaliculus*, *infundibulum*, *pelvis renum*, L.,—*nierenbecken*, n. G.,—*pelvis* of the kidney: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the membranous cavity which occupies the summit of the ureter, and posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is situated behind the renal vessels, and receives from the orifices of the calices, the fluid secreted by the kidney.

BAS-VENTRE, s. m.,—*alvus*, f., *venter imus*,—*infimus*, m. L.,—*unterbauch*, *unterleib*, m. G.,—strictly rendered, the *hypogastrium*, or lower part of the belly, of animals; but employed by French writers, as synonymous with *ABDOMEN*.

BATITURES, s. f., plur.,—*batituræ*, f. L.,—minute scales or particles more or less oxidated, which are detached from the various metals, in the forge or smithy.

BATRACIENS, plur. (*βάτραχος*, a frog),—*Batrachæ*, L.,—*die Batrachier*, G.: in Zoology, the 4th order of the *Reptiles* of Cuvier, but constituting a distinct class,—4th of the *Ostéozoaires*,—in Blainville's arrangement. See *AMPHIBIE*. It comprehends, among others, the *Frog* and *Toad* tribes,—animals whose body is furnished with limbs, but destitute of scales, shells, and claws. Respiration is voluntary; the heart single: the large artery, arising from the ventricle, divides into a pulmonary and an aortic branch. The *ova*, enveloped in membrane, are fecundated without actual coition: for the male has no *membrum virile*. The young animal, at first, respire by gills; and undergoes divers metamorphoses in its progress to the adult state. See *BRANCHIES*, *CRAPAUD*, *GRENOUILLE*.

BATTEMENT, s. m.,—*παλμός*, *σφυγμός*,—*pulsatio*, f., *pulsus*, m. L.,—*klopfen*, *schlagen*, n. G.,—*pulsation*: a term, in Physiology, applied to the movements of contraction and dilatation of the heart and arteries: see *DIASTOLE*, *SYSTOLE*, *POULS*: also, in Pathology, to express inordinate

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action—palpitation—of the heart,—*battement du cœur*, F.,—*cordis palpitatio*, L.,—*das herzklopfen*, G.;—and the spasmodic contractions sometimes observed in the muscles of the exterior, or in the internal organs, as the eyelids and stomach;—and the throbbing of inflamed parts.

BAUHIN (valvule de): a name, in Anatomy, applied to the valve of the ileum,—*valvule iléo-cœcale*, F.;—which *Bauhin* pretended to have discovered in 1579: although other anatomists had previously demonstrated its existence, and given an accurate description of the valve; especially Costanzi Varoli, who died in 1575.—See *ILÉO-CŒCALE*.

BAUME, s. m.,—*ἐλάσαιμον*,—*balsamum*, n. L.,—*balsam*, G. and E.: a term applied, in Chemistry and Pharmacy, to divers productions of nature and of art. The *Natural* are concrete or liquid substances, obtained from the vegetable kingdom; odorous, bitter, acrid, composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes an essential oil; giving out the acid on the application of heat; soluble in the volatile oils, alcohol, and ether; yielding, on admixture with alkalis, a soluble benzoate, and precipitating the resin. There are but five *Natural Balsams*: 1. Benzoin, or Benjamin, see *BENJOIN*: 2. Balsam of Peru,—*Baume de Peru*, F.,—*Balsamum Peruvianum*, *Myroxylum Peruiferi Balsamum*, L.,—*Peruvianischer Balsam*, G.,—the product of *Myroxylum Peruiferum* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—a large Brazilian and Peruvian tree: of this, the Germans have a *Tinctura*—and *Syrupus Balsami Peruviani*, and *Mixtura oleosobalsamica*, *Perubalsamtinctur*,—*saft*, and *Balsamisch-ölichte Mischung*: 3. Balsam of Tolu,—*Baume de Tolu*,—*Balsamum Tolutanum*, *Toluiferæ balsami Balsamum*,—*Tolubalsam*, *Balsam von Tolu*,—obtained from the *Toluifera balsamum* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Terebinthaceæ*), L.,—a South-American tree: the French and Germans have a *Syrupus balsamicus*—*Balsami Tolutani*,—*Sirop balsamique*,—*Tolubalsamsaft*; and the latter, also, a *Tinctura*,—*Tolubalsamtinctur*: 4. the liquid,—and 5. the solid Storax,—*Styrax liquide et solide*. See the Articles *STYRAX*, and *STORAX*.

There are other resinous substances, usually termed *Balsams*, which are really Turpentine; as the *Balsams* of Canada, Copaiba, and Gilead,—*Baumes de Canada*,—*de Copahu*,—*de Gilead*, F. See *TÉRÉBINTHINE*.

The *Factitious Balsams*—the results of artificial combinations, are very numerous; consisting principally of *Unguent*s, and solutions of resinous or other substances, in the *fixed* or *essential oils*, or in *alco-*

hol. The following are the most useful or celebrated of these preparations: they have been selected, as deemed worthy, by the authors of the *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, of insertion in their work: *Baume d'Arcæus*,—*Balsamum Arcæi*, *Unguentum de Terebinthinâ et Adipibus*, an ointment consisting of suet, lard, Venice turpentine, and Elemi-resin;—de Geneviève,—*Ung. de Terebinthinâ camphoratum*,—oil olive, bees'-wax, red saunders wood, turpentine, and camphor;—nervin,--nerval, —*balsamum nervinum*, *Ung. ex oleis volatilibus*, *balsamo Peruviano*, et *Camphorâ compositum*; —tranquille, —*Balsamum tranquillans*, *Oleum de Narcoticis*,—belladonna, mandrake, henbane, thorn-apple, and other narcotics, macerated in olive-oil with aromatic plants;—opedeldoch,—*Ung. opedeldoch*, *Sapo ex Medullâ bovinâ ammoniacalis camphoratus*,—a Soap made of beef-marrow, alcohol, the essential oils of Rosemary and Thyme, ammonia, and the muriates of ammonia and soda: *Baume de soufre anisé*,—succiné,—terebinthiné,—*balsamum sulphuris anisatum*, —succinatum,—terebinthinatum, solutions of sulphur in oil of aniseed,—of amber,—of turpentine:—and, lastly, *Baume de commandeur de Perme*,—Teinture balsamique,—*Tinctura balsamica*, a solution of Styraç, Benjamin, Balsam of Tolu, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, and Ambergris, in Alcohol, impregnated with the flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*.

The term, *Baume*, is also applied, by the French, to divers aromatic plants: as *Baume aquatique*, to *Mentha sativa*;—des jardins, to *Balsamita suaveolens*; and le petit baume, to *Croton balsamiferum*.

BAUMIER, s. m.,—balsambaum, m. G.,—balsam-tree: a name, in Botany, applied to various trees which produce the balsams; especially to that which yields the substance, called *Baume de Judée*. See BALSAMIER, and TÉRÉBINTHINE.

BAVE, s. f.,—humor salivus, saliva ex ore fluens, L.,—geifer, speichel, m. G.,—slaver: the saliva which involuntarily flows from the mouth of old men, children and idiots; the frothy liquid which issues from the throat of rabid animals, and of the human subject when affected by mercurial salivation, or the epileptic paroxysm: in the latter, it is named froth or foam,—écume, F.,—spuma, L. The glairy viscous fluid whereby the snail attaches itself to the surface over which it crawls, is also, by the French, denominated bave. In Pathology, the term is employed, by Sauvages, as synonymous with Salivation.

BDELLIUM, s. m.,—ἐδέλλιον,—bdellium, n. L., and G.: a gum-resin, which exudes, in the form of a milky juice, from an unknown East-Indian tree, supposed to be a

species of *Amyris*. Acid, bitter, and stimulating, it is rarely employed in modern Medicine, except as an ingredient in plasters; although loudly eulogized by the ancient writers.

BDELLOMÈTRE, s. m.,—(ἐδέλλα, a leech, μέτρον, measure),—bdellometrium, n. L.: a term, of obviously improper construction, for a surgical instrument intended to serve as a substitute for the leech, in extraction of blood from the capillaries.—Kraus proposes to call it, *Antibdella*. The term *Bdella*, borrowed from the Greek, is by some authors, employed as synonymous with *Leech*. See SANGSUE.

BEC, s. m.,—ῥύγχος,—rostrum, n. L.,—schnabel, m. G.,—beak, bill, snout: the term, beak or bill, is applied, in Zoology, to the two mandibles of *Birds*, taken collectively; and to the mouth of certain animals, which resembles those organs in figure or substance. Six bones compose the beak of birds: the superior and inferior mandible, the palatine bones, and ossa quadrata, L.,—les os carrés, F. The upper mandible exhibits a moveable articulation with the cranium; as is conspicuously seen in the Owl and Parrot tribes: the lower is connected with, and moves upon, the os quadratum. The beak is provided with numerous muscles,—ten pairs in the duck,—and sometimes invested at its base, as in the *Rapaces*, with a coloured membrane, called *Cere*. The organ differs greatly in size and figure, as the horny substance, which covers the bones composing it, in consistence; and affords an admirable character for the construction of genera and sub-genera. In Entomology, the term, *rostrum*, is applied to the elongation of the head, supporting the antennæ, in the *Curculionidæ*; and, more especially, to the sucker which characterizes the *Hemipterous* Insects.

In Anatomy, the extremity of the coracoid process of the scapula, is named, by the French, *bec coracoïdien*; and the *calamus scriptorius* of the 4th cerebral ventricle, *bec de la plume à écrire*.

The term, *Bec*, is also applied, in French Surgery, to divers kinds of forceps destined for the extraction of teeth, or of foreign substances from the interior. Of these instruments, the most remarkable are the *bec de corbin*,—de perroquet,—de vautour,—de grue,—*rostrum corvinum*,—psittacinum,—vulturinum,—gruinum, L.:—in Surgical Pathology, to the hare-lip, *Bec-de-lièvre*, F.,—labium leporinum, L.,—die hasenscharte, G.,—which lesion may be natural or congenital; accidental, or consequent on external violence; and simple, double, or complicated with separation of the maxillary bones, or defect or deviation of the teeth: finally, in Natural History,

to certain genera, or species, of *Birds* and *Plants*; as *Bec-croisé*, Cross-bill, *Loxia* (see CURVIROSTRE); and *Bec-de-grue*, Stork's-bill,—der Storchschnabel, G.,—*Pelargonium* (*Monadelphia*, *heptandr.*; *Geranaceæ*), L.,—containing numerous species.

BÉCASSE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of Birds,—*Scolopax* (*E'chassiers*, Cuv.; *Grallatores*, Temm.),—comprehending, in three sections, five European species; the flesh of which forms a delicate article of food.—Section 1. contains the Woodcock,—*Σκολόπαξ*,—*Scolopax rusticola*, L.,—*Bécasse ordinaire*, F.,—waldschnepfe, G.; 2. the Great,—common,—and little, or Jack-Snipe,—*Sc. major*,—*Gallinago*,—*Gallinula*, L.,—*Bécassine grande*,—ordinaire,—sourde, F.,—mittelschnepfe, heerschnepfe, moersnepfe, G.;—and 3. the Brown or Red-breasted Snipe, *Sc. grisea*,—*Bécassine ponctuée*.—See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, v. ii., p. 672; and *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 268.

BECCABUNGA, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Veronica*; see VÉRONIQUE. The leaves of *V. beccabunga*, brooklime Speedwell, frequently mistaken for those of water-cress, are regarded as *antiscorbutic*. The term is also applied to another species, *V. Anagallis*, long-leaved Brooklime.

BÉCHIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—*ἐχχικὸς* (*ἐχχ*, a cough),—*bechicus*, L.,—expectorant, pectoral: *Ex. Remèdes béchiques*, F.,—*φάρμακα ἐχχικά*,—remedies calculated to alleviate cough. Hence the Greek synonym, *ἐχχιον*—*béchion*, F.,—*bechium*, L.,—of common Colts-foot, *Tussilago farfara*. See TUSSILAGE. Sic dicitur, quia pectoris morborum medela est, L.

BÉDÉGAR, BÉDÉGUAR, s. m.,—*Bedeguar* fungus, *Spongia cynosbati*,—*rosarum*, L.: a sponge-like, fibrous gall, of oval or spheroid figure, and reddish-green hue, produced on divers species of the wild rose, by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips Rosæ*; and resembling, in appearance, an *Hypnum* moss. Its interior, or nucleus, forms the habitation of the larvæ of the *Cynips*; each lodged in its separate cell. The *Bedeguar* was formerly celebrated, in medicine, as an alexipharmic, anodyne, lithontriptic, and vermifuge.—It possesses only the slightly astringent properties of the plant upon which it is generated.

BÉGALEMENT, s. m., BÉGAYER, v. a., BÈGUE, adj. See BALBUTIEMENT.

BÉHEN, s. m.: in Materia Medica, the name of two roots imported from the East: one,—*Béhen rouge*, F.,—*rubrum*, L.,—rather widerstoss, G.,—belonging to the *Statice Limonium*, common sea-Lavender,—and employed, as an astringent, in

diarrhœa and hæmorrhage;—the other,—*Béhen blanc*,—album,—der morgenländische weisse widerstoss,—to *Centaurea behen*,—saw-leaved Centaury, aromatic and astringent. The latter must not be confounded with the French *béhen blanc*,—the root of *Cucubalus behen*, the *Silene inflata*, of modern British Botanists.

BÉLÉNOÏDE, adj. (*ἐέλος*, a dart, and *εἶδος*, resemblance, form),—*belenoïdes*, *beloïdes*, L.,—*pfeilförmig*, G.,—arrow-shaped: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the styloid process,—*griffelförmiger fortsatz*, G.,—of the temporal and the ulnar bone. See STYLOÏDE. Kraus and Kühn assert that the term is a compound of *ἐέλονη*, a needle, and *εἶδος*: thus making it synonymous with *ἐέλονοειδής*,—*belonoïdes*,—*nadelförmig*,—needle-shaped.

BELLADONE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Atropa* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Solanææ*), L.,—die Wolfskirsche, Tollkirsche, das Tollkraut, G.,—containing several species: also, a well-known species of this genus, *A. belladonna*, gemeine Wolfskirsche, tödlicher Nachtschatten, G.,—the Deadly Nightshade; all parts of which, the roots, leaves, and berries,—*la racine*, *les feuilles*, *et les baies*, F.,—*die wurzel*, *die blätter*, *und die beeren*, G.,—are dreadfully poisonous. Hence the generic name *Atropa*,—*Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates.—The plant is said to derive its specific title, *Belladonna*,—fair Lady, in the Italian,—from the effect of the distilled water in promoting fairness of the female complexion. By some writers, the Belladonna is conjectured to have been the *Mandragora*, of Theophrastus;—the *Στρυχὸς μανικὸς*, of Dioscorides. From an old German designation, *Vahrenkraut*, it appears to have been formerly employed in *Gout*; for which, *vahren* is an obsolete term.

In addition to the ordinary employment of Belladonna in operations upon the eye, in neuralgic and other painful affections, its leaves and berries are applied, in French practice, as a topical remedy, to cancer and hemorrhoids: and, boiled with lard,—*saindoux*, F.,—they are said to form an useful unguent,—*pommade*,—in carcinomatous ulceration. The poisonous operation of Belladonna on the animal economy, is most effectually combatted by emetics and acids. Mandrake, formerly ranked as a species of *Atropa*, now constitutes a distinct genus. See MANDRAGORE.

French and German Official Preparations: an Extract,—*Extrait de Belladone*, F.,—*Extractum* (*Atropæ*) *Belladonnæ*, L.,—*Belladonna-Extract*, G. German: a *Syrupus*, *Tinctura*,—*Oxymel*,—*Emplastrum Belladonnæ*,—*Belladonna-Syrup*,—*Tinctur*,—*Sauerhonig*, und *Pflaster*, See Gmelin, *Pflanzengifte*, p. 523; Orfila, *Leçons de Méd. légale*, v. iii., p. 282; and

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Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, v. ii., p. 150.

BELLE-DAME, s. f.: a name applied, in Botany, to divers plants; as *Atriplex hortensis*, *Atropa*, and *Amaryllis Belladonna*: in Entomology, to the Papillon de char-don, *Papilio*—*Vanessa*, *Cynthia*—*Cardui*.

BELLOTAS, BALLOTAS: a name, borrowed from the *Spanish*, and applied to the edible fruits of several species of Oak: among others, to those of *Quercus ballota*, and *Ilex*. The expressed juice of the latter constitutes, with water, a slightly astringent emulsion, which has been recommended, by Spanish Physicians, in diseases of the chest attended with profuse expectoration and hæmoptysis.

BENEFICE de Nature,—beneficium naturæ, L.: a term employed, in Pathology, to express the spontaneous action of the animal organs, in bringing various diseases to a favourable issue,—the successful operation of what was heretofore named *vis medicatrix naturæ*. — de ventre,—alvi beneficium: a spontaneous diarrhœa, whereby impending disease is averted, or actual mischief removed.

BENJOIN, s. m.,—Benzoinum, Styracis benzoini Balsamum, Benzoe Resina, Assa dulcis, L.,—Benzoe, Benzoeharz, G.,—Benzoin: a resinous substance, obtained from a shrub, *Styrax benzoin*, growing in Sumatra,—see ALIBOUFIER. As containing benzoic acid, it is ranked among the natural Balsams. See BAUME. The purest kind assumes the form of fragile, reddish-brown masses, with an admixture of white almond-like pieces,—lachrymis conspersæ albis, instar amygdalarum trans-versim sectarum, inde nomen Benzoini amygdalini, L.,—Benjoin amygdaloïde, F. During combustion, it emits a vapour, which, condensed, forms minute white crystals,—flowers of Benzoin,—fleurs de Benjoin, F.,—Benzoic Acid. See BENZOIQUE. Benzoin operates, as a stimulant, on the mucous membrane of the lungs: and hence is regarded as expectorant and vulnerary. It enters into divers *Officinal Preparations*, *French* and *German*; as *Pills*, *Pilulæ balsamicæ* (*Pilules balsamiques*, F.), *P. Ph.*; and a *Simple* and *Compound Tincture*, *Tinctura de Benzoe Alcoolica*—*Benzoes simplex*, L.,—*Ein-fache Benzoetinctur*, G.,—and *Tinct. Benzoes composita*, *Balsamum traumaticum*,—*Commendatoris* (*Baume de Commandeur*, F.), L.,—*Zusammengesetzte Benzoetinctur*, G.; into a *Syrup*, *Syrupus de Benzoe*, *P. Ph.*, of the *French*; and an *Opiate Tincture*,—*Tinct. Opii Benzoeica* (*Elixir Paregoricum*), L.,—*Benzoesäurehaltige Opiumtinctur*, of the *Germans*. It is, moreover, employed as a *perfume*; and constitutes the basis of a celebrated

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cosmetic lotion,—*lait virginal*, F.,—*lac virginis*, L.,—*jungfernmilch*, G.

BENOITE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, —*Geum* (*Icosandria*, *polygyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—das Benediktenkraut, Nelkenkraut, G.,—Herb Bennett, Avens,—comprizing several species. The root of one of these, *G. urbanum*,—*Benoite officinale*, F.,—*benedictwurzel*, *nelkenwurzel*, G.,—common Avens,—of an aromatic odour resembling that of *Cloves*; has acquired the name of *Radix caryophyllata*, in the shops: it is bitter, acrid, tonic; and ranks as one of the indigenous substitutes for *Cinchona*. The root of another European species,—*G. rivale*,—*Benoite aquatique*,—*wasser-benedict*,—*water Avens*,—is said to possess similar properties.

BENZOATE, s. m.,—benzoas, m. L.,—benzoate: a genus of Salts, resulting from the combination of *Benzoic acid*, with various bases. The *Benzoate* of lime,—*Benzoate de chaux*, F.,—*Benzoas calcis*, L.,—decomposed by hydrochloric,—yields *Benzoic acid*. All the other *Benzoates* are, at present, useless.

BENZOIQUE, adj.,—benzoicus, L.,—benzoic: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to an acid,—*acide benzoïque*, F.,—*acidum benzoicum*, L.,—*benzoesäure*, G.,—which exists in Benzoin, and the other true Balsams; in the *Vanilla*, and *Canella alba* (see VANILLE and CANELLE); and in the urine of infants and of the herbivorous mammifera. For medicinal purposes, it is obtained, by sublimation, from Benzoin; exhales a strong peculiar smell; and contains a little essential oil and resin. Purified by nitric acid, it is perfectly inodorous. Like Benzoin, it acts upon the tracheo-bronchial membrane, and is employed in chronic affections of the respiratory organs.

BER, s. m.: an Indian species of *Rhamnus*, which produces gum lac. See JUJUBIER and LAQUE.

BERBÉRIDÉES, s. f.,—*Berberideæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; of which the genus, *Berberis* (see VINOTTIER), constitutes the type. The fruit of most of the genera which it comprehends, is fleshy, and possesses an acidulous flavour.

BERCE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Heracleum* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—das Heilkraut, G.,—Cow Parsnep: also a common European species of that genus, *H. sphondylium*, common Cow-parsnep. From the roots and seeds of this plant, slightly aromatic and carminative, an intoxicating beverage is obtained, in Russia, Lithuania, and Poland, by fermentation. It is called *parst*, and employed as *beer*, by the natives. The specific name is derived from the fancied resem-

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blance of its jointed stem to the vertebrae of the spine, *σπόνδυλοι*.

BERGAMOTTIER, s. f.: in Botany, a species of the genus *Citrus*, growing in Barbadoes (see **ORANGER**); and producing a small orange of sweet peculiar odour, and agreeable taste. The rind of the fruit yields a powerful essential oil,—huile de Bergamotte, F.,—oleum Bergamottæ, L.,—Bergamottöl, G.,—sometimes employed in Medicine; but more commonly as a perfume.

BERLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sium* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Wassermelk, G.,—Water Parsnep.—It contains several interesting species; among others, *S. latifolium*,—Berle à larges feuilles,—breitblätterichter Wassermelk,—broad-leaved Water-parsnep: leaves, acrid, and antiscorbutic: root, innoxious in spring; but sometimes, in summer and autumn, virulent, “from deterioration of its aromatic principles; and known to produce anxiety, vertigo, and furious delirium.” See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii., p. 84.

BERLUE, s. f.,—caligatio, suffusio, f. L.: in Pathology, an aberration of the sense of vision, by which the image of unreal objects is transmitted. The defect may result from slight opacity of the transparent parts of the eye; and is then symptomatic. When idiopathic, it is commonly produced by habitual or long-continued direction of the eye upon glittering or minute objects. Its phenomena are very various.

BERS: an electuary, composed of pepper, white hemlock-seeds, opium, saffron, and euphorbium; and employed, by the Egyptians, to produce a transient state of mental excitation.

BESICLES, s. f., pl.: a term, of uncertain origin, Lunettes à deux verres, F.,—conspicilla, L.,—die brille, G.,—pair of spectacles.

BÉTEL, s. m.: a species, in Botany,—der betel, wasserpfeffer, G.,—belonging to the genus, *Piper* (see **POIVRE**); and a native of India. It supplies the betel-leaf of the southern Asiatics, which they employ, in conjunction with areca-nut and lime, as a masticatory, and call the preparation *Betel*. The *Piper betel* is tonic and astringent.

BÉTOINE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Betonica* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiatae*), L.,—κέστρον, —die Betonika, G.,—Betony. The *B. officinalis*,—bétoine commune, F.,—wood betony, a common European plant, was much employed, in ancient medicine, against gout and sciatica. The whole plant exhales a penetrating odour: and, in a recent state, intoxicates. The root is bitter, nauseous, emetic, and

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purgative; the leaves, sternutatory. *Bétoine des montagnes*, see **ARNIGUE**:—d'eau, see **SCROFULAIRE**.

BETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Beta* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Chenopodeae*,—*Atriplicaceae*), L.,—der Mangold, G.,—Beet: also, a species of the genus, *B. vulgaris*,—la poirée, F.,—τσέτσλον, —mangoldkraut, G.,—common beet, an annual, originally from South Europe,—with leaves edible, emollient, and employed in the dressing of blisters and issues; and presenting two principal varieties: β. *la carde poirée*, with a large midrib, the only part of the leaf used as an aliment; and γ. *la betterave*, distinguished by its large fleshy root, which forms, when cooked, an article of diet, and is largely cultivated, in France, for the manufacture of sugar.

BEURRE, s. m.,—εἰδύτυρον, —butyrum, n. L.,—butter, f. G. and E. The term, *butter*, is applied, in common language, in *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, to divers animal, vegetable, and mineral productions: 1. to the concrete oil obtained from the cream, which forms, in a state of rest, on the surface of the milk, furnished by the females of certain *Mammifera*, especially the cow, goat, and sheep. The physical properties of common butter are well known. It is composed of stearine, elain, butyric acid, and a colouring matter:—to a thick blackish oil resulting from the distillation of bees-wax, *Beurre de Cire*, F.,—*butyrum ceræ*, L.—2. *Beurre* (*Huile*) *de Cacao*,—*butyrum e nucleis cacao*, L.: a white fatty substance obtained from the nut of *Theobroma cacao* (see **CACAOYER**); nutritious, emollient, employed, by the French, in the composition of suppositories, *pommades*, and medicinal potions.—*de Coco*: a concrete oil, which separates, spontaneously, from the milk, contained in the shell of the *Cocos nucifera* (see **COCOTIER**); of a mild and grateful flavour.—*de Galam*: a concrete oil, from Africa, of unknown origin, employed, by the natives, as a condiment.—*de Muscade*: a concrete oil produced from an aqueous decoction of nutmegs. See **MUSCADE**. Mungo Park speaks, also, of a substance called, by the natives, *tree-butter*, which is obtained by boiling, in water, the kernel of a tree, growing in central Africa, and resembling an American oak: it is whiter, firmer, richer in flavour, and will keep much longer, than the common butter of Europe.

3. The term is, lastly, applied to certain metallic compounds, on account of their *butter-like* aspect and consistence, and the facility with which they melt on exposure to heat. These are muriates (chlorides) of Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Tin, and Zinc, —*Beurre d'Antimoine*,—d'Arse-

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de Bismuth,—d'E'tain,—de Zinc. See CHLORURE. The term, in this application, is now almost obsolete.

BÉVUE, s. f. (*bis*, twice, *visus*, seen),—double vision. Syn. with DIPLOPIE.

BÉZOARD, s. m.,—lapis bezoardicus, L.,—bezoarstein, m. G.,—bezoar: a name derived from a Persian word, signifying *Antidote to poison*; and given, by the Arabs, to concretions found in the intestinal canal and bladder of certain animals.—Great alexipharmic and cordial virtues were, by the ancients, attributed to them. There are two principal species of Bezoar, —*Bézoard oriental et occidental*, F. The former, obtained from the fourth stomach of several species of Antelope, particularly of the *Algazel* (see ANTILOPE), was far more highly prized than the latter, furnished by the wild goat of Peru. The urinary calculi of Man, and the intestinal or biliary concretions of certain *Mammifera*, and even Saurian Reptiles, have also been termed *Bezoars*, with the distinctive epithet, or addition of *humain*,—*de Bœuf*,—*de Cheval*,—*de Porc-E'pic*,—*de Cayman*. For an account of the different species of natural Bezoar, see Ure's *Chem. Diction.*, Art. *Bezoar*.

The term, *Bezoar*, was, moreover, formerly employed to designate various artificial compounds of animal and mineral substances, or natural vegetable productions, supposed to possess the alexipharmic properties of the original bezoar.—Among the most celebrated of these *Factitious Bezoars*,—*Bézoards factices*, F.,—are the dried and pulverized heart and liver of the Viper, called *Animal Bezoar*;—the *Solar*, a compound of gold, nitric acid, and chloride of Antimony;—*Lunar*, a preparation of chloride of Silver,—and *Martial*, consisting of tritoxide of Iron.—The *Vegetable Bezoar* is a stony concretion, found in the interior of the Cocoa-nut.

BÉZOARDIQUE, adj.,—bezoardicus, L.,—bezoardic: a term applied to any substance which contains, or possesses the properties of, *Bezoar*: *Ex. Remède bézoardique*, F.,—*bezoardicum*, L.,—*gegen-gift*, n. G.,—an antidote. Syn. with ALEXIPHARMAQUE.

BICEPS, s. m., and adj.,—a term, of Latin derivation, applied, in Anatomy, to any muscle, one of the extremities of which, is deeply divided into *two heads*.—There are, in the human body, two muscles of this description:—the *biceps brachial* (scapulo-radial, Ch.), F.,—*biceps flexor cubiti*, L.,—*zweiköpfiger armmuskel*, G.,—attached, above, by its long head, to the superior part of the glenoid cavity—by its short head, to the coracoid process—of the scapula; below, to the tubercle of the radius:—and the *biceps crural* (ischio-fémo-

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ro-péronier, Ch.),—*biceps flexor cruris*,—*zweiköpfiger schenkelmuskel*,—above, to the tuber ischii, and linea aspera of the thigh; below, to the head of the fibula.—BICIPITAL, adj.,—bicipitalis, L.: an epithet applied to any thing which is connected with the *biceps*: *Exs. Gouttière bicipitale* (coulisse humeral, Ch.),—*sulcus bicipitalis*, L.,—the groove, situated between the two tuberosities of the humerus, which lodges the tendon of the long head of the *biceps*; and *tuberosité bicipitale*, the tubercle on the humeral extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the *biceps* is attached, below.

BICHIOS, BICHO. See DRAGONNEAU.

BICONJUGÉ, adj.,—biconjugatus, L.,—biconjugate: a term, in Botany, applied to those leaves in which the common petiole is *divided* at its summit, and each bifurcation supports a *pair* of leaflets; as in the *Mimosa*—*Inga*—*unguis-cati*.

BICORNE, s. m., in Zoology, a genus of intestinal worms. See DITRACHYCEROS: in Anatomy, a Latin synonym (*os bicorné*) of the hyoid bone: in Botany, an adjective term,—*bicorne*,—*bicornis*, L.,—*zwei-hörnig*, G.,—applied to all parts of plants surmounted by, or terminating in, *two horns*; as the *Silicules* of *Thlapsi ceratocarpon*, and the *Anthems* of *Vaccinium*, and several of the *Ericææ*.

BICUSPIDÉ, adj.,—bicuspidatus, L.,—bicuspidate, terminated by *two points*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the two small molar teeth,—*dentes bicuspidés*, F.,—*dentes bicuspidati*, *bicuspidés*, L.: in Botany, to leaves, or other organs, of plants, when terminating in *two narrow and divergent lobes*.

BIDENTÉ, adj.,—bidentatus, L.,—*zwey-zahnig*, G.,—bidental: a term applied, in Zoology, to animals which possess only *two teeth*; as the *Physeter bidens*, *two-toothed Cachalot*, of Pennant: in Botany, to the organs which exhibit the *bidental* character; as the *Calyx*, in certain of the *Labiataæ*, and the *Seeds* of a genus of plants (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. æqual.*; *Corymbiferæ*), L., hence designated *Bidens*. See BIFIDE.

BIDIGITÉ-PENNÉ, adj.,—bidigito-pin-natus, L.: a term applied, in Botany, to the leaves of plants, which, like those of several *Mimosææ*, consist of a common petiole supporting, on its summit, *two pinnated leaflets*.

BIÈRE, s. f.,—*cerevisia*, f. L.,—*bier*, n. G.,—*beer*: a liquor resulting from the fermentation of the cereal grains, particularly barley, with an addition of the hop, or other bitter ingredient. *Beer*, of which there are two principal varieties,—strong, and small,—*Cerevisia fortis et tenuis*, L.,—*starkes bier*, und *halbbier*, G.,—contains alcohol, acetic acid, a bitter and aromatic

extract, fecula, saccharine, and vegeto-animal matter; the latter, in great abundance. It constitutes a nutritious beverage; and may be employed, with advantage, in Scurvy, Scrofula, and other diseases, which present the characters of general debility.

BIFEMORO-CALCANIEN, s. m., and adj., —bifemoro-calcaneus, L.: a term, in Anatomy, given, by Chaussier, to the *Gastrocnemius* muscle, —äusserer zweiköpfiger wadenmuskel, G., —from its *double* insertion into the *femur*, and its single attachment to the *calcaneum*, or os calcis.

BIFIDE, adj., —bifidus, L., —zweispaltig, G., —bifid, two-cleft: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants when longitudinally *divided*, to *about half their extent*, into *two narrow* portions; as the *calyx* of *Pedicularis palustris*, the *petals* of *Draba verna*, and the *stigma* of *Salix alba*, and most of the *Labiatae*. The terms *Bilobé*, *Bidenté*, and *Biparti*, are, on the contrary, employed when the portions of the divided organ are *broad*; or *shorter*, or *longer*, than above specified.

BIFLORE, adj., —biflorus, L., —zweiblumig? G., —bifloral: an epithet, in Botany, applied to those parts of plants which support, or inclose, *two flowers*; as the *peduncle* of *Geranium columbinum*, and the *spatha* of many of the *Irideae*.

BIFORÉ, adj., —biforatus, L.: a term, in Botany, applied to any part of a plant which exhibits *two minute orifices* or *pores*; as the *anther* of the *Ericae*. See ANTHÈRE.

BIFURCATION, s. f., —bifurcatio, f. L., —zweispitzige endtheilung, f. G.; —the *fork-like separation* of a vascular trunk into *two branches*; —the point where such separation takes place: *Ex.* —de l'aorte abdominale, F., —*bifurcation* of the abdominal aorta —into the two common iliac arteries. In Botany, a like division of stem, branch, or root: synonymous with **DICHOTOME**. **BIFURQUÉ**, adj., —bifurcatus, —zweizackig, G.: exhibiting the *fork-like* division into *two branches*.

BIJUGÉ, adj., —bijugatus, L. Those leaves are, in Botany, termed *feuilles bijugées*, F., —whose common petiole supports *two pairs* of leaflets; as in several of the *Mimosae*.

BILABIÉ, adj., —bilabiatu, L., —zweilippig, G., —bilabiate: a term, in Botany, applied to the organs of plants which present a division into *two lips*; as the *calyx*, and *corolla*, of many of the *Labiatae*.

BILAMELLÉ, adj., —bilamellatus, L., —bi-lamellated: a term in Botany. The *stigma* of *Mimulus* is formed of *two lamellae*, which close when their internal surface is irritated. The *parietes* of the *capsule* of *Digitalis* are also *bilamellated*.

BILE, s. f., —χολή, —bilis, m., fel, n. L.,

—galle, f. G., —bile, gall: the yellow, viscid fluid secreted by the liver; specific gravity, 1,026. The bile of animals, which possess a gall-bladder, is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*, —hépatique et cystique, F. The *former* flows directly from the hepatic duct: the *latter*, from the cystic, after having suffered some unknown change during its retention in the gall-bag.

BILIAIRE, adj., —χολαϊος, —biliaris, L., —zur galle gehörig, G., —biliary: consisting of, or relating to, *bile*: *Ex.* Calcul—, conduit—, et vesicule biliaire, F., —gallenstein, gallengang, gallenblase, G., —gallstone, —duct, and —bladder.

BILIEUX, adj., —χολικος, —biliosus, —gallig, gallicht, —bilious: caused by, or affected with, *bile*: *Ex.* Fièvre bilieuse, temperament bilieux, —febris biliosa, temperamentum biliosum, —a *bilious* fever, and —temperament.

BILOBÉ, adj., —bilobatus, bilobus, L., —bilobulated: a term applied, in Botany, to those organs of plants which are divided into *two lobes* by an obtuse sinus; as the *leaves* of *Bauhinia porrecta*. Applied to *seeds*, it is synonymous with **DICOTYLÉDONÉ**. See **BIFIDE**.

BILOCLAIRE, adj., —bilocularis, L., —zweifächrig, G., —bilocular: a term, in Botany, applied to any organ which exhibits *two cells*; as the *capsule* of *Lilium*, and the *anther* of *Orchis*. See **ANTHÈRE**.

BIMANE, s. m., and adj., —bimanus, L.: a term applied, in Linnæan Zoology, to Man, as possessing *two hands*: —by French Zoologists, to a genus of Saurian *Reptiles*, as the *Siren*, characterized by the *absence* of *posterior paws*.

BINAIRE, adj., —binarius, L., —binary: a term, in Chemistry, applied to a compound of *two elementary*, or simple substances.

BINOCLE, s. m.: a bandage for *both eyes*. See **BANDAGE**.

BIOLOGIE, s. f. (βίος, life, λόγος, discourse), —biologia, f. L., —biologie, lehrlehre, f., die lehre vom leben, G., —biology, the doctrine of life. **BIOLOGIQUE?** adj., —biologicus, —biologisch, zur biologie gehörig, —biological, belonging to *biology*.

BIPARTI, adj., —bipartitus, L., —zweitheilig, G., —bipartite: a term, in Botany, applied to any organ, as calyx, petal, or style, which is *divided* into *two portions* by a slit, *extending beyond its middle*; and, in this respect, differing from the condition indicated by **BIFIDE**. **BIPARTIBLE**, adj., —bipartibilis, L., —susceptible of spontaneous *separation* into *two portions*; as the *pods* of most of the *Leguminosae*, and the *capsules* of *Digitalis*, and *Nicotiana*.

BIPÈDE, s. m., and adj., —διπῶδες, —bipes, L., —zweifüssig, G., —biped: a term, in Zoology, applied to Man, and all other

two-footed animals:—by the French, to a genus of Saurian *Reptiles*, characterized by deficiency of *anterior paws*.

BIPINNATIFIDE, adj.,—*bipinnatifidus*, L.—*Leaves*, in Botany, are called *bipinnatifid*, when they exhibit on the lateral parts of the common petiole, divisions themselves pinnatifid; as those of *Sonchus tenerrimus*.

BIPINNÉ, adj.,—*bipinnatus*, L. *Leaves* are said to be *bipinnated* when the common petiole gives out secondary petioles, furnished laterally with leaflets; as those of *Fumaria officinalis*.

BISANNUEL, adj.,—*διετής*,—*biennis*, L.,—*zweijährig*, G.,—*biennial*: a term, in Botany, applied to plants which live *two years*; ordinarily bearing fruit, the second: *Ex. Gaura biennis*, *biennial Gaura*.

BISCUIT, s. m.,—*panis biscoctus*, L.,—*zwieback*, n. G.,—*a hard unleavened bread, twice baked*, in order that it may not suffer the alteration incident to the more common kinds; and employed as the food of sea-faring men in long voyages: it forms an excellent article of *diet* for the invalid in certain morbid affections of the intestinal canal. Also, a delicate pastry, composed of flour, egg, sugar, and some aromatic ingredient; and commonly, but improperly, given to young children and convalescents: as an aliment, the *sweet biscuit* is indigestible, and favours the generation of flatulency in the bowels.

BISEXE, **BISEXUEL**, adj.,—*bisexuinus*, L.,—*bisexual*: exhibiting the characters of the *two sexes*. Syn. with **HERMAPHRODITE**.

BISMUTH, s. m., *Marcassite*,—*Bismuthum*, n., *Marcassita*, f. L.,—*Bismuth*, *Wismuth*, *Markasit*, m. G.,—*Bismuth*: a solid metal,—*spec. grav.* 9,822,—existing in nature, either pure,—or combined with oxygen,—or with sulphur and arsenic.—Inert in the metallic state, it forms, with nitric acid, the *Officinal Preparation*, *Sub-nitrate* (oxide) of bismuth,—*nitrate* (ou *sous-nitrate*) de bismuth, blanc de fard, F.,—*nitras*, (sub-*nitras*),—*magisterium bismuthi*, L.,—*salpetersaures bismuth* (bismuth-oxyd), *wismuthmagisterium*, G.: a valuable medicine in some chronic derangements of the stomach; but, in large doses, *poisonous*.

BISON, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the genus, *Bos*,—see **BŒUF**; and, like its congener, the *Musk-Ox*,—*B. moschatus*,—*le bœuf musqué*, F.,—*der bisamstier*, G.,—a native of North America. The *Bison*,—*B. Americanus*,—*Amerikanischer wilder ochs*, G.,—is the largest land-animal of the new continent: its distinguishing characters, short, spreading horns; a long mane; and gibbous back.

BISSUS, s. m.,—*βύσσος*,—*byssus*, m. L.:

the silk-like filaments, or beard,—*laine de pinne-marine*, *soie de mer*, *poil de nacre*, F.,—*die feine seide der seidenmuscheln*, G.,—by which the molluscous inhabitants of the shells, belonging to the genus, *Pinna*, (see **JAMBONEAU**), attach themselves to the rocks. This substance is formed from the secretion of a particular gland, by means of an appendage, or foot, resembling a small tongue. In Italy, Corsica, and Smyrna, it is manufactured into very fine stuffs, which are said to promote cutaneous perspiration, and consequently recommended to be worn next the skin, in rheumatism and gout. See **Duméril**, *Eléments des Sciences Naturelles*, vol. ii., p. 58; and **Turton**, *Conchyliæ Insul. Britannicarum*, pl. 19, fig. 1.

BISTORTE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, of the genus, *Polygonum* (see **PERSICAIRE**). The root of *P. Bistorta*,—*schlangenwurz*, *natterwurz*, f. G.,—*great Bistort*, *snake-weed Persicaria*,—contains much tannin; and is astringent and tonic. The plant derives its specific name from the twice-bent (*bistorta*) figure of the root.

BISTORTIER, **BISTOTIER**, s. m.,—*stössel*, m. G.,—*pestle*: a wooden instrument,—*pilon du bois*, F.,—employed for triturating pharmaceutical substances in a marble mortar.

BISTOURI, s. m.,—*scalpellus*, *gladius Pistoriensis*, L.,—*bistouri*, *einschnittmesser*, n. G.,—*bistoury*: in Surgery, a knife or scalpel; so named from the town of *Pistori*, once celebrated for the fabrication of these instruments. The *bistoury* is varied in figure and construction, according to the precise purpose which it is destined to serve. Thus the blade,—*lame*, F.,—may be straight or curved; convex or concave; plain, or guarded at the point,—*surmontée d'un renflement olivaire*.—There are, also, *bistouries* with fixed, sliding, or spring-blades,—*bistouris à lames fixés*,—*flottantes*, ou—*à ressort*. Among the more complicated, are the *bistouri gastrique* de Morand, and — *caché* de Bienaise, employed in operations for strangulated hernia, and lithotomy.

BISULCE, adj.,—*δίχηνλος*,—*bisulcus*, L.,—*bisulcous*, *cloven-footed*: a term applied to animals with *divided hoofs*,—*mit gespaltenen klauen*, G. The *Bisulca* constitute, in Zoology, the 6th Order of the *Mammalia*, of Blumenbach,—the 5th, *Pecora*, of Linnæus; and comprehend all those genera which Cuvier has since arranged in his Order, *Ruminantia*. See **RUMINANS**.

BITERNÉ, adj.,—*biternatus*, L.,—*biter-nate*: a term, in Botany, applied to *leaves*, with the common petiole divided into three, each secondary petiole bearing three leaves; as those of *Imperatoria*, *Mastertwort*.

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BITUME, s. m.,—*ἄσφαλτος*,—bitumen, n. L.,—erdpech, n. G.: a name given to divers mineral substances, liquid or solid, lighter than water; becoming electrical by friction; burning with a dense smoke, and exhaling a peculiar odour. See **ASPHALTE**, **NAPHTHE**, **PETROLE**. **BITUMINEUX**, adj.,—bituminosus,—erdpechig,—bituminous: possessing the properties of *bitumen*. **BITUMINISATION**, s. f.,—bituminisatio, f. L.: the conversion of organic bodies into *bituminous* substance.

BIVALVE, adj.,—bivalvus, L.,—zweischalig, G. The term, *bivalve*, is applied, in Conchology, to the *shell* of the Oyster, and other testaceous *Mollusca*, consisting of *two valves* or pieces; and is used to designate one of the three Orders, in which Shells are arranged. See **MULTIVALVE**, **UNIVALVE**. In Botany, the *capsule* of some plants, as *Syringa*, and the *nucleus* of others, as *Amygdalus Persica*, are, from a similar construction, denominated *bivalve*.

BIVENTRE, adj. See **DIGASTRIQUE**.

BLAIREAU, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the Linnæan genus, *Ursus* (*Mammalia*; *Digitata*, *Fera*, Bl.); and to the *Meles* (*Plantigrada*), of modern naturalists. The Badger,—*Ursus—Meles—taxus*,—der dachs, G.,—is a common European animal: *flesh edible*.

BLANC: a term vaguely or vulgarly applied, in *French*, to various productions, natural or artificial, of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, exhibiting a *white* colour; as *Blanc* de baleine, see **CÉTINE** and **SPERMACETI**; — d'œuf, *white* of egg, see **ALBUMINE**:—*Blanc* de champignon,—the *whitish* filamentous substance employed for the propagation of mushrooms, and constituting, in fact, the first development of their seeds; — d'eau, the *white* water-lily, *Nymphaea alba*:—*Blanc* raisin, ou — rhasis, an unguent composed of white wax, olive-oil, and sub-carbonate of lead:—*Blanc* de bismuth,—de fard, see **BISMUTH**; — de cêruse,—de plomb, sub-carbonate of lead; — d'Espagne, ou de craie, cylindrical or ovoid cakes composed of finely pulverized carbonate of lime and water. In vulgar language, the portion of sclerotica visible between the eyelids, and surrounding the transparent cornea, is called *blanc* de l'œil,—*white* of the eye. **BLANC**, adj.,—λευκός,—albus, L.,—weiss, G.,—white.

BLANCHET, s. m.: in Pharmacy, a piece of *white* linen, through which syrups, and other such liquids, are filtered.

BLASTÈME, s. m. (βλάστημα, a bud or shoot),—blastema, n. L.,—wurzelkeim, m. G. The body which bears the cotyledons in the vegetable embryo, is thus designated by Mirbel. It comprehends the radicle, plumule, and *collet*. In the Dodder

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(*Cuscuta*), the *blastème* has no cotyledon.

BLASTODERME, s. m. (βλαστώμα, I germinate, δέρμα, skin),—blastoderma, n. L.: a name given, by Pander, to the membraniform body situated below the cicatrice in the *ovum* of birds; and which produces, by its development, all parts of the chick.

BLATTE, s. m.: a genus of Insects, *Blatta* (*Hemiptera*, Linn.; *Orthoptera*, *Blattidæ*, St.), L.,—die Schabe, G.,—comprehending a few species which infest the habitations of man, and commit great depredations on his food and clothing. The animals, composing the genus, possess two stomachs; one of which is muscular, furnished, in the interior, with curved teeth, and surrounded, at the pylorus, with eight or ten cæcums. They quit their hiding-places at night; exhale, and impregnate everything they feed upon, with, a disgusting odour; and are with difficulty exterminated. The three most destructive species are the *B. orientalis*,—*blatte* des cuisines, F., — brotschabe, G., — cockroach; the *B. Americana*, and *Laponica*, — *blatte* kakkerlac, and — de Laponie.—The first, which has acquired, in *French*, the vulgar designations of *noirôt*, and *bête des boulangers*, is probably the σίλφη ἐν τοῖς ἄρτοκοπέοις εὐρισκομένη, of Dioscorides. These insects suffer no real metamorphosis: the larva and nymph differ from the adult, only in the absence of the elytra and wings.

BLÉ, s. m.,—σίτος,—frumentum, n. L.,—getreide, n. G.,—corn: every species of grain employed in the manufacture of bread. *Blé cornu*, See **ERGOT**. — d'Espagne, — d'Italie, — de Turquie, See **MAÏS**. — noir, See **SARRASIN**. — de la Saint-Jean, See **SEIGLE**.

BLÉCHROPYRE, s. f. (βλήχρος, weak, πῦρ, fever),—blechopyra, f., febris asthenica seu adynamica, L.,—ein schwaches unbedeutendes fieber, G.,—an asthenic—slow, nervous—fever.

BLENNÉLYTRIE, s. f. (βλέννα, mucus, ἔλυστρον, a sheath),—blennelytria, f. L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *vaginal catarrh*,—der weisse fluss der weiber, G.,—the leucorrhœa of women. It constitutes the 6th genus of the *Blennoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

BLENNENTERIE, s. f. (βλέννα,—and ἔντερον, intestine),—blennenteria, f. L.: Alibert's term for *Dysentery*; which constitutes the 3rd genus of his *Blennoses*.

BLENNISTHIE, s. f. (same, and ἰσθμός, throat),—blennisthmia, f. L.: a catarrhal affection of the *membrane* of the *pharynx* and *larynx*, — schleimhautkrankheit des rachens, G.,—is thus designated by Alibert. It constitutes the 8th genus of his *Blennoses*.

BLENNOPHTALMIE, s. f. (same, and

BLE

ὀφθαλμός, an eye),—blennophthalmia, f. L.: the 7th genus of Alibert's *Blennoses*; comprehending all the different species of *Ophthalmia*.

BLENNOPYRIE, s. f. (βλίννα, mucus, πυρ, fever),—blennopyria, f. L.,—schleimfieber, n. G.,—*mucous fever*: the 10th genus of the *Blennoses* of the *Nosologie Naturelle*; in which are comprehended divers diseases, ordinarily known by the names of mesenteric, slow nervous, gastric quotidian, and adeno-meningeal fever.

BLENNORHINIE, s. f. (*same*, and ριν, the nose),—blennorhinia, f. L.: Alibert's term for *Coryza*,—nasenschleimfluss, m. G.;—constituting the 1st genus of *Blennoses*.

BLENNORRHAGIE, s. f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, I flow with force),—blennorrhagia, f. L.,—schleimfluss, m. G.: acute inflammation of the urethra and prepuce in the male,—of the urethra and vagina in the female; followed by the discharge of a yellowish or greenish fluid: frequently the consequence of venereal contagion.—

BLENNORRHAGIQUE, adj.,—blennorrhagicus,—an blennorrhagie leidend, dazu gehörig,—suffering from,—pertaining to—*Blennorrhagia*.

BLENNORRHÉE, s. f. (*same*, and ῥέω, I flow),—blennorrhœa, f. L.,—blennorrhœe, f., ein chronischer schleimfluss, G.: the chronic stage of blennorrhagia. *Blennorrhœicus*, adj. L.: suffering from,—relating to—*Blennorrhœa*.

BLENNOSE, s. f., BLENNOSÉS, pl. (*same*),—Blennosis,—es, f. L.,—Schleimkrankheit,—en, f. G.: the name of the 10th Family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; comprehending all the catarrhal affections of the *mucous* membranes.

BLENNOTHORAX, s. m. (βλίννα,—and θώραξ, breast), F. and L.: Alibert's term for *pulmonary catarrh*,—schleimbrust, anhäufung von schleim in der brust, G.; forming the 10th genus of his *Blennoses*.

BLENNOTORRHÉE, s. f. (*same*,—οὖς, the ear,—ῥέω, I flow),—blennotorrhœa, f. L.,—ohrschleimfluss, m. G.: the name given by Alibert, to *Otorrhœa* (see OTORRHÉE); and forming the 9th genus of *Blennoses*.

BLENNURÉTHRIE, s. f. (*same*, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra),—blennurethria, f. L.,—schleimfluss der harnröhre, G.: Alibert's term for *Blennorrhagia*,—the 5th genus of his *Blennoses*.

BLENNURIE, s. f. (*same*, and οὖρον, urine),—blennuria, f. L.,—der schleimabgang mit dem harne, G.: the name given, by Alibert, to *catarrh* of the bladder,—*catarrhe vésical*, F.;—which constitutes the 4th genus of the *Blennoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

BLEPHARIDES. See CILS.

BLÉPHARITE, s. f. (βλέφαρον, the eyelid),—blepharitis, palpebrarum inflamma-

BLE

tio, f. L.,—augenliederentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation* of the *eye-lids*. Syn. with BLÉPHAROTIS, s. f., inflammation des paupières, F. BLÉPHARŒDÈME, ? s. m.,—blepharœdema, n. L.,—augenliederödem, n., augenliederwassergeschwulst, f. G.,—œdema — œdematous swelling — of the *eye-lids*.

BLÉPHARONCOSE, s. f. (βλέφαρον, the eyelid, ὄγκος, a tumour),—blepharoncus, m. L.,—augenliedergeschwulst, f. G.,—*tumour* of the *eye-lids*.

BLÉPHAROPHTHALMIE, s. f. (*same*, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia),—blepharophthalmia, f. L. Syn., in the *French*, with BLÉPHARITE, ophthalmie palpébrale; but, according to Kraus, more correctly signifying inflammation of the eye and eye-lids,—entzündung des auges und der augenlieder, G. He also employs the *Latin* term, Blepharoblennorrhœa, s. f.,—(Blépharoblennorrhée, f. F.),—augenliederschleimfluss, m. G.,—to express *mucous* inflammation of the *eye-lids*,—schleimichte augenliederentzündung, G. (purulent ophthalmia ?); and regards it as a synonym of the affection when emanating from a gonorrhœal or urethral source,—Blepharoblennorrhœa gonorrhœica vel urethritica, L.,—augenliedertripper, augenliederschleimfluss durch tripper, G. The new *Latin* substantive, Blepharophthalmitis, compounded from the *Greek*,—Blépharophthalmite, f. F.,—is, moreover, introduced by Kraus, as the scientific term for acute inflammation of the *eye-ball* and —lids,—eine ächte entzündung des augapfels und der augenlieder, G.

BLÉPHAROPTOSIS, s. f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, falling),—palpebræ superioris prolapsus, L.,—das herabsinken, oder der vorfall, des obern augenliedes, G.: the *falling down* of the superior *palpebra* before the eye. Paralysis of the *eye-lids*,—Blépharoplegie, f. F.,—blepharoplegia, f. L.,—augenliedertähmung, f. G.,—or, at least, of the levator muscle, frequently resulting from cerebral lesion, is the ordinary cause of this accident.

BLÉSITÉ, s. f.,—blæsitas, f. (*blæsus*, stammering; or lisp), L.,—lispeln, n. G.,—lisp: the term for a defect in articulation; sometimes employed, by the *French*, as syn. with BÉGALEMENT.

BLESSURE, s. f.,—τραῦμα,—vulnus, n., læsio, f. L.,—wunde, f. G.,—wound: a local lesion directly resulting from the infliction of external violence, whether attended, or not, with a solution of continuity of the parts implicated; as open wounds,—plaies avec solution de continuité visible à l'extérieur, F.,—contusions, sprains, luxations, fractures, herniæ. In common language, a pregnant female is

also said, by the *French*, to have been wounded,—*blesée*,—when she has sustained an injury which may have destroyed the foetus: and, in like manner, the menorrhagia which sometimes occurs during pregnancy, is vulgarly designated *blesure*.

BLEU, adj.,—κυάνεος, κυανός,—cæruleus, L.,—blau, G.,—blue: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to certain compounds which exhibit this colour; as the *Bleu de Berlin*,—*de Prusse*,—*cæruleum* berolinense, L.,—*berlinerblau*, G.,—*Prussian blue*,—a name given to the hydrocyanate of iron,—hydrocyanate de fer, F.,—on its first discovery at *Berlin*, and still retained in the arts: in Pathology, to a disease,—*Maladie bleue*, F.,—*morbus cæruleus*, L.,—*blausucht*, f. G.,—in which, from malformation, or some morbid condition, of the heart, the whole surface of the body acquires a *blue* or purple colour. See **CYANOSE**.

B. M.: an abbreviation of the term, *Baigne-marie*, water-bath.

BOCAL, s. m.: a cylindrical vessel of glass, with a large aperture at one of the extremities; destined for the preservation of solid substances.

BŒUF, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Bos*, m. (*Mammalia*, *Bisulca*, Bl.; *Mammifères*, *Ruminans*, Cuv.), L.,—der Ochs, der Stier, G.,—comprehending several species with numerous varieties: see **BISON**, **BUFFLE**, **YACK**: also, the common European species of the genus, *B. taurus*, which includes the perfect male, or bull,—*taureau*, m. F.,—*ταῦρος*,—*taurus*, m. L.,—*bulle*, m. G.; the castrated male, or ox,—*ochs*, m. G. (to which the terms, *bœuf*, —*βοῦς*,—and *bos*, are more correctly applicable); the female, or cow,—*vache*, F.,—*vacca*, L.,—*kuh*, G.; the heifer,—*génisse*, F.,—*δαμάλις*,—*bucula*, L.,—*färse*, G.;—and the young animal or calf,—*le veau*, F.,—*μόσχος*, *πέρσις*,—*vitulus*, L.,—*kalb*, G. The term, *Bœuf*,—beef,—is, moreover, applied, in *French*, to the *flesh*,—*κρέας βόειον*,—*caro bubula*, L.,—*rindfleisch*, G.,—of the *adult* animal of both sexes; as is *Veau*,—veal,—*κρέας μόσχειον*,—*caro vitulina*, —*kalbfleisch*, —to that of the *young*. The former, especially when procured from the ox or cow, is far more digestible than *veal*; which, in subjects of weak or irritable bowels, frequently excites gastric derangement, and even diarrhoea. The skin, hair, horns, blood, fat, and bowels, of these valuable animals, are converted to divers useful purposes in the arts. See *Duméril*, *Elémens des Sciences Naturelles*, v. ii., p. 324; and, for an account of the *milk* furnished by the female, the Article, **LAIT**.

BOIS, s. m.,—ξύλον,—*lignum*, n. L.,—holz, n. G.,—wood: in common language,

the hard and compact substance which forms the root, the trunk, and branches of trees and shrubs: in Botany, that part of the vegetable trunk situated beneath the alburnum, which is, itself, a newly-formed and yet imperfect wood. See **AUBIER**. *Wood*, containing, in its centre, the pith, varies greatly according to the tree by which it is produced. In *Monocotyledonous* plants, as those of the Palm and the Aloe genus, it traverses longitudinally, in hard and tenacious fibres, the interior of the stem: while, in the *Dicotyledonous*, as Oak and Elm, the ligneous mass is disposed in concentric layers; one of which is annually formed by induration of the alburnum. *Wood*, deprived of its soluble principles by water and alcohol, still, to the action of fire, yields water, acetic acid, oil, the carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen gases, charcoal, the sulphates, muriates and phosphates of potass, soda, lime or magnesia. For an account of the principal kinds of *wood* employed in medicine, see the Articles, **CAMPECHE**, **GAÏAC**, **QUASSIA**.

BOISSON, s. m.,—πόσις, ποτόν,—*potio*, f., *potus*, m. L.,—*trank*, m., *getränk*, n. G.,—drink, beverage: liquids, of various description, introduced into the stomach to allay thirst, dilute the alimentary mass, and repair the losses which the fluids of the animal body are constantly sustaining.

BOITE, s. f.,—κάψα,—*capsa*, f. L.,—büchse, f. G.,—box or case: an instrument made of wood, pasteboard, or other material; and destined to contain the articles necessary for the performance of certain operations in Anatomy and Surgery: hence the terms, *boite à dissection*, —à amputation,—à cataracte,—à trépan. In Anatomy, the cranial cavity is called *boite du crâne*: and, in common language, the larger articulations, as that of the knee,—*boite de genou*,—obtain a like designation. In Surgery, that portion of the stem of the trephine, which receives the pyramid and perforator, is termed *boite*; as, also, a capsule of elastic gum, or wrought iron, applied so as to receive the intestinal discharges which constantly issue from an anus *contre-nature*. *Boite de Petit*: a machine, invented by Petit, for enclosing, and retaining in contact, the fragments of bone in complicated fracture of the leg.

In Botany, the term, *Boite à savonnette*, F.,—*πυξίδιον*,—*pyxidium*, n., *capsula circumcissa*, f. L.,—büchsekapsel, f. G.,—is employed to designate a capsular fruit; which, like that of *Anagallis* and *Hyoscyamus*, opens horizontally, so as to form two hemispherical valves.

BOITIER, s. m.,—*capsula unguentaria*,

BOM

f. L.,—salbenbüchse, f. G.: a box divided into several compartments for the purpose of containing ointments, lint, bandages, instruments, and other articles requisite for the dressing of wounds,—the dressing-box employed principally by hospital-surgeons.

BOL, s. m.,—bolus, m. L. (βῶλος, a mass, a mouthful),—ein medicinischer bitten, G.: in Pharmacy, a mass composed of divers substances; more voluminous and softer than a pill, and swallowed without mastication: in Physiology, the mass formed by the food after subjection to mastication and insalivation, and thus prepared for its passage into the pharynx, is termed the alimentary *bole*,—*Bol* alimentaire, F.,—*bolus* alimentarius, L. *Bol d'Arménie*,—*bolus* armena, L.,—Armenischer *bolus*, G.,—Armenian *bole*: a red argyl, found in several parts of Europe, as well as in *Armenia*; and indebted for its colour and astringent properties, to the large proportion of oxide of iron which it contains. **BOLAIRE**, adj.,—bolaris, L.,—of the nature of *bole*: *Terre bolaire*, F.,—*bolarerde*, G.,—*bole* armeniac.

BOLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Boletus* (*Cryptogamia*, *fungi*), L.—βωλίτης,—containing many species. It is characterized by the presence of numerous tubes arranged vertically beneath the pileus—le chapeau, F.—of the plant. The **AMADOU**, and the **AGARIC** of surgeons, are furnished by two of the species. The *B. suaveolens*,—*bolet* odorant, F.,—wohlriechender weidenschwamm, G.,—so named from the fragrant odour which it exhales, has been eulogized in pulmonary phthisis. Some species, as *B. edulis*,—*bolet* comestible, la cèpe ou gyrole, F.,—are edible: and others furnish the material for the preparation of *moxa*. See Greville, *Scott. Cryptog. Flora*; and Roques, *Histoire des Champign. comest. et vénén.* Paris, 1832.

BOLÉTATE, s. m.,—boletas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *boletic* acid,—l'acide *boletique*, F.,—*acidum boleticum*, L.,—schwammsäure, G.,—with different bases. This acid is obtained by treating, with nitrate of lead, the expressed juice of *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*, and decomposing the precipitate by a stream of hydro-chloric acid gas.

BOLÉTOIDES,—*Boletidæ*,² L.: the name given, in Botany, to a Section of the Family of *Fungi*, of which the genus, *Boletus*, constitutes the type.

BOMBEMENT, s. m.,—bombus, m. (βόμβος, the hum of bees, a buz or murmur), sonitus aurium, L.,—ohrenläuten, ohren-tönen, läuten in den ohren, n. G.,—noise—buzzing—in the ears. Employed, also, as synonym with **BORBORYGME**.

BON

BOMBIATE, s. m.,—bombias, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *bombic* acid,—l'acide *bombique*, F.,—*acidum bombicum*, L.,—seidenwürmersäure, G.,—with divers bases. Discovered by Chaussier, in a cavity of the silk-worm,—the caterpillar of *Bombyx Mori* (see **VER-À-SOIE**), this acid was, at first, regarded as peculiar; but is now proved to be well-nigh, if not perfectly, identical with acetic acid.

BOMBYCE, s. m. (βόμβυξ, the silk-worm): a genus, in Entomology, *Bombyx* (*Lepidoptera*, *nocturna*, Cuv.), L.,—containing several species; the caterpillars of which spin a cocoon at the period of their metamorphosis into the chrysalid state. One of the most familiar of these is the silk-worm Moth, *Bombyx Mori*. See **VER-À-SOIE**. Several other species are deeply interesting to the naturalist and the physician, either from their extraordinary habits and productions, or from the painful and even formidable irritation which the contact of their hairs, exuviae, web, or cocoon frequently excites on the human skin. Of these, the principal are the *Bombyce* processionnaire, F.,—*Bombyx-Phalæna*—*Cnethocampa*—*processionea*, L.;—*pythiocampe*,—*B. pitiocampa*, see **PYTHIOCAMPE**;—*chrysorrhée*,—*B. Phalæna*—*Porthesia*—*chrysorrhæa*;—*martre*,—*B. Phalæna*—*Lithosia*—*Arctia*—*caja*; and—*étoilé*,—*B. Phalæna*—*Orgyia*—*antiqua*. The caterpillar of *Bombyce* queue-fourchue,—*B. Phalæna*—*Cerura*—*vinula*, which lives principally on the poplar, has also the property, when irritated, of ejecting, from an orifice situated on the lower surface of the body, between the head and anterior feet, a clear, powerfully acid, stimulating fluid. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. iii, p. 39; and Boisduval, *Collection Iconograph. et Historique des Chenilles d'Europe*, Paris, 1832.

BON-HENRI. See **ANSERINE**.

BONNET, s. m., le réseau,—arsineum, reticulum, n., ollula, f. L.,—die haube, mütze, f., magenzipfel, m. G.,—bonnet, honey-comb bag, king's-hood: in Comparative Anatomy, the second stomach of ruminating animals,—le second estomac des ruminans, F.,—zweyter magen wiederkäuender saugthiere, G. It is a globular appendage of the first stomach or paunch, see **ABOMASUM**, and **PANCE**; but distinguished from the latter, by “the polygonal and acute-angled cells” of its internal coat. See Blumenbach, *Handbuch der vergleich. Anatom.*, p. 133; Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, p. 409; or the *Translations* by Lawrence, Coulson; and by Gore.

BONPLANDIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Bonplandia*. See **ANGUSTURE**.

BORACIQUE. Syn. with **BORIQUE.**—See **BORE.**

BORATE (Sous), s. m.,—sub-boras, m. L.: in Chemistry, the generic name of salts—boraxsaure salze, G.,—formed by combination of *boracic* acid with different bases. The only species employed in medicine, are the Borax, *sub-borate* of soda,—*borate* sursaturé,—*sous-borate*—de soude, tinkal, chrysocolle, F.,—*boras* supersaturatus—*boras*—*sub-boras*,—sodæ, chrysocola, L.,—*boraxsaures*, basisches *boraxsaures* sodiumoxyd, G.; which exists, in an impure state, in certain lakes of India, and is subsequently purified by solution and crystallization: and the *sub-borate* of quicksilver,—*borate* de mercure, sel sédatif mercuriel, F.,—*boras* hydrargyri, L.,—*boraxsaures* quecksilber, ? G.,—a product of art, recommended, but rarely prescribed, in syphilitic affections.

BORBORYGME, s. m. βορβορυγμός,—borborygmus, m. L.,—knurren im leibe, n. G.: the hollow rumbling induced by the presence of flatus in the intestinal canal.—*Borborygmi*—the term is usually employed in the plural,—borborygmes, F.,—βορβορυγμοί,—leibkollern, G.,—frequently precede, in diseases attended with obstinate constipation, a critical evacuation by the bowels.

BORD, s. m.,—margo, m. L.,—rand, m. G.—border, margin: a term applied, in descriptive Anatomy, to the boundaries of the surfaces of organs, whether bone, muscle, or viscus: *Exs.* Bord supérieur de la pommette, F.,—*margo* superior ossis zygomatici, L.,—oberer rand des wangenbeines, G.; *bord* interne du muscle couturier, F.,—*margo* internus musculi sartorii, L.;—*bord* antérieur du foie, F.,—vorderer rand der leber, G. The term, *bord libre*, is also given to the unattached border of an organ: while that which exhibits a contrary disposition, is designated *le bord adhérent*. When the edge of one bone is united to another,—as that of the frontal to the corresponding margin of the parietal, it is named *bord articulaire*.

BORE, s. m.,—bora, f., borium, n. L.,—boraxstoff, m. G.,—boron: an elementary body, the basis of *boracic* acid,—Acide *borique*, F.,—acidum *boracicum*, L.,—*boraxsäure*, *boronsäure*, G.,—which is found pure in some lakes of Tuscany and India. *Boron* itself does not exist in a state of purity. Heated in contact with oxygen or atmospheric air, it is converted into *boracic* acid; and may be obtained by decomposing this salt with potassium or sodium which unites with the oxygen, and sets the *boron* free. Not used in medicine.

BORGNE, adj.,—unoculus, qui unum habet oculum, L.,—einäugig, der nur ein auge hat, G.,—one-eyed: a term, in Anatomy,

synonymous with **AVEUGLE**: in Pathology, applied to an individual,—cocles, L.,—who sees only with *one eye*: in Surgery, to fistulæ,—les fistules *borgnes*, F.,—which have but *one orifice*. If the orifice terminate on the surface, such fistula is farther distinguished by the epithet *externe*: on the contrary, it is designated *interne*, if communicating only with an interior cyst or cavity.

BORIQUE, adj. See **BORE.**

BOROSAIL, ou **ZÆL**: the name of a disease, common in Ethiopia; which attacks the human organs of generation, and exhibits a striking analogy with Syphilis.

BORRAGINÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Boragineæ*, *Boraginoideæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, monopetalous, hypogynous plants; which derives its name from the Latin, *Borago*. See **BOURRACHE**. The species, which it comprehends, are, for the most part, mucilaginous and *emollient*: and, in the *juice* of many, nitrate of potass, imparting a *diuretic* property, is contained. The *roots* of several afford a red colouring matter.

BORURE, s. m.,—boruretum, n. L.: a compound of *boron* and a simple body.

BOSSE, s. f.,—gibba, f., gibbus, m., tuber, n. L.,—buckel, höcker, m. G.,—prominence, tuberosity, hunch: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the rounded eminences which occur on the surface of flat bones; as the frontal *eminence*,—*bosse* frontale, F., *tuber* frontale, L.,—*stirnhöcker*, G.,—of the os frontis; the external occipital *tuberosity*,—*bosse* ou *protuberance* occipitale externe, —*protuberantia* occipitis externa,—of the occipital; and the *bosse* pariétale,—*scheitelbeinhöcker*,—of the parietal bone: in Pathology, the projection which results from a morbid deviation of the bones of the trunk. It is most commonly formed by the vertebral column, or the sternum; sometimes by the ribs or the pelvic bones. The spinal curvature may take place in three different directions,—posteriorly, anteriorly, and laterally. The *first*, and most frequent, constitutes the κύφωσις, and gibbositas,—the *second*, the λόρδωσις, and recurvatio,—the *third*, the σκολίωσις, and obstipatio,—of the ancient Greek and Latin writers. These morbid deviations of the osseous system occur, for the most part, in early age, and are the consequence of a rachitic or scrofulous affection. In vulgar language, the tumour resulting from the confusion of the integuments which immediately cover a bone,—as those of the cranium,—is designated *bosse*, F.,—English, *bump*.

In Botany, the term, *bosse*, is also applied by the French, to the minute appendages which exist at the entrance of the corollæ of certain plants, as *Borago officinalis*, and *Cynoglossus*.

BOTAL (Trou de): a name given, in Anatomy, to the oval orifice of communication,—le trou ovale, F.,—foramen ovale, L.,—das eirunde loch, G.,—which exists, in the foetal state, between the auricles of the heart; from its supposed discovery by Leonard Botal. It had, however, been previously known and mentioned by Galen and Vesalius.

BOTANIQUE, s. f.,—Botanica, f. (βοτάνη, an herb), L.,—Botanik, Kräuterkunde, Kräuterwissenschaft, Pflanzenkunde, f. G.,—Botany,—est ea scientiæ naturalis pars, quæ nomina, structuram, functiones, vires, et usum plantarum docet, easque certa methodo in suas classes et genera distribuit, L. **BOTANISTE**, s. m.,—botaniker, kräuterverstandiger, m. G.,—a botanist. βοτανικός, adj.—botanicus, L.,—botanisch, G.,—botanic, botanical, pertaining to ἡ βοτανικὴ (τέχνη),—Botany, or the Science of plants.

BOTANOLOGIE, s. f. (βοτάνη, —and λόγος, discourse),—botanologia, f. L.: a treatise on Botany.

BOTHRION, s. m.: a term, borrowed from the Greek, βοθρίον, which signifies a little hollow or cavity, the socket of a tooth,—ein zahnhöhle, G.; and employed, by Galen, to designate a small deep ulcer of the cornea,—ein vertieftes hornhautgeschwür, G.,—ulcusculum tunicæ corneæ.

BOTRYCÉPHALE, s. m.,—Bothriocephalus, m. (βοθρίον—κεφαλή, head), L.,—der Grubenkopf, G.: in Zoology, the 25th genus of the 4th Order, Cestoidea, of *Intestinal Worms*, according to Rudolphi; and distinguished by the following characters: Corpus elongatum, depressum, articulatum. Caput subtetragonum, bothriis duobus vel quatuor oppositis instructum. The genus contains numerous species, but only one, *B. latus*,—the *Tania lata*, of Linnæan Zoology,—the *T. inerme umana*, of the Italian Brera,—and der breite bandwurm, of the Germans,—which inhabits the human intestines.—See Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 136—469; and Bremser, *Traité Zoolog. et Physiolog. sur les Vers Intestin.*, p. 163.

BOTTINE, s. f.,—ocrea levior, L.,—halbstiefel, m. G.: in Surgery, a strong half-boot, furnished with springs, straps, and buckles; and employed as a remedy for deformities of the feet and legs in children,

BOUC, s. m.: in Zoology, the adult male goat,—τράγος,—hircus, m. L.,—bock, m. G. See **CHÉVRE**.

BOUCAGE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pimpinella* (*Pentandria*, digyn.; *Umbellifera*), L.,—die Pimpernelle, Bibernelle, G.,—Burnet-Saxifrage,—containing several species. See **ANIS**. The *P. magna* et *saxifraga*,—*Boucage* majeur et mineur, F.,

—are, also, sometimes employed in medicine, as *excitants*: the essential oil of the former imparts its blue colour to brandy. The Germans have a simple and compound *Tincture*,—Pimpernell- und zusammengesetzte Pimpernelltinctur, — of the *P. alba*,—weisse Bibernelle.

BOUCHE, s. f.,—στόμα,—os, n. L.,—mund, m. G.,—mouth: in Anatomy and Zoology, the superior or anterior orifice of the intestinal canal: also, the cavity comprized between this,—the anterior or facial,—and the posterior or pharyngeal orifice, named by some authors, *arrière-bouche*, F.; by others, isthme de gosier,—isthmus faucium, L. The supposed open extremities of the absorbent vessels are, moreover, termed *bouches* des vaisseaux absorbants, F.,—vasorum lymphaticorum ora, L. In Conchology, the aperture of an univalve shell: in Botany, the opening,—ostium, n. L.,—mundung, f. G.,—of a tubular corolla.

BOUCLIER, s. m.,—pelta, f. L.,—schild, m. G.,—shield: in Botany, a name given, by Sprengel, to the thin, broad, flat, coriaceous, and most commonly emarginate fructification which is developed on the border of the thallus in certain lichens; as, for instance, *L. islandicus*. See Sprengel, *Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamous Plants*, London, 1807.

BOUFFE, s. f.: in Anatomy, the term given, by Dulaurens, to the little eminence formed by the union of the two lips.

BOUFFISSURE, s. f.,—inflatio, tumefactio mollis, f. L.,—geschwulst, aufgeblasenheit, f. G.,—puffiness: in Pathology, a soft swelling, general or partial, without redness, and caused by infiltration of air or serum into the subcutaneous cellular membrane.

BOUGIE, s. f. (literally, a little wax candle or taper,—candelula cerea, L.,—ein wachstock, G.): a term applied, in Surgery, to a flexible cylinder of wax,—virga cerea, L.,—wachserne sonde, G.,—plaster, catgut, or elastic gum, which is used for the removal of stricture of the urethra, rectum, or œsophagus. The *Bougie* differs from the catheter in being solid; and varies, in length and volume, according to its peculiar destination, and the condition of the canal into which it is to be introduced. It may be simple or medicated,—*simple* ou *médicamenteuse*, F. The latter, when furnished, at the extremity, with nitrate of silver or pure potass, is, moreover, designated an armed or caustic—*armée* ou *caustique*,—*bougie*;—an instrument fortunately well-nigh banished from surgical practice, in this country.

BOUILLIE, s. f.,—pulticula, f, pulmentum, n. L.,—brei, m. G.,—gruel: an ali-

ment administered principally to children and invalids; and prepared by the decoction of some vegetable farina,—or seed,—for the most part, oatmeal or groats,—in water, with or without an admixture of milk. In the former case, it constitutes the *milch-brei*,—milk-gruel,—in the latter, the *grütz-brei*,—groat- or oatmeal-gruel, of the Germans and English.

BOUILLON, s. m.,—jus, jusculum, n. L., brühe, f. G.,—broth: in Dietetics, a decoction of animal or vegetable substances in water. Animal broth, containing gelatine, is very nutritious, especially when prepared with the flesh of adults: as it then also holds in solution a proportion of osmazome which is wanting in the product of the flesh of young animals, or of bones. The latter,—*bouillon d'os*,—made from the gelatine of bone, after extraction of the phosphate of lime by hydrochloric acid, is a very economical preparation, and extensively employed in the public establishments of France. *Bouillon sec*, tablette de *bouillon*: a mixture of gelatine and osmazome extracted from divers kinds of meat, and dried in the form of small cakes or tablets. — *aux herbes*: an aqueous decoction of sorrel and beet. In common language, the name of a round and fleshy excrescence which sometimes rises in the centre of a syphilitic sore.

BOUILLON-BLANC, s. m.: in Botany, the familiar name of *Verbascum thapsus*.—See MOLÈNE.

BOUILLONNEMENT, s. m. Syn. with EBULLITION.

BOULEAU, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Betula* (*Monoclea*, *tetrandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—die Birke, G.,—Birch,—containing many species. The leaves of the *Bouleau commun*,—*B. alba*,—die weisse oder gemeine Birke,—common Birch,—are accounted *diuretic* and *vermifuge*: the bark resembles, in its properties, that of the alder. Other species are useful in dyeing; or yield vegetable wax. The sap of all, exceedingly abundant in spring, supplies an acidulous grateful beverage, eulogized, by continental writers, as *anti-scorbutic* and *anti-nephritic*; and acquires, by fermentation, a vinous flavour.

BOULIMIE, s. f.,—*βουλιμία*, *βούλιμος* (*βοῦ*,—abbreviation of *βοῦς* as an augmentative particle in composition,—*λίμος*, hunger), bulimia, f., bulimus, m. L.,—heftiger,—widernaturalischer—hunger, heiss-hunger, m. G.,—insatiable hunger: in Pathology, a frequent symptom of chronic gastritis; sometimes resulting from the presence of worms or other intestinal, or uterine, irritation.

BOUQUET, s. m. In Anatomy, the term, *Bouquet anatomique de Riolan*, is given to the bundle of muscles and ligaments at-

tached to the styloid process.—Apophyse styloïde, F.,—grisselfortsatz des schlafenbeines, G.—of the temporal bone: in Botany, to the assemblage of flowers,—*sertulum*, n. L.,—of which all the unifloral peduncles issue from the same point; as in *Primula officinalis*.

BOUQUETIN, s. m.: in Zoology, a species of the genus *Capra*. See CHÈVRE.

BOURBILLON, s. m. (*βόρβορος*, mud, slime, filth),—*ventriculus furunculi*, L.,—slough, core: the whitish elastic substance formed by gangrenous cellular tissue in the centre of a boil,—*furuncle*, F.

BOURDON, s. m.: a genus of Insects, *Bombus* (*Hymenoptera*, *Apiariæ*, Cuv.; *Apidæ*, St.), L.,—die Hummel, G.,—Humble-Bee,—comprehending numerous species. The societies formed by the *Bombi*, are much smaller than those of the *Apis* genus with which it was confounded by Linnæus; but consist, like them, of males, females, and neuters,—the two latter armed with a sting. The injury inflicted, upon man, by this instrument is severe in proportion to the size of the animal, and the quantity of poison consequently instilled into the wound. The nest is constructed in a subterraneous cavity; and the wax is less abundant, pure, and ductile, than the produce of the honey-bee; although secreted, as by that insect, in the intervals of the rings of the abdomen. The most common European species are the *Bourdon des jardins*,—des mousses,—des pierres, et—terrestre, of the French,—the *B. hortorum*,—*muscorum*,—*lapidarius*, et—*terrestris*, of systematic entomologists. The term *faux-bourdon*, is applied, by the French, to the male, or drone, of the honey-bee.

BOURDONNEMENT, s. m.,—*ψιθυγος*,—murmur, susurrus, m. L.,—murren, murmeln, n. G.: the low dull noise frequently heard by persons under the influence of disease. It may result from increased impetus of blood in the cerebral arteries; the presence of foreign bodies, or indurated cerumen, in the ear; imperfect obstruction of the Eustachian tube; or a morbid affection, or injury, of the auditory nerve. It is distinguished, by Itard, into the true and spurious,—*bourd. vrai* et *faux*, F.

BOURDONNET, s. m.,—*pulvillus*, m. L.,—wieke, f. G.,—tent: in Surgery, a plug or roll of lint introduced between the lips of a wound, or into the interior of a suppurating cavity, to prevent immediate reunion of the divided parts, or absorb the pus as it is secreted.

BOURGÈNE, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Rhamnus*. See NERPRUN.

BOURGEON, s. m.: in Botany, a bud,—*gemma*, f. L.,—*knospe*, f. G. *Buds*,—

gemmæ arborum,—*knospen* der bäume,—are productions peculiar to trees destined to endure the rigours of winter. Several kinds of them are distinguished by Botanists. See *Catechismus der Botanik*, p. 123. **BOURGEONNEMENT**, s. m.—*gemmatio*, *gemmarum eruptio*, f. L.,—das hervorschiessen der knospen: the period at which young buds,—*yeux*, *boutons*, F.,—*oculi*, L.,—*augen*, G.,—are developed.

Bourgeons cellulæux et vasculaires, pl.: in surgical Pathology, the granulations developed on the surface of suppurating wounds and sores. The term, *charnus*,—fleshy,—formerly applied to them, is incorrect: as no flesh, properly so named, enters into their composition. In vulgar language, certain reddish elevations,—*boutons rouges*, F.,—*papulæ*, L.,—*rothe gesichtsflecken*, G.,—which occur on the human visage, are also so called. Hence the popular expressions: *visage*, ou *nez bourgeonné*.

BOURRACHE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,—*Borago* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Boraginæ*), L.,—der *Borragen*, *Borretsch*, G.,—*Borage*,—containing a few species; among which the common *Borage*,—*B. officinalis*,—*Bourrache commun*, F.,—was formerly much esteemed as a *cordial* and *diuretic*. See *BORRAGINÉES*.

BOURRELET, s. m.: in Anatomy, the fibro-cartilaginous rim,—*rebord fibro-cartilagineux*, F.,—which surrounds, and deepens, certain articular cavities; as the glenoid of the scapula, and cotyloid of the os innominatum.—*roulé*: a term applied, by some anatomists, to the *cornu Ammonis* of the cerebral ventricle.

BOURSE, s. f.,—*βύρσα*,—*bursa*, f. L.,—*beutel*, m. G.,—literally, a little sac, purse, or pouch: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the minute sebaceous follicles,—*bourses sebacées*, F.,—which exist in the substance of the mucous membranes and the skin,—see *CRYPTÉ*, *FOLLICULE*; 2. to the synovial capsules of the joints,—*bourses synoviales*,—see *SYNOVIAL*; and 3. more especially to the mucous sacs,—*b. muqueuses*,—*bursæ mucosæ*, L.,—which are connected with, and facilitate the motions of, various tendons: 4. in popular language, to the bag (*purse*) containing the testes,—*scrotum*, n. L.,—*hodensack*, m. G.

In Botany, the term is applied to the membrane or wrapper,—*volva*, f. L.,—which encloses some species of *fungi*, as those of the genus, *Amanita*, previously to their development; and afterwards exists in fragments around their base.

BOURSOUFLURE, s. f. Syn.—**BOURSOULÉ**, adj., affected,—with **BOUFFISSURE**.

BOUSSEROLE, **BUSSEEROLE**, s. f.: in Bo-

tany, a species of *Arbutus*. See **ARBOUTIER**.

BOUTEILLE, s. f.,—*ampulla*, f., *uter*, m. L.,—*flasche*, f. G.,—*bottle* or *phial*. *B. de Leyde*, the *Leyden phial*, or jar, employed in electrical experiments.

BOUTON, s. m.,—literally a button,—*fibula*, f. L.,—*knopf*, m. G.:—in Pathology, a term incorrectly and indiscriminately applied to *papulæ*, *pustules*, *tubercles*, and other forms of cutaneous phlegmasia, acute or chronic. See *Rayer*, *Traité des Maladies de la Peau*, v. ii., p. 467. Later French writers use it as synonymous with the *Latin* *papula*,—*hitzblase auf der haut*, G.: in Surgery, a staff employed in lithotomy, and furnished at the extremity with a knob,—*bouton olivaire*, F.,—and with a ridge,—*crête*,—in its whole length, for conducting the forceps into the bladder. *Bouton de feu*; the actual cautery,—*brenneisen der wundärzte*, G.,—with a button-like knob at the cauterizing extremity. In Botany, a term nearly syn. with bud or gemma. See **BOURGEON**.

BOUTONNIÈRE, s. f.,—literally a button-hole,—*knopfloch*, n. G.: in Surgery, the small incision,—*fissura*, f. L.,—practised in the urethra, for the extraction of a calculus lodged there: also, the small orifice made in puncturing the bladder above the pubis.

BOYAU, s. m.: in Anatomy, gut, a popular synonym of bowel, or intestine,—*intestinum*, n. L.,—*darm*, m. G.: *Ex.* Les gros *boyaux*, F.,—the great guts.—*Corde de boyau*,—*χορδή*,—*chorda*, f. L.,—*darmsaite*, f. G.,—*cat-gut*: the string of a bow, or musical instrument made of gut,—*fidis quæ ex animalium tenuioribus intestinis fieri solet*, L.

BRACHIAL, adj.,—*brachialis* (*brachium*, the arm), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to any part or organ belonging to the arm,—*zum arme gehörig*, G.: *Exs.* *Artère brachiale*, F.,—*arteria brachialis*, L.,—*armschlagader*, G.,—the *brachial* or humeral,—a continuation of the axillary artery; commencing at the inferior margin of the pectoralis major, and ordinarily dividing, at the elbow, into the radial and ulnar branches; *Plexus brachial*,—*nervorum plexus brachialis*,—formed by the anterior branches of the last four cervical, and first dorsal pairs of nerves, and supplying with its ramifications, the whole thoracic extremity. See **BRAS**.

There are, moreover, two muscles,—*muscles brachiaux*, F.; one of which is constantly, the other, occasionally, distinguished by this term. The *first* of these, *Brachial antérieur ou interne* (*huméro-cubital*, Ch.), F.,—*brachialis internus*, F.,—*innerer armmuskel*, G.,—extends from the arm-bone, on each side of the attach-

ment of the deltoid, and as far as the condyles, to the coronoid process of the ulna. The *second*,—*brachial* postérieur,—*brachialis* externus,—is the *Triceps brachial*,—see *TRICEPS*—of modern Anatomists.

BRACHIÉ, adj.,—*brachiatus*, L.,—armförmig, G.,—brachiated: a term applied, in Botany, to the opposite and widely-spread branches of a tree,—rami *brachiati*, L.; as those of the *Coffea Arabica*.

BRACHIO-CÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—brachiocephalicus, L.: a name given, by Chaussier, to the *Arteria innominata*, L.,—*artère innominée*, F.,—die ungenannte Schlagader,? G.,—because it furnishes branches,—the right subclavian and carotid,—to the arm and head.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL, adj.,—brachio-cubitalis, L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the internal lateral ligaments connecting the os *brachii* to the *cubitus* or *ulna*: as is *Brachio-radial*,—brachio-radialis, L.,—to the external lateral ligament, which binds the former to the annular ligament of the *radius*. Soemmering also distinguishes the *Supinator longus* muscle of the arm, by the term, *Brachio-radialis*.

BRACHIONCOSE, s. f. (*βράχιον*, the arm, ὄγκος, a swelling),—brachioncus, tumor brachii, m. L.,—armgeschwulst, f. G.,—a tumour of the arm.

BRACHYN, s. m.: a genus of Insects,—*Brachinus* (*Coleoptera*, *Carabidæ*, Cuv.: *Brachinidæ*, St.), L.,—comprehending many species formerly included among the *Carabi*, of Linnæus. Several of these exhibit an extraordinary apparatus of assaillment and defence. The abdomen is furnished, interiorly, with two transparent vesicles, muscular and contractile, containing an acid liquid which vapourizes on admixture with the atmosphere. The excretory ducts, issuing from these vesicles, unite into one, which terminates in a cloaca. The animal, in the moment of need or danger, ejects from the anus, a minute drop of this fluid, which is immediately transformed, with a loud report, into a bluish, whitish, or yellowish vapour, of acetic odour, and sufficiently powerful to stun or destroy the insect enemy, or prey, of the *Brachinus*, and to irritate painfully the eye of the observer. The fluid, itself, is so caustic as to stain like nitric acid, and induce pustular inflammation of the human organs with which it comes in contact. The principal fulminating *Brachini* are the *Brachyn pétard*,—pistolet,—fumant,—fulminant, and—bimaculé, of French—the *B. crepitans* (der bombardir-käfer, G.,—bombardier, E.),—*sclopetæ*,—*fumans*,—*fulminans*, et—*bimaculatus*—of systematic Entomologists. The first two are European; the following two, Ameri-

can; and the last, an East-Indian species. See Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iii, p. 93.

BRACHYPNÉE, s. f. (*βραχύς*, short, πνοή, breath),—brachypnoea, respiratio brevis, f. L.,—kurzathmen, n., kurzathmigkeit, f. G.,—short respiration. *Βραχύπνοος*, adj., brachypnus,—kurzathmig,—short-breathed.

BRACHYPTÈRES, f. pl. (*βραχύς*,—and πτερόν, wing)—kurzflüglig, G.: a term applied, in Zoology, to short-winged birds,—*Aves brachyptera*, L.,—die vögel mit kurzen flügeln, G.,—with webbed feet. The Section, bearing this title, will, consequently, include the genera *Colymbus*, *Uria*, *Mormon*, and *Alca*, of Temminck.—See *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, p. 908.

BRACTÉE, s. f.,—bractea, f. L.,—deckblatt, n. G.: in Botany, a leaflet placed below the point of insertion of flowers, which it covers previously to their development. It usually differs from other leaves, in form, colour, and structure: when resembling them, it is termed a floral leaf,—*Feuille florale*, F. *BRACTÉIFÈRE*, adj.,—bracteifer, L.: an epithet applied to plants which produce one or more bractea; and syn. with *BRACTÉTÉ*,—deckblättrig, G. *BRACTÉIFORME*, adj.,—bracteiformis, L.,—deckblattförmig? G.: exhibiting the figure of a bractea. *BRACTÉOLE*, s. f.,—bracteola, f. L.,—deckblättchen, n. G.,—a small bractea.

BRACTÉEN, adj.: an epithet applied to the *strobili* of certain *Amentaceous* and *Coniferous* plants; as *Alnus* and *Thya*: because they are formed by bractea.

BRADYPEPSIE, s. f.,—βραδυπέψια,—bradypepsia, tarda in ventriculo ciborum concoctio, f. L.,—langsame verdauung, f. G.,—tardy digestion.

BRADYSPERMATISME, s. m. (*βραδύς*, slow, σπερματισμός, seminis emissio),—bradyspermatismus, m., emissio seminis tarda in concubitu, L.,—der langsame abgang des samens bei'm beischlaf, G.

BRANCHE, s. f., rameau, m.,—ramus, m. L.,—ast, m. G.,—branch: in Anatomy, the divisions of the larger blood-vessels and nerves are thus designated: *Exs. Rameau hépatique* de l'artère coronaire stomachique, F.,—ramus hepaticus (leberast, G.) arteriæ coronariæ ventriculi, L.; ramus superior (oberer ast, G.) nervi oculomotorii, L.: also, parts or processes of certain organs, especially bones: *Ex. Branche descendante* du pubis, F.,—ramus descendens ossis pubis, L.; *branche* (montante) de la mâchoire inférieure, F.,—unterkieferast, G. To the minuter divisions of the blood-vessels and nerves, the term, ramuscule, F.,—ramulus, ramusculus, L.,—zweig, G.,—twig, is ordinarily applied: *Ex. Ramuli nervi splanch-*

nici inferioris, L.,—die zweige des untern eingeweidennervens, G.

In Botany, the term, *Branche*,—*κλαδών*,—*brachium*, n., *ramus*, L.,—*branch* or *bough*, is employed to designate the divisions of the trunks of trees, or the limbs which project from them. For the different kinds of *branch*, and the epithets by which they are distinguished, see *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erster Bändchen, p. 132. The smaller ramifications of the branch are denominated *κλαδίον*,—*ramulus*,—*ästchen* or *zweig*.

BRANCHE URSINE, s. f.: in Botany, the popular name of the *Acanthus* genus, and, more especially, of one of its species, *A. mollis*. See ACANTHE. — *fausse*: the vulgar designation of the berce piquante, *A. spinosus*.—*sauvage*:—of the cnicaut des prés,—*Cnicus oleraceus*; and of the chardon tubereux,—*Carduus tuberosus*.

BRANCHIAL, adj.,—*branchialis*, L.,—relating to the *Branchiæ* or gills: *Exs. Arcs branchiaux*: the osseous pieces sustaining the series of lamellæ, whereon the pulmonary vessels are distributed in animals which respire by gills, see BRANCHIES. There are generally four complete pairs in fishes; but the rudiments of a fifth have lately been discovered in several:—*Dents branchiales*: bony or cartilaginous pieces which are inserted into the concavity of the *branchial* or gill-arches,—*kiemenbögen*, G. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatom.* p. 213, and 398; pl. vii.

BRANCHIES, s. f. pl. *βράγχια*, the gills of fishes),—*branchiæ*, f. L.,—*kiemen*, f. G.,—*gills*: in Comparative Anatomy, the respiratory organs of animals which respire air through the medium of water. The *gills* consist of lamellæ, plumes, or filaments, with blood-vessels ramifying on their surface; through which the water, destined to operate on the blood contained in those vessels, must necessarily pass.

The respiratory organs of *Fishes*,—*Branchies des poissons*,—*branchiæ piscium*, L.,—*die fischkiemen*, G.,—are situated on the sides of the head, for the most part in fissures,—*ouvertures branchiales* ou *operculaires*, vulgarly termed *ouies*, F.,—*kiemenöffnungen*, *fischohren*, G. They consist of numerous lamellæ arranged like the teeth of a comb. Each series is attached to a bony arch,—see BRANCHIAL, —composed of at least two pieces, and articulated with the basis cranii and hyoid bone. Ordinarily, this apparatus is protected, as in the Osseous Fishes, by a gill-cover, see OPERCULE, beneath which the water escapes after its passage through the gills. Sometimes, it is simply covered by a membrane perforated with holes; as in the Lamprey: and on this peculiarity of structure is founded the division of

Cartilaginous Fishes into two Orders.—See BRANCHIOSTÈGES, and CHONDROPTERYGIENS; and also GOÛIAN, *Histoire des Poissons*, Strasbourg, 1770.

Certain *Batrachian Reptiles*, as those belonging to the genera, *Proteus* and *Sirena*,—*Protée* et *Sirène*, F.,—are permanently provided with both *branchiæ* and lungs. The young of others, as the larvæ of the Salamander, and the tadpoles,—*têtards*,—of the Frog, possess the former only for a time, and subsequently lose them, as, on their approach to the adult state, the dormant lungs are developed, and come into action. In all these animals, constituting the *Amphibiens*, of Blainville, the *branchiæ* consist of tufts or fringes,—*panaches*, F.,—*appendices fimbriatæ*, L.,—attached to the sides of the neck. See Swammerdam, *Book of Nature*, pt. ii, p. 112, pl. xlviii—ix; Humboldt et Bonpland, *Observations de Zoologie*, v. i, p. 93—126, pl. xi—xiv; Schreibers, *Philosoph. Transact.*, 1801; Configliachi e Rusconi, *Monografia del Proteo anguino*, Pavia, 1819; Dhéré, *Essai de la Nutrition*, p. 102; and Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii, p. 101.

The breathing-organs of the *Invertebrata*,—*Branchies des Animaux Invertébrés*, F.,—are much more variable in site and structure, than those of fishes. In the *Sepia* genus, among the *Mollusca*,—*weichtiere*, G.,—see SÈCHE,—they are situated far asunder on each side of the abdomen, and composed of very complicated lamellæ. In the *Doris*, they form a radiated apparatus around the anus; in the *Scyllæa*,—disposed, by pairs, upon the back: while they constitute in *Ostrea*,—see HUITRE,—four folds placed one upon the other. In the *Crustacea*,—*Crustacées*, F.,—*Krustenthier*, G.,—the *branchiæ* are pyramids situated upon the base of the legs; and composed of lamellæ in the *Cancer*—see CRABE; and of tubes in *Astacus*, see ECREVISSE: while, in the *Marine Vermes*,—*seewürmer*, G.,—these organs consist of minute tufts ranged along the back. See Cuvier, *Leçons d'Anatom. Comp.* v. iv., p. 371; Blumenbach, *Handbuch der Vergleich. Anat.*, p. 266; Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, p. 481, 493; and Duméril, *Elémens des Sciences Naturelles*, v. ii, p. 6.

BRANCHIOSTÈGES, pl.: a term, in Ichthyology, whereby one of the Orders of Cartilaginous Fishes (*Pisces branchiostegi*, L.) is distinguished. The species composing it, as those belonging to the genera, *Accipenser*, *Cyclopterus*, and *Syngnathus*,—are characterized by the possession of a gill-cover,—see BRANCHIES, and CHONDROPTERYGIENS,—and the absence of ribs and *ossicula musculorum*.

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BRAS, s. m.,—*βραχίον*,—brachium, n. L.,—arm, G. and E.: in Anatomy and Zoology, the whole thoracic extremity of Vertebrated Animals; comprehending, in Man, the first joint, or humeral portion,—to which the term should, correctly, be restricted,—the fore-arm, wrist, and hand. See **AVANT-BRAS**, **CARPE**, **MAIN**. The proper arm of man, extending from the shoulder to the elbow, consists of one *bone*, acted upon by ten *muscles* which pass to it from the scapula and the trunk; and operating on the fore-arm and hand, by thirteen others, which extend from it to these portions of the limb; one main *artery*,—see **BRACHIAL**,—with the two accompanying *veins*,—*venæ comites*, L.,—and the basilar and cephalic; five principal *nervous trunks*,—the radial or median, the spiral, ulnar, and external and internal cutaneous; the *absorbent vessels*, and *glands*; and *cellular membrane*, *fascia*, and *integuments* connecting and enveloping the whole. The term, *bras*, is also applied to the 3rd joint of the claw of the **CRUSTACEA**; to the first pair of limbs in the real (hexapodal) *Insects*; and to the appendages of the superior part of the body of the *Cephalopoda*, among the *Mollusca*; and of certain *Polypi*,—*Polypes à tentacules*, F.,—among the *Zoophytes*.

Bras de la moelle allongée is a term moreover applied, in Anatomy, to two large medullary pillars lying almost horizontally on the basis cerebri, and extending from the optic thalami to the anterior part of the tuber annulare. Syn. with **PÉDONCULE du Cerveau**.

BRAYER, s. m.,—bracheriolum, bracherium, n. L.,—bruchband, m. G.,—truss: an herniary bandage, with single or double pad. The name is supposed to be derived from *bracca*, L.,—caleçons, F.,—breeches or drawers; because the instrument, in question, is worn under this portion of the dress.

BREBIS, s. f.: in Zoology, the female of *Ovis aries*. See **MOUTON**.

BRÉCHET, s. m.: in Anatomy, the popular designation of the ensiform cartilage,—see **XIPHÖIDE**;—of the sternum or breast-bone, and, in this signification, syn. with *brustbein*, G.,—brisket, E.;—and of the hollow which exists below,—*scrobiculus du cœur*, F.,—*scrobiculus cordis*, L., *herzgrube*, G.,—in man and several of the lower animals.

BREDISSURE, s. f.,—trismus capistratus, m. L.: in Pathology, inability to open the mouth in consequence of an adhesion of the membrane of the gums to that of the internal surface of the cheeks; and ordinarily the result of inflammation.

BREDOUILLEMENT, s. m.,—titubantia, f. L.: in Pathology, a hurried, indistinct,

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and imperfect articulation of words; which exhibits some analogy with stammering.

BREGMA, s. m.,—*βρέγμα*, *βρεγματός* (*βρέχω*, I moisten),—bregma, n. L.,—der vordere mittlere theil des kopfes, G.: the summit of the head; so called quia illa ossa,—*ossa bregmatis*,—*parietalia*, L.,—les os pariétaux, F.,—die scheitelbeine, seitenwandbeine, G.,—*infantibus*, et sæpe adultis, *humida et tenera sunt*.

BREME, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Abramis*, separated, by modern naturalists, from the *Cyprinus*, of the Order, *Abdominales*, of Linnæus,—*Malacoptéryg. abdomin.* Cuv.; and containing few species. The principal of these, *A. brama*,—la *Brème commune*, F.,—the *ἄβραμις*, of Athenæus,—der brassen, G.,—the bream,—is a common European fresh-water fish; and constitutes an agreeable article of diet. The organs of mastication are situated in the pharynx.

BRIDE, s. f.,—frenulum, retinaculum, n. L.,—zaum, m. G.,—bridle or band: in Morbid Anatomy and Surgical Pathology, a membranous and vascular filament, extending between the opposite parietes of an abscess, or traversing the course of a gun-shot wound;—the elongated adhesion between contiguous membranes in a state of inflammation or ulceration;—the septum which occurs in the urethra from chronic inflammation, and opposes an obstacle to the free egress of urine;—the aponeurotic band or slip which exercises a compressing and strangulating effect either on inflamed membranes or herniæ.

BRIQUET, s. m.,—feuerstahl, m. G.: a term applied to every description of instrument, or apparatus, which is destined for the prompt procuring of light. The principal kinds of *light-striking apparatus* are the *Briquet électrique*,—*oxigéné*,—*phosphorique*, and *pneumatique ou à air*. The epithet, distinguishing each, clearly indicates the nature of the means, chemical or physical, by which the effect is produced.

BROCHET, s.,—a species, in Ichthyology, of the genus *Esox*,—see **ESOCÉ**,—the pike,—*E. lucius*,—*λύκος*,—der hecht, G.: a common European river-fish; of voracious habits, and frequently attaining a very large size. The *flesh* affords a delicate *aliment*. The *ova* of the female, like those of the barbel,—see **BARBEAU**,—sometimes exert a noxious influence, when eaten by man.

BROMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—bromatologia, f. (*βρωμα*, food, *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—die nahrungsmittelkunde, G.,—a *treatise on aliments*.

BROME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Bromus*, (*Triandria, digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—die Trespe, G.,—Brome-Grass; containing many species, of great utility in rural

and domestic economy. The seeds of one species, *Bromus purgans*,—le brome purgatif, F.,—are cathartic.

BROME, s. m.,—bromus, m. (βρωμος, a stench), L.: a simple body, very volatile, and of highly offensive and suffocating odour, discovered, by Balard, in 1826. It should occupy a situation in the systems, between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen and hydrogen, it forms two acids: the one l'acide bromique, F.,—acidum bromicum, L.,—bromsäure, G.; the other,—hydrobromique,—a. hydrobromicum. BROMATE, s. m.,—bromas, m. L.: a genus of salts,—bromsaure salze, G.,—formed by combination of bromic acid with salifiable bases. BROMÉ, adj.,—bromatus, L.: containing brome; as some mineral waters, especially those of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. See Ure, *Chemical Dictionary*, Art. BROME.

BROMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—bromographia, bromatographia, f. (βρωμος, food, γράφω, I describe),—die beschreibung der nahrungsmittel, G.,—a description of aliments; a treatise on the nature of alimentary substances.

BRONCHE, s. m.,—βρόγχος,—bronchus, m. L.: in Anatomy, the ancient designation of the windpipe,—die lufttröhre, G. This term, in the plural,—les bronches, F.,—βρόγχια,—bronchi, bronchiæ, L.,—die bronchien, lufttröhrenäste, G.,—is, by modern writers, applied to the two branches which result from the division of the trachea, behind the aorta, opposite to the 2nd or 3rd dorsal vertebra, and convey air into the lungs. BRONCHIAL, BRONCHIQUE, adj.,—bronchialis, bronchicus, L., zur den ästen der lufttröhre gehörig, G.,—belonging, or relating, to the bronchiæ: *Exs.* Les artères —, les veines bronchiques, F.,—arteriæ —, venæ bronchiales, L.,—die lufttröhrenschlagadern,—lufttröhrenblutadern, G.: Muscle bronchique. See STERNO-HYOÏDIEN.

BRONCHÉAL, adj. In Comparative Anatomy, the cartilaginous or bony pieces, attached to the convexity of the gill-arches of fishes, are designated by the epithet, bronchéaux. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatom.*, p. 400, pl. vii, fig. 76.

BRONCHITE, s. f.,—bronchitis, f. L.,—die bronchitis, G.,—in Pathology, the modern term for inflammation of the bronchiæ,—die entzündung der lufttröhrenäste.

BRONCHOCELE, s. f.,—βρογχοκήλη (βρόγχος the windpipe, κήλη, a swelling, especially that of a rupture),—bronchocele, f. L.: a term ordinarily applied, in Pathology, to an enlargement of the thyroid gland,—le goitre, F.,—der kropf, G.: although, from its derivation, evidently intended to signify a hernial protrusion of the internal membrane of the larynx or

windpipe,—ein lufttröhrenbruch, G.,—a morbid condition the existence of which has never yet been demonstrated. For the best account of the nature and causes of *Bronchocele*, see Foderé, *Traité du Goitre*, &c., Paris. Ann. viii.

BRONCHOPHONIE, s. f.,—bronchophonia, f. (βρόνχια, the bronchiæ, φωνή, the voice), L.,—bronchophony: in Pathology, the resonance of the voice in the bronchiæ,—a phenomenon particularly described, and thus designated, by Laennec. See *Traité de l'Auscultation Médiate*, &c. vol. 3, Paris, 1831.

BRONCHOTOMIE, s. f.,—bronchotomia, f. (βρόγχος,—τέμνω, I cut), L.,—die bronchotomie, lufttröhrenschnitt, m. G.,—bronchotomy: an operation, in Surgery, which consists in making an artificial opening into the anterior part of the respiratory tube. The term, however, is objectionable; as being both superfluous, and not sufficiently precise. The bronchiæ, themselves, can evidently never become the subject of such an operation: when performed on the larynx, it is more correctly designated *Laryngotomy*; when on the windpipe, *Tracheotomy*. See LARYNGOTOMIE, and TRACHÉOTOMIE. BRONCHOTOME, s. m.,—bronchotomus, m. L.,—bronchotom, ein instrument zum lufttröhrenschnitt, G.: an instrument employed in the operation of *Bronchotomy*.

BROSSE, s. f.,—scopula, f. L.,—bürste, f. G.,—brush: an instrument made of bristles, and employed for divers purposes in medicine and surgery; as friction of the surface of the body, and the cleaning of instruments. A metallic brush,—b. métallique, F.,—destined for the application of electricity or galvanism to the living body, has been invented by the Swedish Westring.

BROUILLARD, s. m.,—νέφος, νεφέλη,—nebula, f. L.,—nebel, m. G.,—a mist or fog: in Physics, an accumulation of aqueous vapours which occupies the lower strata of the atmosphere, and troubles its transparency.

BROWNIEN, adj.,—brunonian: an epithet applied, in Science, to the medical theory,—BROWNISME, s. m.,—brunonism,—of the once celebrated Dr. Brown. BROWNISTE, adj.: a partizan of the Brunonian doctrines.

BRUCÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Brucea*, belonging to the natural Order, *Terebinthaceæ*. The leaves of one of the species, an Abyssinian shrub, *B. ferruginea*, brought home by the traveller Bruce, are employed in the cure of dysentery, by the natives. The second bark, known by the name of spurious Angustura,—fausse Angusture, F.,—cortex Angusturæ spurius, Angustura pseudo-ferruginea, vi-

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rosa, L.,—die unächte—falsche, oder ostindische Angusturarinde, G.,—contains a *poisonous* organic alkali, la BRUCINE, s. f.,—brucina, f. L., which exists in combination with gallic acid; and, operating specially upon the spinal marrow, induces tetanus.

BRUCHE, s. m.: a genus of Coleopterous Insects, *Bruchus* (βρύχω, I devour), L.,—belonging to the family *Rhynchophores*, Cuv. The genus contains several species; among which, the four following are, from the depredations which they commit upon divers articles of human sustenance, worthy of particular enumeration:—*B. pisi*,—*bruche* du pois, F.,—der erbsenkäfer, saamenkäfer, F.,—the seed-beetle, which, in the larva state, destroys the seeds of the pea, the vetch, and other leguminous plants; *B. cacao*,—*br.* du cacao,—inhabiting the almond of the cacao-nut; *B. nucleorum*,—*br.* des noyaux,—the interior of divers Brazilian nuts, and, particularly, those of the *Bactris major*, of Jacquin; and, lastly, *B. granarius*,—*br.* des graines,—feeding, as its specific designation indicates, on various kinds of grain. The first and last are common European Insects. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii., p. 123.

BRUINE, s. f.,—pruina, f. L.,—reif, staubregen, m. G.,—rime: an exceedingly fine drizzling rain, which results from the condensation of fogs, and falls very slowly.

BRUISSEMENT, s. m.,—fremitus, m. L.,—a dull confused noise. This term is employed, by the *French*, to designate the peculiar sound caused by the passage of the blood through the heart, in the last stage of aneurism of that organ.

BRUIT, s. m.,—sonus, m. L.,—geräusch, n. G.,—noise or sound: in Physics, a sensation produced by the agitation of the atmosphere, on the organ of hearing.—*Bruit de Soufflet*,—bellows-sound: in Pathology, the peculiar sound which sometimes exists, as a morbid phenomenon, instead of that naturally heard, during the diastole of the heart and arteries. This sound is sometimes grating or rasp-like,—*rápeux*, F.,—raspelnd, G.; at others, hissing or sibillant,—*sibilant*,—zischend.—*respiratoire pulmonaire*: the slight but extremely distinct murmur heard in the chest, and indicating the penetration of the air into the cellular structure.

BRULURE, s. f.,—ustio, adustio, ambustio, comhustio, f. L.,—brand. m., verbrennung, f. G.,—burn, burning: a lesion produced by the action of concentrated caloric on the animal organs. Six degrees of this injury, varying from simple rubefaction, to perfect carbonization, of the limb or part suffering from it, are distinguished by Dupuytren. BRULANT, adj.,—æstu-

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ans, urens, L.,—brennend, G.,—burning: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants which are armed with *stings*; as *Malpighia urens*, and *Urtica æstuans*. BRULER, v. a.,—urere, comburere,—verbrennen,—to burn.

BRUTE, s. f.,—ἄλογον (ζῶον),—bestia bruta, f., brutum, n. L.,—vieh, n. G.,—brute: an animal destitute of reason. BRUT, adj.,—brutus, L.,—viehisch, G.,—brute: an epithet applied, in common language, to the lower animals,—die *unvernünftigen* thiere, G. In Natural History, the unorganized bodies of creation, as minerals, are termed corps *bruts*, F.,—corpora *bruta*, L.,—in order to distinguish them from the organized,—plants and animals.

BRYOLOGIE, s. f.,—bryologia, f. (βρύον, moss,—or more correctly, according to modern Botanists, the genus, *Bryum*, Thread-moss, in the Cryptogamic Order, *Musci*, see Hooker's *English Flora*, vol. v, p. 57,—and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die lehre von laubmosen, G.,—bryology: the doctrine of, or a treatise on, Mosses.

BRYONE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Bryonia* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph.*; *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—die Zaunrübe, G.,—Bryony. The large and succulent roots of a common European species, *B. dioica*, formerly, *alba*,—βρυωνία,—bryone dioique, vigne vierge,—blanche, F.,—weisse zaunrübe, weisse stikwurz, G.,—red-berried Bryony,—contain an abundant fecula, impregnated with an acrid, bitter, and caustic juice, to which their violently cathartic and even deleterious properties are attributable. A peculiar bitter and *poisonous* substance, BRYONINE, s. f.,—bryonina, f. L.,—has, also, been lately discovered in the root of this plant, by Vauquelin.

BUBON, s. m.,—βουβών, (which signifies either the groin, or a swelling of the inguinal glands),—bubo, m. L.,—leistenbeule, drüsenbeule, f. G.: an inflammatory tumour of the lymphatic glands, developed in the cellular tissue of the groin, or even of the axilla or neck. The *bubo* may be simple, venereal, or pestilential. The former results from primitive inflammation of the structure in which it is seated. The two latter, —*vénerien*, occurring as a symptom of *syphilis*, and —*pestilential*, as an attendant upon *plague*,—are, by some writers, included under the common designation of *Bubon malin*, malignant *bubo*.

BUBON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Bubon* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Steineppich, G.,—containing a few species; one of which, *B. galbanum*,—*bubon galbanifère*, F.,—yields GALBANUM; and another, *B. gummiferum*,—*b. gommifère*,—both from Africa,—a gum-resin, of analogous properties. The seeds of a third, *B. Macedonicum*,—*b. de Macé-*

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doine,—a native of Greece and Barbary, were formerly employed as *carminative*; and the *leaves*, for the cure of inflammation of the *groin*. Hence the name of the genus.

BUBONALGIE, s. f.,—bubonalgia, (βουβών, the groin, ἄλγος, pain), f. L.,—der leisten-schmerz, G.,—*pain in the groin*.

BUBONOCÈLE, s. m.,—βουβονοκήλη (βουβών, and κήλη, a swelling),—bubonocèle, L.,—leistenbruch, m. G.,—hernia in the groin. Some pathologists give this designation to *hernia* when restricted to the *inguinal* region; and substitute that of OSCHÉOLE, when the intestine has reached the scrotum: they are both, however, only different degrees of the same morbid state. BUBONOCOSE, s. f.,—buboncus, m. L.,—derived from βουβών, and ὄγκος, a tumour, is a perfectly synonymous term.

BUBONOREXIE, s. f.,—bubonorexis, (βουβών, and ῥέω, I flow), f. L.: Intestinal hernia, with division of the peritoneum, and consequently destitute of an hernial sac.

BUCARDE, s. f.: a genus, in Conchology, *Cardium* (Ord. *Bivalve*; Div. *Dentated*, *Inequivalve*), L.,—die Herzmuschel, G.,—Cockle,—comprehending several species of shells; the inhabitant of which is an acephalous *Molluscum*. Some of these animals, especially that of *C. edule*,—la bucarde coque ou sourdon,—die essbare herzmuschel,—are *edible*.

BUCCAL, adj.,—buccalis (*bucca*, the mouth, or rather cheek), L.: relating to the *mouth*, and particularly to the *cheeks*: *Ex. Cavité buccale*, F.,—the *buccal* cavity, *synon.* with *mouth*, see BOUCHE;—artère *buccale* (sus-maxillaire, Ch.),—art. *buccalis*, L.,—the *buccal* artery, given off by the internal maxillary, or one of its branches, and distributed on the buccinator muscle, and mucous membrane of the cheek,—membrane *buccale*;—Nerf *buccal* (*bucco-labial*, Ch.),—nervus *buccalis*, L.,—der backenmuskelnerv, G.,—a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

BUCCINATEUR, s. m.: in Anatomy, a muscle of the cheek, Buccinator, m. L.,—literally, the trumpeter,—βυκανιστής, (muscle alvéolo-labial, Ch.),—der backenmuskel, trompetermuskel, G.; attached, above, to the posterior part of the superior alveolar border,—below, to the corresponding part of the inferior border,—and, in the middle, to the bucco-pharyngeal aponeurosis,—aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne, F.,—which extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid—to the posterior part of the inferior alveolar process; and affords attachment to the *buccinator*, anteriorly; and, posteriorly, to the Constrictor pharyngis superior. The *buccinator* is perforated by the parotid duct.

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BUCCO-LABIAL, adj.,—bucco-labialis, L.: belonging to the *cheek* and *lips*. See BUCCAL.

BUCCO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—bucco-pharyngeus, L.: belonging to the *cheek* and *pharynx*. See BUCCINATEUR.

BUCCULE, s. f.,—buccula, f., pars submento carnosus, L.,—die unterkehle, G.: a name given, by Bartholine, to the fleshy part below the chin.

BUFFLE, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the genus *Bos*. See BŒUF. The Buffalo,—*B. bubalus*, buffelus,—βούβαλος,—der büffel, büffelochs, G.,—originally a native of Thibet, now roams, in a wild state, over the greater portion of Asia and Africa; and is domesticated in Italy and Greece. Several striking characters distinguish this species from its congeners; especially, the disposition of the four teats of the female in a single transverse line. The *flesh*,—la chair du buffle, F.,—caro *bubali*, L.,—coarse, hard, of musk- or rather castor-like odour, and exceedingly glutinous, is more exciting, in its dietetic properties, than common beef. The *milk*, of agreeable flavour but peculiar smell, yields a large proportion of cream. The delicate cheeses of Rome, named *œufs du buffle*, and the more ordinary kind, *provatura*, are prepared from it.

BUGLOSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Anchusa* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Boraginæ*), L.,—die Ochsenzunge, G.,—Bugloss,—comprehending numerous species. One of these, *A. officinalis*,—la buglose commune, F.,—βούγλωσσον,—die officinelle oder gewöhnliche ochs., G.,—common bugloss, an European plant, possesses the same medicinal properties as Borage. In Italy, it is eaten, boiled, like cabbage.—The root of another species,—*A. tinctoria*,—yields the ORCANETTE.

BUIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Buxus* (*Monoecia*, *tetrandr.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—der Buchs, G.,—Box-tree,—containing but few species; one of which,—*B. sempervivens*,—buis en arbre,—ordinaire, F.,—πύξος,—buchsbaum, G.,—common box-tree,—a well-known plant, has been proposed as a substitute for Guaiacum, in the treatment of syphilitic diseases. The *leaves* are, in some countries, employed as a bitter, in the composition of beer. A new vegetable alkali, BUXINE, s. f.,—buxina, f. L.,—has lately been discovered in the box-tree, by Faure.

BULBE, s. m., and f.,—bulbus (βολβός, a bulbous root, but mostly, an onion), m. L.,—zwiebel, f. G.,—bulb: a term, in Botany, applied to the rounded protuberance which occupies the base of the stem in certain plants,—plantes *bulbeuses*, F.,—zwiebelgewächse, G.,—and ordinarily remains concealed in the earth. *Bulbs*, like

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buds, contain the rudiments of a new production; and, differing from the *TURION* only in duration, have been named, by Decandolle, *turions permanents*. Of the two principal descriptions of *bulb*, the *bulbe à tunique*, F.,—*bulbus tunicatus*, L.,—die hautige *zwiebel*, G.,—is composed of concentric layers, as in the Onion; while the *bulbe à écailles*,—*b. squamosus*,—die schuppige *zwiebel*,—consists of imbricated scales, as in the Lily.

BULBE, s. m.,—*bulbus*, m. L.,—*bolle*, *zwiebel*, f. G.: a term in Anatomy, applied to different parts of the animal body which exhibit some analogy of figure, with the root of a *bulbous plant*: *Exs.* Le *bulbe* ou la racine des poils, F.,—*bulbus pili*, L.,—haarwurzel G.,—the *bulb*, or root, of the hair; *bulbe* de l'urètre,—*bulbus urethræ*,—*zwiebel* der harnröhre,—the *bulb* of the urethra; *bulbe* de l'œil,—*bulbus oculi*,—augapfel,—the *bulb* (or globe) of the eye; *bulbe* de la veine cérébrale,—the enlargement exhibited by the internal jugular vein on its exit from the cranium: in Zoology, to the base, or first joint, of the antenna of Insects.

BULBEUX, adj.,—*βολβωδης*,—*bulbosus*, L.,—*zwiebelig*, G.,—*bulbous*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to all plants provided with a *bulb*,—see **BULBE**;—and to certain fungi,—champignons *bulbeux*, F.,—with a stem tumid at the base: in Anatomy, to any organ furnished with, or substance entering into the composition of, a *bulb*.

BULBIFÈRE, adj.,—*zwiebeltragend*, G., *bulbiferous*: an epithet, in Botany, employed to designate any root or plant,—*racine* ou plante *bulbifère*, F.,—which produces *bulbs*.

BULBIFORME, adj.,—*bulbiformis* (*bulbus*,—and *forma*, figure), L.,—*βολβοειδης*,—*zwiebelförmig*, G.,—*bulbiform*: exhibiting the figure of a *bulb*.

BULBILLE, s. f.,—*βολβίον*, *βολβίσκος*,—*bulbillus*, m. L.,—knospenzwiebel, f., eine kleine *zwiebel*, G. The term, *bulbule* or *little bulb*, is applied to small bodies resembling tubercles or *bulbs*; which grow on different parts of certain plants; and, detaching themselves, when ripe, from the parent, get buried in the earth, and produce new individuals. The *bulbules*, in the *Lilium bulbiferum*, occupy the axillæ of the leaves: in certain of the *Allia*, they are developed on the base of the umbel; in *Agave foetida*, in the interior of the pericarp; and on the fibrils of the root, in *Saxifraga granulata*. **BULBILLIFÈRE**, adj.,—*bulbilliferus*, L.,—*bulbillentragend*, G.,—*bulbilliferous*: bearing *bulbules*.

BULBO-CAVERNEUX, s. m., and adj.,—*bulbo-cavernosus*, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a muscle (*bulbo-urétral*, Ch.),—

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der schliessmuskel der harnröhre, G.—See **ACCÉLÉRATEUR**.

BULBO-URÉTRAL, s. m., and adj. See **BULBO-CAVERNEUX**.

BULLE, s. f.,—*bulla*, f. L.,—*blase*, f. G.,—*bleb*: in Pathology, according to Willan's definition, "a large portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent watery fluid." The *Bullæ* constitute, in his System, the 4th Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—see Willan, pages xii, and 485; and comprehend three genera, Erysipelas, Pemphigus, and Pompholyx. French pathologists define as *bulla*, "every species of vesicle formed by serum which raises the epidermis."—By some, the term is even especially employed as a synonym of Pemphigus.—**BULLEUX**, adj.,—*bullosus*: an epithet employed to designate Pemphigus. When the eruption is accompanied with fever, the term, *fièvre bulleuse*, is applied to it.

BUPHTHALME, s. m. (*βοῦς*, *ὄξ*, *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye: a genus, in Botany, *Buphthalmum* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.,—das Rindauge, G.,—Ox-eye,—comprehending many species. Two of these,—*B. grandiflorum*, and *saliciflorum*,—indigenous in the south of France, are said to possess the properties of the tea-plant; and thought capable of being advantageously substituted for it.

BUPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*buphthalmia*, (*same derivation*), f. L.,—ochsenauge, n. G.: an augmentation of the volume, with projection, of the eye; resulting from either a slight degree of hydrophthalmia, or from an inordinate secretion of the fluid which constitutes the vitreous humour.

BURSAL, adj.,—*bursalis* (*bursa*, a purse), L.: a name given, by Bartholine, to the obturator internus muscle, m. *bursalis*, see **OBTURATEUR**;—because it possesses a tendon, with four divisions which have been compared to the strings of a purse. One species of hamster is, from the possession of a very large cheek-pouch,—see **ABAJOUÉ**,—named *Cricetus bursarius*.

BUSSEROLE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of *Arbutus*. See **ARBOUSIER**.

BUTYRATE, s. m.,—*butyras*, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—bittersaure salze, G.,—formed by the combination of *butyric* acid with salifiable bases. To this acid,—l'acide *butyrique*, F.,—acidum *butyricum*, L.,—bittersäure, G.,—composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, *butter* is indebted for its peculiar odour. **BUTYREUX**, adj.,—*butyrosus* (*butyrum*, butter), L.,—butterartig, G.,—resembling, or relating to, *butter*: *Ex.* Consistance,—odeur,—substance *butyreuse*,—a *butter-like* consistence, smell, or substance.

BUTYRINE, s. f.,—*butyrina*, f. L.,—but-

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terfett, n. G. : a name given, by Chevreul, to a peculiar fatty substance; which, with stearine and oleine, constitutes *butler*. It has not yet been obtained in a state of perfect purity.

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BUTYRIQUE, adj. See BUTYRATE.

BUVEUR, s. m. and adj.,—potator, L.,—drinker: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the internal rectus *muscle* of the eye.—See ADDUCTEUR, ou DROIT interne.

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CABALLIN, adj.,—caballinus (*caballus*, a horse), L.,—für pferde gehörig, G. : an epithet employed, in *Materia Medica*, to designate an impure variety of extract of aloe, which is prescribed only in *veterinary* medicine. See ALOËS.

CABARET, s. m. See ASARET.

CABIAI, s. m. : in Zoology, formerly a species of the Linnæan genus, *Cavia*, which included also the guinea-pig and aguti; but constituting, in modern systems, the type of a new genus, *Hydrochærus* (*Mammifères*, Cuv.). The only species which it contains, *H. capybara*,—is an animal, three feet in length, without tail, the toes connected by membrane; inhabiting the margins of South-American rivers; swimming and diving well; subsisting on vegetables, and probably on fish also. The *flesh* of the *cabiai* forms a delicate article of diet. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. i, p. 219 : Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii, p. 147.

CACAOTIER, CACAOYER, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Theobroma* (*Polyadelphia*, *pentandr.*; *Malvaceæ*),—der Kakaobaum, G.,—Cacao or Chocolate-tree. The principal species, *Th. cacao* (*Cacao sativa*, Lam.),—le *cacaoyer* cultivé, F.,—smooth-leaved Chocolate-tree,—a native of South America, yields a capsular fruit, in which are contained, amidst an acidulous, grateful, and whitish pulp, considerable numbers of the almond-like cacao-nut,—le cacao, F.,—die kakaobohne, G. From these nuts, the well-known alimentary substance, *chocolate*, is fabricated; and a *concrete oil*,—*kakao*-butter, f. G.,—see BEURRE de cacao,—is obtained by expression. There are several varieties of this species of *Cacao*. Another species,—*Th. bicolor*,—is also cultivated for its fruit.

CACATOIRE, adj.—cacatorius (*cacare*, to go to stool), L. : the epithet employed by Sylvius, to designate a variety of intermittent fever,—fièvre *cacatoire*, F.,—febris *cacatoria*, L.,—*purgirfieber*, G.,—attended with profuse *alvine* evacuations, and, occasionally, with abdominal pains.

CACHALOT, s. m. : a genus, in Zoology, *Catodon* (*Mammifères*, *Cétacés*, Cuv.), comprising a few species which were formerly classed under, and constituted a sub-genus of, the genus *Physeter*. See PHYSÉTÈRE.

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The individuals of the *Catodon*, resemble those of the *Physeter* genus, in the restriction of their *teeth* to the lower jaw only,—hence the term *Catodon*,—κατὰ, below, ὀδούς, tooth;—but differ from them in not being furnished with an elevated *dorsal fin*. On this account, it has been proposed, by some writers, to substitute the more precise and expressive title, *Physteraptera*, see APTÈRE, for that of *Catodon*. See, also, Camper, *Observations Anatom. sur la Structure &c. des plusieurs Espèces de Cétacés*, Paris, 1820. The *Catodon* genus contains two or three species; the principal of which, *C.—Physeter—macrocephalus*,—*Cachalot* macrocéphale, F.,—furnishes, from a distinct cavity of its enormous cranium divided into two chambers and numerous cells and compartments by one horizontal and divers vertical septa of thin membrane, the peculiar substance, called *Spermaceti*. See CÉTINE. The fragrant and costly Ambergrise, is, moreover, an intestinal or rather biliary concretion expelled from the intestinal canal of this animal.—See AMBRE. Its *flesh* affords a coarse,—its *tongue*, a delicate article of food. A *jelly*, resembling Isinglass, is obtained from its fasciæ and tendons. The *blubber* yields a pure oil, but less in quantity than that of the *Balæna*. The *Cachalot* is much more active, daring, and courageous than the other *Cetacea*; and subsists principally on fish. The blowing-hole is single, and situated at the extremity of the muzzle. See La Cépède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés*; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. iii, p. 150.

CACHÉ, adj.,—inclusus, reconditus, L.,—verborgen, versteckt, G.,—concealed, hidden : a term, in Botany, applied to the *radicle* of a plant, when covered by the elongated base of the cotyledons; as in *Trapæolum majus*.

CACHEXIE, s. f.,—καχεξίς (κακός, bad, ξίς, habit of body),—cachexia, f., malus corporis habitus, L.,—kachexie, f., eine ungesunde leibesbeschaffenheit, G.,—cachexy : in Pathology, a generally depraved and unhealthy condition of the body, such as commonly precedes, or accompanies, the development of chronic diseases. The *Cachexiæ*,—les Cachexies, F.,—occupy an important situation in the nosolo-

gical systems of Sauvages and Cullen.—**CACHECTIQUE**, adj.,—καχεκτικός, —cachecticus, —kachektisch, —cachectic: an epithet applied to any one suffering from—or thing which relates to, *Cachexy*: *Exs.* Individu—, état *cachectique*, a *cachectic* individual or condition. **CACHECTIQUES**, pl.,—*cachectica*, L.: in *Materia Medica*, remedies,—remèdes *cachectiques*, F.,—employed for the cure of *Cachexy*.

CACHOU, s. m.: in *Materia Medica*, a solid substance,—catechu, terra Japonica, L.,—catechu, catechusaft oder japanische erde, G.,—obtained, in the East Indies, from the *Acacia*—formerly *Mimosa*—*catechu*, and some other species of the genus. Astringent and tonic, it enters into the composition of **BÉTEL**, and of an Indian remedy for Dysentery,—*Cachondé* or *Cachundé*; and constitutes the principal ingredient of divers *Officinal Preparations*. The *French* and *Germans* have a *Tincture*, —*Tinctura de Catechu*, *Ph. Gall.*, —*Catechutinctur*, G.;—and the latter, a *Confection* and *Troches*,—*Zahnlatwerge* aus *Catechu*, and *Kaschügelchen*,—of this substance.

CACOALEXITÈRE, adj., —caco-alexiterius (κακός, evil, ἀλεξίω, I avert), L.: an epithet nearly synon. with **ALEXITÈRE**: *Ex.* Remèdes *cacoalexitéres*, F.,—remedia *caco-alexiteria*, L.,—mittel gegen *schlechte verdorbene säfte*,—gegen ansteckungen, G.,—remedies against *vitiating humours*,—against infections.

CACOCOLIE, s. f.,—cacocholia, f. (*same*, and χολή, bile), L.: in *Pathology*, an affection resulting from a *vitiating* state of the *bile*,—eine üble beschaffenheit der galle, G.

CACOCHYMIE, s. f.,—κακοχυμία, f. (*same*, and χυμός, juice),—cacochymie, f. L.,—kakochymie, f., eine *schlechte* beschaffenheit der säfte, G.,—cacochymy, a *depraved* condition of the *humours*. **CACOCHYME**, adj.,—κακόχυμος, —cacochymicus, cacochymus, —kakochymisch, —suffering from, or connected with, the *cacochymic* state.

CACOCNÈME, adj.,—κακόκνημος (*same*, and κνήμη, the leg),—cacocnemicus, L.: an epithet applied to one with *bad legs*,—mit *schlechten waden* versehen, G.

CACOËTHE, adj.,—κακόνθης (*same*, and ἥθος, character),—cacoethes, L.,—böartig, G.,—malignant, of *bad character*: *Ex.* Ulcère *cacoëthe*, F.,—ulcus *cacoethes*, L.,—ein böartiges geschwür, G.,—a *malignant* sore.

CACOGALACTIE, s. f.,—cacogalactia, f. (*same*, and γάλα, milk), L.,—eine üble beschaffenheit der milch, G.,—a *vitiating* condition of the *milk*.

CACOMORPHIE, s. f., —cacomorphia, (*same*, and μορφή, form), deformitas, f. L., —kakomorphie, missbildung, f. G.,—malformation, deformity: an alteration of

the anatomical figure of organs, inconsistent with the regular and effective exercise of their functions. **CACOMORPHIQUE**,? adj.,—cacomorphicus, —mit *kakomorphie* behaftet, —connected with—or causing—*malformation*.

CACONYCHIE, s. f.,—caconychia, f. (κακός, and ὄνυξ, a nail), L.,—kakonychie, f., eine *schlechte* (krankhafte) beschaffenheit der nigel, G.,—a *bad* (morbid) condition of the *nails*.

CACOPATHIE, s. f.,—cacopathia, f. (*same*, and πάθος, an affection of the mind, a disease, L.: a term, —κακοπάθεια, —employed, by Hippocrates, to designate a *painful affection of the mind*; and so rendered by the *German*, Kraus, —ein schweres seelenleiden, der kummer, grosse traurigkeit, melancholie: and, again, by some *French* lexicographers, a disease of bad character, —une maladie de mauvais caractère.

CACOPHONIE, s. f.,—κακοφωνία (*same*, and φωνή, the voice),—cacophonia, f. L.,—kakophonie, f., eine üble stimme, G.,—cacophony: a *bad voice* or pronunciation. **CACOPHONIQUE**,? adj.,—κακόφωνος, —cacophonicus, —kakophonisch, —cacophonic: connected with a *vicious pronunciation*.

CACOPRAGIE, s. f.,—cacopragia, f. (*same*, and πράσσω, I act), L.,—kakopragie,? f. G.: a *depraved* state of the viscera concerned in nutrition.

CACORACHITE, s. f.,—cacorachitis, f. (*same*, and ῥάχις, the spine), L.,—kakorachitis, f., eine rückgratskrankheit, G.,—a disease of the *vertebral column*.

CACORHYTHME, adj.,—cacorhythmus, (*same*, and ῥυθμός, rhythm), L.,—unordentlich, G.,—irregular: *Ex.* Pouls *cacorhythme*, E.,—pulsus irregularis, L.,—ein unordentlicher puls, G.,—an irregular pulse; Febris intermittens *cacorhythma* seu atypica, —ein unordentliches wechselfieber, —an irregular intermittent fever.

CACOSIS, s. f.: a term borrowed from the Greek, κακώσις; and employed, by *French* and *German* writers, to denote a *bad depraved* condition of the whole body, or of a single organ,—der schlechte verdorbene zustand des ganzen körpers, oder eines einzelnen organs, G.

CACOSITIE, s. f.,—κακοσιτία (κακός, bad, σίτος, food),—cacositia, f. L.,—want of appetite; disgust for food,—ein grosser widerwille gegen speisen, G. **CACOSITIQUE**,? adj.,—κακοσιτικός, —cacositicus, —having an *aversion*, or *disgust*, for food.

CACOSPERMIE, s. f.,—cacospermia, f. (*same*, and σπέρμα, semen), L.,—kakospermie, kakospermie, f., eine *schlechte* beschaffenheit des samens, G.,—*seminis* (masculini) *conditio prava*.

CACOSPHYXIE, s. f.,—cacosphyxia, f. (*same*, and σφύξις, the pulse), L.,—kacosphyxie, f. G.,—a *bad* condition of *pulse*.

CACOSPLANCHNIE, s. f.—cacosplanchnia, f. (κακός, evil, σπλάγχνα, the entrails), L.,—kakosplanchnie, G., eine üble beschaffenheit der verdauungswerkzeuge, G.,—a *depraved* condition of the *organs of digestion*.

CACOTHYMIE, s. f.,—κακοθυμία—cacothymia, f. L.,—kakothymie, f. G.: literally, malevolence (κακός, evil, θυμός, mind); but, according to some writers, great depression of spirits,—grosse niedergeschlagenheit des geistes, G.:—to others, a *depraved* condition of the *intellectual powers*,—un mauvais état des facultés intellectuelles, F.

CACOTRICHIE, s. f.,—cacotrichia, f. (κακός, and τρίχ, the hair), L.,—kakotrichie, f., eine krankheit der haare, G.,—a *morbid* condition of the *hair*,—altération morbide du tissu des cheveux, F.

CACOTROPHIE, s. f.,—cacotrophia, f. (*same*, and τροφή, nutrition), nutritio prava, L.,—kakotrophie, f., schlechte ernährung, G.,—a *depraved* state of *nutrition*.

CACTÉES, CACTIERS, CACTIFLORES.—See NOPALÉES.

CACTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cactus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Cacti*, L.,—*Nopalées*, F.), L.,—containing numerous species. The acidulous *fruits* of two of these,—*C. triangularis*, and — *opuntia*,—constitute an agreeable article of *food*. The *pulp* of the *latter*,—la roquette, ou figuier d'Inde, F.,—Indian fig,—is red, and communicates to the urine of those who feed upon it, a blood-like colour. The *leaves* are accounted *anodyne* and *refrigerant*. The *coccineal* insect lives upon another species, *C. coccinellifer*,—le Nopal, F. See COCHENILLE.

CADAVRE, s. m.,—cadaver, n. (*cadere*, to fall, or a contraction of the three first syllables of *caro data vermibus*), L.,—νεκρός,—leichnam, m., ein todtter körper, G.,—carcase, corpse, dead body: a term applied to an organized body deprived of life; but rarely to any except the dead animal body. CADAVÉREUX, adj.,—νεκρώδης,—cadaverosus,—leichenartig,—cadaverous: exhibiting the appearance, or exhaling the odour, of a *corpse*: *Exs.* Teint *cadavéreux*,—odeur *cadavéreuse*,—a *cadaverous* hue, and — smell. CADAVÉRIQUE, adj.,—cadavericus,—relating to a *corpse*: *Exs.* Autopsie —, ouverture —, phénomène *cadavérique*,—inspection, dissection of—(sectio cadaveris, L.,—leichenöffnung, G.), phenomenon exhibited by, the *dead body*.

CADMIUM, s. m.: in Chemistry, the name of a white and solid metal, discovered, in 1818, by Stromeyer and Hermann, in oxide of zinc.

CADRE, s. m.,—a picture-frame. *Cadre du tympan*, Tympanal: in Anatomy, that portion of the os temporis which, in

man, sustains the membrana tympani. It corresponds with the os quadratum,—l'os carré, F.,—of birds, and the *Préopercule* of fishes.

CADUC, adj.,—caducus (*cadere*, to fall), deciduus, L.,—hinfällig, G.,—deciduus: an epithet employed, in common language, to designate the *fall* of years,—Age *caduc*, F.,—see CADUCITÉ,—or *declining* health,—santé *caduque*. In Botany, applied to parts or organs of plants which are not permanent: as the *calyx*,—calyce *caduc*, F.,—calyx *caducus*, L.,—of *Papaver rhœas*; the *corolla*,—corolle *caduque*,—of *Thalictrum flavum*; the *style*,—style *caduc*,—of *Scilla maritima*; and the *leaves*,—feuilles *caduques*,—of *Dicranum caducum*. The term is equally applicable to the bractæ, stipulæ, and other organs of plants, quæ brevi *decidunt*, nec per integram æstatem permanent, L. In Zoology, those legs of *Insects* which, as in the caterpillars, do not appear in all the changes through which the animal is destined to pass, are, by Kirby, termed *deciduous*,—pattes *caduques*, F.

CADUCITÉ, s. f.,—caducitas, f. L.,—hinfalligkeit, f. G.,—crazziness, decay: that period of human life which extends from the 70th to somewhat beyond the 80th year, and ordinarily precedes the state of utter decrepitude.

CADUQUE (Membrane),—membrana decidua, L.,—die *hinfällige* eyhülle,? G.: in Anatomy, the most external of the membranes enveloping the fœtus,—the *épi-chorion*, of Chaussier. At first adherent, on one part, to the chorion, on the other, to the internal surface of the uterus, it forms a sac without opening, like that of the other serous membranes. Towards the close of the fourth month of pregnancy, the exterior or uterine portion,—*Caduque utérine*,—the chorion of Cuvier and Dutrochet,—becomes detached from the uterus, and adherent to the interior or fœtal portion,—the membrane *caduque*, of Dutrochet;—and 'constitutes with it, one thin membrane. From this circumstance, the epithet, *decidua*, has been, by Hunter, imposed upon the structure. Previously to his time, it was regarded as forming an exterior expansion of the true chorion; and hence named chorion velouté ou pulpeux, by the *French*,—ch. spongiosum vel tomentosum, by *Latin* writers. A mucous substance, situated exteriorly to the *decidua*, of Hunter, is the membrane *caduque*, of Cuvier; and, by him, compared to the shell of the egg of birds.

CÆCUM, s. m.,—cæcum, n. (*cæcus*, blind), L.: in Anatomy, a portion of the intestinal canal, situated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon. See AVEUGLE. The *blind*

gut occupies the right iliac fossa; and is bound down by peritoneum. The name is derived from the prolongation of its inferior portion into a *blind* cavity,—cul-de-sac. A valve,—valvule iléo-cæcale,—see BAUHIN,—guards its communication with the ileum. CÆCAL, CÉCAL, adj.,—cæcalis, L.: belonging to the *cæcum*: *Ex.* Appendice *cæcale*, F.,—appendix—processus—vermiformis *cæci intestini*, L.,—wurm-förmiger fortsatz des blinden darms, G.—The arteria colica dextra inferior,—artère colique droite inférieure, F.,—is, moreover, termed *cæcale*, by Chaussier,—blind-darms-schlagader, by the Germans; because its branches are principally distributed upon the *cæcum*.

CÆSARIEN. See CÉSARIEN.

CAFÉ, s. m.,—coffea, f. L.,—kafe, kaffee, m. G.,—coffee: a term indiscriminately applied to the fruit of the Coffee-tree,—see CAFIER;—to the tree itself;—but, more especially, to the decoction or infusion of the roasted and pulverized berry. This grateful beverage is indebted, for its peculiar fragrance and flavour, to an unknown principle developed in the process of roasting. *Stimulant* and *tonic*, it constitutes a valuable article of *diet*; and is advantageously prescribed in the paroxysm of asthma, in poisoning by opium, and in intermittent, typhoid, and adynamic fevers.

CAFIÉNE, s. f.,—caffèina. cofeina, f. L.,—kaffeebitter, kaffeestoff, m. G.,—caffeine: a peculiar substance discovered, in 1820, by Runge, in *coffee*; and classed among the immediate principles of vegetables.

CAPIER, CAFÉYER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Coffea* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—der Kaffebaum,—Coffee-tree,—comprehending many species: the principal of which, *C. Arabica*,—*cafier* de Moka,—Arabian Coffee-tree,—a native of Arabia Felix, and since introduced into Batavia and South America, yields the well-known coffee-berry. See CAFÉ.

CAIEPUT, CAJEPUT, KAJEPUT (Huile de),—Oleum Cajuputi, L.,—Cajeputöl, G.,—Cajuput Oil: in *Materia Medica*, a green transparent essential oil, of cardamom-like odour, obtained, in the Molucca islands, from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*. See MÉLALEUQUE.—Internally employed, a powerful *antispasmodic* and *stimulant*; topically, useful in tooth-ache, chronic rheumatism, sprains and bruises.

CAIEU. See CAYEU.

CAILLE, s. f.: a genus,—formerly a species, first of *Tetrao*, Linn., subsequently of *Perdrix*, Temm.,—in Ornithology, *Coturnix* (*Gallinacés*, Cuv.), L.,—the Quail,—containing few species. The

common quail,—*C. vulgaris*,—la *caille* commune,—*ῥετροῦς*,—die wachtel, G.,—is a well-known migratory bird of Europe.—It is principally distinguished from the Partridge genus,—see PERDRIX,—by the greater relative length of the first quill-feather. It is a delicate, nutritious, and invigorating article of *diet*. The *Selav* of Holy Writ, this bird, on two occasions, supplied food to the Israelites in their passage across the wilderness. See *Exodus*, ch. xvi;—*Numbers*, xi. It appears periodically, in vast multitudes, on the shores of the Red Sea. At certain seasons of the year, all the islands and shoals of the Grecian Archipelago are covered with it: hence, some of the former, and especially *Delos*, have been named *Ορνυγία*: and such numbers of the quail are annually taken at the period of migration, in the small island of *Capri*, on the coast of Italy, as to furnish the principal revenue of the bishop, who has consequently obtained the popular designation of l'Évêque des *cailles*,—the Bishop of quails.

CAILLEBOTTE, s. m.: the term formerly applied to a mass of curd (coagulated milk),—massula lactis coagulati, L.,—ein stück geronnene milch, G. CAILLEBOTTÉ, adj. Synon. with CAILLÉ.

CAILLE-LAIT, s. m.: in Botany, the vulgar designation of the genus, *Galium*,—see GAILLET; and, especially, of one of the species, *G. luteum*.

CAILLETTE, s. f.: in Comparative Anatomy, the fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*,—see ABOMASUM;—so called because, in young animals, it contains the principle,—la *Présure*, F.,—by which milk is *coagulated*. This,—the proper stomach or rennet,—franche mulle, F.,—is, alone, fully developed during lactation; the others, not until rumination commences. It communicates directly, by the pylorus, with the small intestine.

CAILLOT, s. m.,—grumus, m. L.,—clot: in Chemistry, the concretion which forms in certain fluids, on coagulation.—*Caillot du sang*,—sanguinis *coagulum*, n. L.,—blutkuchen, m. G.: the red mass, composed of fibrine, serum, and colouring matter, which separates from the blood when at rest. In Pathology, the blood, poured out from a ruptured or divided vessel within the system, forms a *coagulum* by which the hemorrhage is frequently arrested. CAILLÉ, adj.,—coagulated, concretus,—geronnen,—coagulatus, coagulated. CAILLER, v. a.,—coagulare,—gerinnen,—to coagulate.

CAISSE, s. f.: in Surgery, synon. with BOITE. In Anatomy, the cavity of the tympanum,—cavitas tympani (trommelhöhle im ohre, G.), ossicula auditus continens, L.,—is, by the French, termed *caisse*

du tambour ou du tympan, from its supposed resemblance to a military drum.—See TYMPAN.

CAL, s. m.,—callum, n., callus, m. L.: in Pathology, the medium whereby the reunion of the fragments of a broken bone is accomplished,—*πώρωσις*,—beinnarbe, f., callus, m. G. Induration of the integuments of the extremities, from excessive labour, is also termed *cal*, in French. In Botany, the firm and indurated mass sometimes existing on plants; and compared to the *callosity*,—durillon, F.,—*πώρωμα*,—*schwiele* an händen und füßen, G.,—commonly seen on the hands and feet of labouring men.

CALAMINE, s. f.,—calamina, f. L.,—galmei, m. G.: a name heretofore given, in Chemistry, to native protoxide of zinc, previously to its having been recognized as a metallic substance, and when regarded as a kind of stone,—Pierre *calaminaire*, F.,—lapis *calaminaris*, L.,—*galmeystein*, G.,—*calamine* stone.

CALAMUS, s. m.: a term borrowed directly from the *Latin*, Calamus, a reed or pen,—more remotely from the *Greek*, *κάλamos*; and applied, in Botany, to a genus of hexandrous plants, formerly *Acorus*,—see ACORE VRAI: in Anatomy, to the anterior portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain,—*plume à écrire*, F.,—*calamus scriptorius*, L.,—*schreibfeder*, G.,—continuous with the aquæductus Sylvii,—*die wasserleitung des Sylvius*, G.;—reposing on the medulla oblongata; and so called from its resemblance to the extremity of a writing-pen.

CALANDRE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Calandra* (*Coléoptères, tétramérés; Rhynchophores*, Cuv.,—*Curculionidæ*, St.), separated, by modern Zoologists, from the *Curculio*, of Linnæus. See CHABANCOX. The larva of one species,—*C. palmarum*,—*Cal. des palmiers*, F.,—common in both Indies, at Cayenne, Surinam, and in South America, feeds on the pith of the *Sago-Palm*,—see SAGOUTTIER; and hence, in the French colonies, is called *ver palmiste*,—the palmer-worm. It is eaten fresh, variously prepared, or preserved in rum; and accounted a great delicacy by the inhabitants of those countries. An oil, which exudes from the body of the larva on exposure to the sun, is also empirically employed by them, in rheumatism and piles. This is probably one of the *vermes* fed, by the Romans, on farina, under the indiscriminate appellation of *Cossus*, and highly valued as an article of diet. For although Linnæus exclusively refers everything said on this subject, by the ancients, to the caterpillar of *Cossus ligniperda*, and Pliny, in allusion to it, distinctly indicates the larvæ of divers *Cole-*

optera which feed upon the oak, it is yet evident that an Indian insect is adverted to by Ælian when he observes: *Indorum regem in mensâ secundâ apposuisse vermem quemdam in plantâ nascentem, quem igne tostum pro delicatissimo habuerit cibo*. Two other species, *C. granaria*, et—*oryzæ*,—*Calandre* du blé, et—du riz, F.,—are notorious for the depredations which they commit on grain and rice. See Kirby and Spence, *Introduction to Entomology*, v. i., ch. vi.; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii., p. 182.

CALCAIRE, adj.,—calcareus, calcarius (*calx*, lime), L.,—*kalkartig*, G.,—calcareous: an epithet applied, in Chemistry and Mineralogy, to substances composed of, or containing, lime: *Exs.* Sel—, pierre—, terre *calcaire*, F.,—a *calcareous* salt,—stone, and—earth. The term, substantively employed, designates, in the language of geology, all the varieties of carbonate of lime.

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-infrà-phalanginus, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied, by Chaussier, to two muscles of the foot, from their attachment to the *os calcis* and the inferior surface of the first phalanx,—*phalange*, F.,—of the toes:—*Calcanéo-sous-phalangien* du premier (gros)—et du dernier (petit) doigt.—See ADDUCTEUR, 7.—ABDUCTEUR, 8.

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGINIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-infrà-phalanginus, L.:—extending from the *os calcis* to the inferior surface of the second phalanx,—*phalange*, F.,—of the toes: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short common flexor muscle,—*Calcanéo-sous-phalanginien commun*,—of the toes. See FLÉCHISSEUR.

CALCANÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-suprà-phalangettianus, L.: extending from the *os calcis* to the superior surface of the extreme phalanx,—*phalange*, F.,—of the toes: a term given, by Chaussier, to the short extensor muscle,—*Calcanéo-sus-phalangettien commun*,—of the toes. See PÉDIEUX.

CALCANEUM, s. m.,—calcaneum, n., calcaneus, m. (*calcare*, to tread under foot), *os calcis*, L.,—*fersenbein*, n. G.,—heel-bone: in Anatomy, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the heel,—*πέδιον*,—*talon*, F.,—and hence called *os du talon*. It sustains the weight of the body in station and progression. Six of the plantar muscles are attached inferiorly and laterally,—the extensor brevis digitorum pedis, anteriorly and above,—and the united tendons of the gastrocnemius and soleus (*tendo Achillis*), and the tendon of the plantaris, posteriorly,—to this bone.

CALCINATION. s. f.,—calcinatio, f. L.,—*calcinirung*, *verkalkung*, f. L.: in Chemistry, the subjecting to the continued

action of a brisk fire, any infusible mineral body, in order to expel the water or other vaporizable fluid which enters into its composition (thus alum is deprived of its *water* of crystallization, and common magnesia, of its *carbonic acid*, by *calcination*); or certain metals to effect their oxydation. **CALCINER**, v. a.,—*calcinare*, *comburare*,—*calciniren*, *verkalken*,—to subject to the process of *calcination*.

CALCIUM, m.,—*calcium*, n. L.: a solid white metal, resulting from the decomposition of *lime*,—*calx*, L.,—by the galvanic pile.

CALCOÏDIEN, adj.,—*calcoideus*, L.: in Anatomy, an epithet heretofore employed to designate the three cuneiform bones—*ossicula calcoidea*, L.,—of the tarsus.

CALCUL, s. m.,—*calculus*, lapis, m. L.,—*λίθος*,—*stein*, m. G.,—*stone*: a term applied, in Pathology, to the different morbid concretions, of *stone*-like character, generated in various parts of the animal body, but most commonly in the organs destined to serve as reservoirs, and in the excretory ducts. There are many species and varieties of *calculi*, distinguished by the site which they occupy in the body, and by their peculiarities of chemical composition. The following is an outline of the principal: *Calculs des amygdales*, F.,—*calculi tonsillares*, L.—concretions formed in the mucous membrane of the *tonsil*: chemical analysis undetermined. — *arthritiques* ou *articulaires*, developed in the capsules and ligaments of the *joints* in *gouty* subjects; ordinarily composed of uric acid, soda, and animal matter,—rarely, of urate of lime, and hydrochlorate of soda. The term has been incorrectly applied to all other concretions, whether pulmonary or visceral, discovered in subjects who have suffered from *gout*.

— *biliaires*,—*calculi biliaires*, L.,—*gallensteine*, G.,—*gall-stones*: distinguished into three varieties, cystic, hepatic, and hepato-cystic,—*cystiques*, *hépatiques*, *hépatocystiques*, F.,—according as they are contained in the *gall-bladder*, *liver*, or *cysto-hepatic duct*: generally composed of from 88 to 94 parts of cholesterine, and 12 to 6 of the yellow matter of bile; sometimes, although very rarely, of picromel; at others, inspissated bile. See *Monro, Outlines of Anatomy*, &c., p. 282,—*Engravings*, pl. xxxii; and — *Morbid Anatomy of the Human Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines*.

— *intestinaux*,—intestinal concretions: 1. — *de l'estomac*,—*gastric calculi*; very rare; and, when existing, commonly introduced into the *stomach* from without, or thrown up from below by the anti-peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal. Ascribed, by some authors, to the inordinate use of absorbent powders. 2. — *des*

intestins,—*calculi intestinorum*,—intestinal concretions: very frequent in the lower animals,—see *AMBRE*, and *BÉZOARD*,—but rarely found in man: when occurring, usually developed in the appendices of the small intestine, in the cells of the colon, or an old hernia. They are hard, light, fetid, unflammable, and variable in composition. A gall-stone frequently forms their nucleus. They are the *pierres stercorales*, of some *French* writers. See *Monro's Morbid Anatomy*—; and Articles, *Alvine* and *Intestinal Concretion*, in *Cooper's Surgical* —, and *Ure's Chemical Dictionary*.

— *lacrymaux*,—*des voies lacrymales*,—*lachrymal calculi*: very rare; forming in the *lachrymal duct*; and ordinarily inducing abscess and fistula. Analysis unknown. — *des Mammelles*: a concretion, of a yellow-white colour, exhibiting the figure of the excretory ducts, is reported, by *Haller*, to have been discovered in an abscess of the *mammary gland*. — *de l'Oreille*: indurated cerumen sometimes forms, in the *meatus auditorius externus*, concretions resembling biliary *calculi*, which induce deafness, and even erosion of the *membrana tympani*.

— *du Pancréas*: Pancreatic concretions are of rare occurrence, and little known. Supposed, from analogy, to resemble, in composition, salivary *calculi*. See *Pemberton, Treatise on the Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera*, p. 68.

— *de la Glande Pinéale*:—composed of phosphate of lime, and found almost invariably in the substance of the *pineal gland*. — *de la Prostate*,—*prostatic calculi*: same in composition as the preceding, and lodged in the interior of the *prostate*. — *pulmonaires*,—*pulmonary concretions*:—frequently found in the *lungs* of persons who have suffered from chronic pneumonia; and inducing the symptoms of a peculiar variety of phthisis—*la phthisie calculeuse*, of *Bayle*. See *Recherches sur la Phthisie pulmonaire*, Paris, 1810.

— *salivaires*,—*salivary calculi*: composed of phosphate of lime; and developed either in the substance, or excretory ducts, of the *salivary glands*. See *Monro, Outlines of Anatomy*, vol. ii., p. 158,—*Engravings*, pl. xxvi.

— *spermatiques*,—*spermatic calculi*:—sometimes found, on dissection, in the *vesiculae seminales* of the human subject. Analysis and symptoms unknown.

— *urinaires*,—*calculi urinarii*, L.,—*harnsteine*, *urinsteine*, G.,—are distinguished, according to the precise situation which they occupy, into the renal, ureteric, vesical, and urethral,—*calculs rénaux*,—*des uretères*,—*vésicaux*, et—*de l'urètre*.—*Renal* or *nephritic calculi*,—*nierensteine*,

G.,—are commonly composed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime; sometimes, the various phosphates. The constitution of the *vesical*—*calculi vesicæ urinariæ*, L.,—*blasensteine*, G.,—is more variable. The substances, hitherto discovered in them, are uric acid, urate of ammonia, cystic oxyde, oxalate of lime (the concretions, formed by the latter, are distinguished by the title of mulberry *calculi*,—*calculi murax*, F.), silex, the phosphates of lime, ammonia and magnesia, and animal matter. See Marcet, *Essay on Calculous Disorders*, 8vo., London, 1817; and Prout, *Inquiry into Diabetes, Calculus, &c.*, London, 1825.

—*de l'Utérus*.—Uterine concretions are very rare: the attendant symptoms, during life, those of chronic congestion of the womb. Their existence can only be ascertained upon dissection. See Brugnattelli, *Litologia umana ossia Ricerche chimiche et mediche sulle Sostanze petrose, &c.* Fol. Pavia, 1819.

CALCULEUX, adj.,—*calculosus*, L.,—*steinartig*, G.,—*calculous*: partaking of the nature of, or affected with, *calculus*: *Exs.* Substance—, affection *calculeuse*, F.

CALCULIFRAGE, adj.,—*calculifragus* (*calculus*, a stone, *frangere*, to break), L.: a term applied to any instrument, or other agent, which has the power of *breaking* or dissolving a *calculus* within the body; and consequently *synon.* with **LITHONTRIPTIQUE**.

CALEFACTION, s. f.,—*calefactio*, f. L.,—*erwärmung*, f. G.,—the action of *heating*.

CALENTURE, s. f.,—*calentura*, f. L.: in Pathology, the name of an affection to which seamen are exposed, amidst the *heats* of the torrid zone. It is characterized by furious delirium, and by an almost irresistible propensity to suicide: hence the *Germans* call it, *das tollfieber der seeleute*,—the seaman's mania.

CALICE, s. m.,—*calix*, m. (*κάλυξ*, a cup), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the small membranous tubes,—*calices* ou *entonnoirs*, F.,—*infundibula*, L.,—which embrace the *papillæ*,—*mammelons*,—of the kidney, and open deeply into the pelvis of the organ, whither they convey the urine secreted by the *papillæ*. Their number varies from six to twelve. In Botany, the exterior envelope of flowers,—*calyx*,—*der kelch*, oder *blumenkelch*, G.,—with a double perianth. The *calyx* is ordinarily green; sometimes coloured: its structure porous. The corolla is surrounded by it, and covered previously to the development of the flower. Great diversity of opinion exists respecting the distinction between the *calyx* and corolla. Lindley asserts that there may be a *calyx* without a corolla, but not a corolla with-

out a *calyx*. By Linnæus and his followers, seven kinds of *calyx* are distinguished: the perianth, involucre, catkin, sheath, glume or husk, perichætium, and volva, —*le perianthe*, *l'involucre*, *le chaton*, *la spathe*, *la glume*, *le périchète*, et *le volva*, F. Richard, on the other hand, restricts the term, *calyx*, to the perianth; arranges the five succeeding species among the bractæ; and regards the last as a peculiar organ. According to Lindley, perianth signifies, and is alone applicable to, the *calyx* and corolla combined. Again, the only envelope of the flower, in monocotyledonous plants, which Linnæus designates a corolla, is, by Jussieu, termed *calyx*. See **PÉRIGONE**. In form and character, the *calyx* is singularly variable: *monophyllous* in *Dianthus*, *polyphyllous* in *Geranium*, it forms an *inverted cone* in the *Labiata*; is *prismatic* in *Pulmonaria*, and *spurred* in *Trapæolus*. It is *deciduous* in *Papaver*; *permanent* in most plants: *vesicular* in *Physalis*; *adherent* in *Myrtus*: and further distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*, according to its situation with respect to the germen. See *Catechismus der Botanik*; Smith's *Grammar of Botany*; and Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, 8vo., London, 1832.

CALICÉ, **CALICINAL**, adj.,—*calycatus*, *calycinus*, *calycosus*, L.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to flowers furnished, or subjects connected, with a *calyx*: *Exs.* *Fleur*, *calicée*, F.,—*flos calycinus*, L.; *écaille calicinale*, *poils calicinaux*, F.: or, as a specific designation, to plants in which this organ is largely developed: *Ex.* *Hypericum calycinum*.

CALICINIEN, adj.,—*calycinianus*, L.,—*kelchartig*,? G.,—possessing the characters of a *calyx*. **CALICIFORME**, adj.,—*caliciformis*,—*kelchförmig*,—exhibiting the figure of a *calyx*; as the involucre of *Anemone*.

CALICULE, s. m.,—*caliculus*, m. L.,—*kelchchen*, n. G.,—little *calyx*: a term given, in Botany, to one or two bractæ which, in certain flowers, are placed at the external base of the *calyx*, or to the minute and accessory *calyx* which, as in *Malva*, is situated exteriorly to the true one. **CALICULÉ**, adj.,—*calyculatus*, L.,—*gekelcht*, G.: provided with a *calicule*; as the *calyx*,—*calice caliculé*, F.,—of *Hibiscus*, and *Calluna*—*Erica*—*vulgaris*.

CALIGO, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, which literally signifies darkness or mist; but applied, in Pathology, to designate obscurity of vision,—*obscurcissement de la vue*, F.,—*visus obscuratio*, *oculorum caligo*, L.,—*ἀμελυστία*, *ὀφθαλμῶν ἀχλὺς*,—resulting from a speck on the cornea,—*tache de la cornée*, F.,—or the speck itself, producing such defect.

CALLEUX, adj.,—callosus, —*τυλωτός*, —schwierig, harthäutig, G.,—callous: in Surgery, an epithet applied to ulcers,—*ulcères calleuses*, F.,—with thick and indurated edges: in Anatomy, to the broad band of medullary substance,—*le corps calleux* (méolobe, of Chaussier), F.,—*τυλωδησπῶς*, of Galen,—*corpus callosum* (maxima commissura cerebri, Soemmering), L.,—grosser hirnbalken, hirnschwiele, f. G.,—which unites the two hemispheres, and covers the middle and lateral ventricles, of the brain.

CALLIPÉDIE, s. f.,—*καλλιπαῖδια* (*καλός*, beautiful, *παῖς*, child),—callipædia, f., ars (chimerica) *pulchros infantes procreandi*, L.,—die kunst schöne kinder zu erhalten, G. A curious *Latin Poem*, on this subject, was published, by Quillet, in 1655.

CALLOSITÉ, s. f.,—callositas, ft L.,—*τύλωμα*,—callosity: thickening and induration,—*durillon*, F.,—of the epidermis.—See **CAL**; also, the induration which occurs in old wounds, and around old sores and fistulæ.

CALME, s. m.: in Pathology, the interval which separates the paroxysms of a continued disease, acute or chronic. When the type is intermittent, the term, *intermission*, is substituted for it. **CALMANT**, adj.,—sedans, sedativus, L.,—tranquillizing, sedative: *Ex. Remèdes calmans*, F.,—*remedia sedantia*, L.,—die schmerzstillende mittel, G.,—sedative remedies.

CALOMELAS, **CALOMEL**, s. m.,—calomelas, n. (*καλός*, beautiful, *μέλας*, black), L.,—kalomel, n. G.: in Pharmacy, the old name of protochloride of mercury,—the muriate,—submuriate, of the *British Dispensatories*, and *salzsaures quecksilberoxydul*, *quecksilberprotochlorür*, of the *Germans*: a designation singularly apt; since this well-known preparation is perfectly white.

CALORICITÉ, s. f.,—caloricitas, f. (*calor*, heat), L.,—caloricity: in Physiology, the faculty possessed by organized beings endowed with life, of producing and disengaging the quantity of caloric necessary for the sustenance of the vital principle.

CALORIFICATION, s. f.,—calorificatio, f. (same, and *facere*, to make), L.: the faculty of producing heat. **CALORIFIQUE**, adj.,—calorificus, L.,—erwärmend, G.,—calorific: an epithet applied, in Physics, to those rays of light,—*rayons de lumière calorifiques*, F.,—which produce heat.

CALORIMÈTRE, s. m.,—calorimetrum, n. L. (a barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *calor*, heat, with the *Greek*, *μέτρον*, measure),—wärmemesser, m. G.,—calorimeter: an instrument employed to determine the capacity of bodies for caloric, or the quantity of specific caloric contained in any given body. **CALORIMÉTRIE**, s. f.,

—calorimetria, f. L.,—wärmemesserkunst, f. G.: the art of using the *calorimeter*.

CALORINESES, s. f., pl.: in Nosology, the term under which Baumes has proposed to class numerous diseases; the characteristic phenomenon of which is a sensible alteration in the quantity of the principle of animal heat.

CALORIQUE, s. m.,—caloricum, n. (*calor*, heat) L.,—wärmematerie, f., wärmestoff, m. G.,—caloric: in Physics, the matter of heat. *Calorique libre ou rayonnant, spécifique*,—*combiné ou latent*, F.,—are the terms by which free or radiant —, specific —, and combined or latent caloric are respectively distinguished.

CALOSOME, s. f.: a genus of Insects, *Calosoma* (*Coléoptères, carnassiers*, Cuv.; *Carabidæ*, St.), L.: so named from the brilliancy of their colouring (*καλός*, beautiful, *σῶμα*, body). The principal species, *Cal.*—formerly *Carabus*—*sycophanta*,—an European beetle, discharges from its mouth and anus, a highly acrid and offensive fluid which painfully irritates the human eye and tongue, when applied to them; and excites erysipelatous inflammation of any wound into which it may have been introduced. The bite of this animal is consequently dangerous. With others of the *Carabidæ*, it probably formed the celebrated *βούπρηστις*, of Greek—the *Buprestis*, of Latin writers: although, by some, it has been contended that the *Meloe proscarabæus*,—see **PROSCARABÉE**,—was the insect thus designated. Like this, however, the *Calosoma*, internally administered, is said to possess the properties of the *Cantharis*. By the ancients, it was deemed poisonous, and severe penalties were denounced against its criminal exhibition. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. xxv, p. 290; and *Cloquet, Faune des Médecins*, v. iii, p. 190.

CALOTTE, s. f.,—pileolus, m. L.,—käppchen, n., plattmütze, f. G.,—cap or skull-cap: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the superior part of the cranium,—*calotte du crâne*, F.,—*calvaria*, L.; and to the tendinous expansion,—*cal. aponévrotique*,—of the occipito-frontalis muscle. In Pharmacy, an adhesive (pitch-) plaster for the cure of tinea capitis: in Surgery, a leather-cap employed as a covering for the brain, in cases of loss of bone from accident, caries, or surgical operation.

CALUS, s. m. See **CAL**.

CALVITIE, s. f.,—calvities, f. L.,—*φαλακρότης*,—kahlheit, f. G.,—baldness.—*Calv. des paupières*,—deficiency, or loss, of the eye-lashes.

CALUMBE. See **COLUMBO**.

CALYCE. See **CALICE**.

CALYPTRE, s. f.,—*καλυπτήρ*,—calyptra, f. L.,—haube, mütze, f. L.,—a cover, lid,

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or veil: in Botany, the membranous envelope,—saamendecke, die mütze des laubmoosen, G.,—which crowns the urn of the mosses, and encloses their sporules. See COIFFE. This organ varies greatly in position, figure, colour, and duration.—CALYPTRE, adj.,—calyptratus, L.,—furnished with a *calyptra* or veil.

CAMARINE, s. f.; a genus, in Botany, *Empetrum* (*Dioclea*, *triandr.*; *Ericæ* ?), L.,—die Rauchbeere,—Crowberry,—containing but few species. A sort of lemonade is prepared, in Portugal, from the fruit of *E. album*, there called *Camarinhos*: and in northern Europe, the berries of *E. nigrum*, formerly *Erica baccifera*,—bruyère à fruit noire, F.—beerheide, G.,—are commonly eaten, but said to induce headach and vertigo. Its leaves are accounted *antiscorbutic* and *diuretic*. Hæ plantæ *Empetrum* designantur, quia crescent in montibus et locis saxosis (in, in, πέτρος, a rock or stone.)

CAMBIUM, s. m.,—cambium, n. (*cambire*, to exchange), L.,—bildungsast, m. G.: in Physiology, a principle supposed to be elaborated from the blood of animals, and destined to repair the losses, and accomplish the increase, of the various organs. In Botany, a colourless mucilaginous fluid, of the consistence of white of egg, formed from the descending sap by an unknown organic process; deposited between the wood and liber of plants; gradually becoming organized, by the development of fibres in its interior, and finally assuming the vegetable structure.

CAMBRURE, s. f.,—concameratio, f. L.,—an arch: the arch-like bending,—die bogenförmige krummung, G.,—of a limb. CAMBRÉ, adj.,—concameratus,—bent in the form of an arch, bowed.

CAMISOLE, s. f.,—kamisol, n. G.: literally, a waistcoat; but employed, by French writers, as a synonym of *gilet de force*, a strait-waistcoat, and, incorrectly, of the *Latin*, *inducula*, a woman's undergarment.

CAMOMILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Anthemis* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.,—die Kamille, G.,—Chamomile,—comprehending numerous species. The two, principally employed in medicine, are the *A. nobilis*,—*camomille romaine*,—χαμαίμηλον,—römische kamille, G.,—common chamomile; and *A. pyrethrum*,—see PYRÈTHRE. The French and Germans have an *Infusion* in olive-oil, —Oleum Anthemidis—Chamomillæ—Infusum,—Aufgegossenes Kamillenöl:—and the latter, a *Distilled Water*, *Essential Oil*, and *Extract*,—Kamillenwasser,—öl, und —extract,—of Chamomile flowers,—Kamillenblumen, G. But the officinal Chamomile, of the Germans, appears,

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from Schwartz, to be the *Matricaria Chamomilla*,—die gemeine Kamille,—see MATRICARIA,—of Linnæus. See, also, *Pharmakolog. Tabellen*, v. i., p. 200.

CAMPÈCHE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hæmatoxylon* (*Decandria*, *monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—das Campescheholz, G.,—Logwood. The only species which it contains, a native of the bay of *Campeachy*, affords an *astringent wood*,—bois de Campêche, F.,—lignum Campechianum, L.,—which imparts to water, on infusion, a blood-red colour: hence the derivation of the name, *Hæmatoxylon*, from the Greek, αἷμα, blood, ξύλον, wood, and its German synonym, blutholz. The only German *Officinal Preparation* of it is an *Extract*,—Campescheholzextract, Extractum Ligni Campechiani.

CAMPHORATE, s. m.,—camphoras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *camphoric acid* with salifiable bases. This acid,—acide camphorique, F.,—acidum camphoricum, L.,—kamphersäure, m. G.,—is, itself, a product of the action of heated nitric acid upon camphor.

CAMPHRE, s. m.,—camphora, f. L.,—kampfer, kampher, m. G. (the kaphur or kamphur, of the Arabs, and καμφορά, of the modern Greeks),—camphor: a well-known odorous and volatile substance, which exists in *Dryobalanops*, in several species of *Laurus*, especially *L. camphora*, in many of the *Labiata*, and divers *Umbelliferous* plants. As a *stimulant*, its powers have probably been overrated.—In large doses, it is said to be *poisonous*.—The principal *Officinal Preparations*, French and German, are, a *Water*, or *Julep*, Aqua camphorata, Ph. Gall.,—Kampherjulep, G.; and a *Liniment* or *Oil*, Linimentum camphoratum,—Kampheröl: German, a *Vinegar*, and *Acetic Julep*, Kampheressig und Kampheressig-Julep; a *Spirit*, Kampherspiritus; an *Ammoniated*—and a *Compound Liniment*, Flüchtige Kamphersalbe, und Zusammengesetztes Kampherliniment; an *Unguent* with *Ceruse*, and a *Soap-plaster*,—Gekampherte Bleiweisse Salbe, und Kampherseisenpflaster. CAMPHRE, adj.,—camphoratus,—gekamphert,—camphorated: an epithet applied to any substance or preparation possessing the properties of, or, in its composition, containing, *camphor*.

CAMPHRÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Camphorosma* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Atropiceæ*), L.,—die Kampherpflanze, G.: so named from exhaling the odour of *Camphor*. An aqueous infusion of the principal species,—*C. monspeliaca*,—is employed, in the South of France, where it is indigenous, as a *stimulant* and *diuretic*.

CANAL, s. m.,—canalis, ductus, m. L.,

—kanal, gang, m., röhre, f. G.: a term given, in Anatomy to membranous tubes, or perforations in bone, through which various fluids, vessels, nerves, and other organs, are transmitted: also, the space destined for the lodgment of the tongue between the horizontal branches of the lower jaw. *Canal alimentaire*,—*digestif*,—*intestinal*, F.,—*canalis alimentarius*,—*intestinarum*, L.,—*darmkanal*, *ernährungskanal*, G.,—the alimentary or intestinal canal. —*artériel*,—*canalis ductus arteriosus*,—der Botallische schlagadergang,—see ARTÉRIEL. —*carotidien* (—*inflexe de l'os temporal*, Chaussier),—*canalis caroticus*,—der carotische canal: the canal which perforates, in a curved direction, the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and transmits the internal carotid artery, with several nervous filaments. —*choleodoque*,—*ductus* (communis) *choledochus*,—hepato-cysticus, —*leber-blasencanal*,—the common biliary (cysto-hepatic) duct; resulting from the junction of the hepatic, —*canal hépatique*,—*ductus hepaticus*,—*lebergallengang*,—with the cystic duct, —*canal cystique*,—*ductus cysticus*,—*gallenblasengang*, and obliquely perforating the duodenum into which it pours the bile, near the last curvature of that intestine. —*intermédiaire des ventricules*: synonym with *Aquæductus Sylvii*. —*pancréatique*,—*ductus pancreaticus*,—der bauchspeicheldrüsengang,—the pancreatic duct, which ordinarily unites, at an acute angle, with the hepato-cystic, but sometimes opens separately into the duodenum. —*spiroïde du temporal*: a name given, by Chaussier, to the *Aquæductus Fallopii*,—die wasserleitung des Fallopius, Fallopischer kanal.

Canaux salivaires,—*ductus salivares*,—speichelgänge,—salivary ducts: of these, there are principally two—one superior,—*conduit salivaire supérieur*, *canal de Stenon*,—*ductus Stenonis*,—the excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the cavity of the mouth opposite the interval between the second and third molar teeth of the upper jaw; and an inferior,—*conduit salivaire inférieur*, *canal de Wharton*,—*ductus Whartoni*, which, originating in the sub-maxillary gland, pours its contents into the mouth, close by the frenum linguæ.

—*demicirculaires*,—*canales semicirculares*,—*tubæformes*,—die halbrunden gänge im ohr: the three semicircular canals, in the interior of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, connected with the organ of hearing. Two of them,—one superior,—der obere halbzirkelförmige bogengang,—the other posterior,—der hintere —,—are placed vertically; the third,—der äussere,—exterior, horizontally.—They terminate in the vestibule by five

orifices: one of these orifices being common to two of the canals. For an account of the other *canals*, see the Articles, DÉFÉRENT, DENTAIRE, GODRONNÉ, MEDULLAIRE, NASAL, RACHIDIEN, SOUS-ORBITAIRE, THORACIQUE, VEINEUX, VERTEBRAL.

CANARD, s. m.: in Ornithology, a Section, or Sub-genus, of the extensive Linnaean genus, *Anas*; which comprehended the whole Swan-, Goose-, and Duck-tribes; belonging to the Order *Anseres*, Linn.; *Palmipèdes*, Cuv. The ducks alone—les canards,—*anates*, L.,—die enten, G.—constitute, in modern systems, several distinct genera. By French Naturalists, they are distinguished into the *Canards*, properly so called; the *Macreuses*; and the *Sarcelles*. The flesh of all the species, especially the wild duck,—le canard sauvage, F.,—*A. boschas*, L.,—die wilde gemeine—ente, G.,—the original source of most of the domesticated varieties,—yields a savoury and nutritious article of diet.

CANCER, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Crustacea*. See CRABE. In Pathology, a morbid affection,—cancer, m., carcinoma, n. L.,—*καρκίνος*, *καρκίνωμα*,—krebs, m. G.,—consisting in the degeneration of the organic structures into an encephaloid or cerebriform matter; the presence of which is ordinarily announced by severe lancinating pains, and the abolition of the functions of the organ affected with it. CANCÉREUX, adj.,—*cancrosus*,—krebsartig,—cancerous: relating to cancer: *Ex. Ulcère cancéreuse*, F.,—*krebsgeschwür*, G.,—a cancerous ulcer. CANCROÏDE, adj.,—*cancroides*,—*καρκινώδης*?—cancer-like, resembling cancer: a term applied, by Alibert, to certain cancerous affections of the skin.

CANICULE, s. f., étoile du chien,—*canicula*, f., *sirius*, m. L.,—*σείριος*,—hundsstern, m. G.,—dog-star: the most brilliant of the fixed stars; forming part of the constellation of *Canis major*. The dog-days,—les jours *caniculaires*, F.,—*dies caniculares*, L.,—*αἱ ἡμέραι τὸν σείριον ἡμέραι*,—die hunds-tage, G.,—so called because, during their prevalence, the sun rises with the dog-star,—were formerly supposed to exercise a powerful influence upon the animal economy. They extend from July 23rd to August 23rd; and are usually the hottest of the year.

CANIN, adj.,—*caninus*, L.,—*κυνικός*,—hündisch, G.,—canine, relating, or exhibiting any resemblance, to a dog, *canis*, L.: in Anatomy, an epithet applied to the cuspidati teeth,—*dentes canines*, F.,—*dentes canini*, L.,—*κυνόδοντες*,—hunds-zähne, G.,—in both jaws of man, and certain of the *Mammifera*; also, to a slight depression in the superior maxillary bone,—*fossa canine*,—*fossa canina*,—from which a small

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muscle,—*m. canin* (petit sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.),—levator anguli oris, L.,—aufheber des mundwinkels, G.,—takes its origin: in Pathology, to an insatiable craving for food,—*faim canine*,—*appetitus caninus*,—ὄρεξις κυνῶδης,—*hundshunger*,—see APPETIT, and BOULIMIE; and to the morbid affection,—*rage*—*rabies canina*,—*hundswuth*,—excited by the bite of a rabid dog. See HYDROPHOBIE. In Zoology, the term, *Canins*, F.,—*Canina*, L.,—is, by some authors, employed as a designation of the *Dog-tribe*. In Botany, a species of wild rose,—*R. sauvage*, F.,—constitutes the *κυνόροdon*, *κυνόσβατος*, of the Greek,—*rosa canina*, of the Latin,—*hundsröse*, of the German,—and *dog-rose*, of British writers.

CANITIE, s. f.,—canities, f. (*canus*, hoary), L.,—πολιότης,—greyness of the hairs, and especially of the hairs of the head.

CANNE, s. f.: a term, in French Botany, synonymous with the *κάννα*, *κάλαμος*, of the Greeks,—*canna*, f. L.,—rohr, n. G.,—cane. *Canne aromatique*. See ACORE VRAI. CANNE À SUCRE, CANAMELLE: a genus, in Botany, *Saccharum* (*Triandria, digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—das Zuckerrohr,—Sugar-Cane. The jointed stem of the principal species, *S. officinarum*,—a native of India, but now extensively introduced into Africa and America, is filled with a whitish spongy medulla or pith, from which *Sugar*,—see SUCRE,—is obtained by very complicated processes.

CANNEBERGE, s. f.: in Botany, the popular name of the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, or cranberry,—die moosbeere, G.,—see AIRELLE. Its berries have an agreeably acid flavour; and are largely consumed, as an article of diet, by the northern Europeans.

CANNELÉ, adj.,—canaliculatus, striatus, sulcatus, L.,—gestreift, G.,—furrowed, striated, marked with *striæ*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the cerebral ganglions,—le corps cannelé ou strié (grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau, Gall.,—couche des nerfs ethmoidaux, Ch.), F.,—corpus striatum, L.,—gestreifter hirnkörper, G.: and, by Lieutaud, to the gemini muscles,—which he regarded as a single muscle,—*m. cannelé*,—of the thigh. In Surgery, to a staff,—sonde cannelée, F.,—furnished with a groove,—CANNELURE, s. f., F.,—sulcus, m. L.

CANNELLE, s. f.,—κιννάμωμον, κιννάμωμον—probably derived from the Hebrew, kinne-mon,—*cinnamomum*, n. L.,—zimmt, m. G.,—cinnamon: in Materia Medica, the second bark of the young shoots and branches of a Ceylonese species of *Laurus*, *L. cinnamomi*,—see CANNELLIER;—a well-known aromatic and stimulant, extensive-

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ly employed in medicine and domestic economy. French and German Official Preparations: a Simple distilled Water,—*Aqua stillatitia de Cinnamomo*, Ph. Gall.,—Einfaches Zimmtwasser, G.; an Essential Oil,—*Oleum de Cinnamomo*,—Zimmtöl; a Syrup,—*Syrupus de Cinnamomo*,—Zimmtsyrup; and a Tincture,—*Tinctura de Cinnamomo*,—Zimmttinctur.—The Germans have, moreover, an *Aqua Cinnamomi vinosa*,—Weiniges Zimmtwasser; but an inferior bark, that of the *Laurus Sinensis*—*L. Cassia*?—which they distinguish by the term, *zimmtcassia*, Sinesischer zimmt,—the *Cinnamomum Sinese* (*cannelle de la Chine*) of the Ph. Gall.—from the bark—*Aechter Zimmt*, Caneel,—of the *Laurus cinnamoni*,—der wahre Zimmtbaum,—the real Cinnamon-tree,—is employed, by the Germans, in all these preparations. See Schwartz, *Pharmakol. Tabellen*, v. i, p. 132,—134.

CANNELLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Canella* (*Dodecandria, monogyn.*; *Magnoliaceæ*), L. The only species, *C. alba*,—*Canella blanche*, F.,—der weisse Zimmtbaum, G.,—laurel-leaved Canella,—yields the tonic bark,—*weisse zimmitrinde*, G.,—which has been confounded, by Linnæus, with that of the *Winterana*. See WINTERANE. The aromatic berry of the *Canella* is employed as a spice, in America; and the gum-resin, *Alouchi*, is said to exude from its trunk and branches. *Cannelle fausse*: represented, by some French writers, to be the bark of *Laurus Cassia*; by others, the product of *Drymis aromatica*, or *punctuata*, under the title of *C. poivrée*, ou *fausse écorce de Winter*,—*Cortex Winteranus spurius*, L. *Cannelle giroflée*,—*cortex caryophyllata*, L.: the bark of *Myrtus caryophyllata*, a South-American tree.

CANELLIER, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Laurus*, *L. cinnamomi*,—der zimmtbaum, G.; which grows in Ceylon, and yields the true Cinnamon bark,—*Canella de Ceylan*,—zimmitrinde. See CANNELLE, and LAURIER.

CANTHARIDE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Cantharis* (*Coleoptères, Cantharidies*, Cuv.; *Cantharidæ*, St.), L.,—containing many species. One of these, *C. vesicatoria* (*Meloe vesicatorius*, Linn.,—*Lytta vesicatoria*, Fabr.),—*Cantharide des boutiques*, F.,—κανθαρίς,—*kantharide*, Spanische fliege, G.,—Spanish or blistering fly,—a common European beetle, is particularly abundant in Italy and Spain; and, principally procured, for medicinal purposes, from the latter, thence derives its popular designation. Internally administered, *Cantharides*,—die Kanthariden, G.,—are tonic, stimulant, and diuretic; externally, *epispastic*: in large doses, *poisonous*;

operating specially on the intestinal canal, and the urino-genital organs. See Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der thierischen Gifte*, p. 131; Orfila, *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, v. iii., p. 210; and Beck, *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, by Darwall, p. 575. *French and German Official Preparations*: a *Tincture*, Tinctura de Cantharidibus, *Ph. Gall.*,—Kantharidentinctur, *G.*; a *Blistering-plaster*,—Emplastrum e Cantharidibus,—vesicans,—Kantharidenoder Blasenpflaster; and an *Ointment*,—Adeps Cantharidibus medicatus, Pomatum seu Unguentum Epispasticum,—Kantharidensalbe.

CANTHARIDINE, *s. f.*,—cantharidina, *f. L.*,—kantharidin, *n.*, kantharine, *f. G.*,—cantharidin: a peculiar substance, discovered, by Robiquet, in *Cantharides*; to which the vesicant properties of these insects are attributable. It exists, also, in many other of the *Coleoptera*. See *Annales de Chimie*, v. lxxvi., p. 302; and Orfila, *Traité des Poisons*, v. i., p. 565.

CANTHUS, *s. m.*, *F.* and *L.*,—κάνθος,—augenwinkel, *m. G.*,—angle or corner of the eye. In Anatomy, there are distinguished a great, internal, or *nasal*—the proper *canthus*,—and a small, external, or *temporal canthus*. In common language, the *angle* of a pitcher or other vessel by which the contained fluid is poured out: hence, probably, the term, *decanter*.

CANULE, *s. f.*,—tubulus, *m. L.*,—röhrchen, *n. G.*: a long, commonly cylindrical, and hollow instrument, straight or curved, open at both ends, and employed in various surgical operations. The *canula*, as it is termed in *British Surgery*, is usually made of silver; sometimes, of other metal, elastic gum, wood, or pasteboard. When employed in fixing ligatures, it is distinguished, in *French*, by the term, *porte-nœud* or *serre-nœud*.

CAOUTCHOUC, *s. m.*,—gummi elasticum, *L.*,—federharz, *n. G.*,—elastic gum: a solid and highly elastic substance which forms in the milky juice of divers South-American trees,—as the *Jatropha elastica*, *Hævea Guianensis*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus integrifolia*,—on exposure to the atmosphere. The *gomme elastique* of commerce acquires a black colour from the action of smoke to which it is subjected by the Indians. It swells and softens on immersion in boiling water; and is then soluble in rectified ether and the volatile oils. It is employed in the construction of various chirurgical instruments.

CAPACITÉ, *s. f.*,—capacitas, *f. L.*,—capacity, aptitude for containing: the relation existing between a cavity and the body which it does, or may, contain: sometimes, but incorrectly, employed, by the *French*, as a synonym of *Cavité*.

CAPELINE, *s. f.*,—capistrum, *n. L.*: a bandage resembling, in figure, a hood.—There are several varieties; as *Capeline de la tête*, bonnet à deux globes,—d'Hippocrate, a bandage for the head, said to have been invented by Hippocrates;—*de la clavicule*,—employed in fractures of the *clavicule* and scapula;—pour amputation du bras et de la cuisse,—in amputations of the arm and thigh. See *BANDAGE*.

CAPILLAIRE, *s. m.*: a designation, in old works upon *Materia Medica*, of several species of *Fern* employed in medicine, and especially those belonging to the genus *Adiantum*, See *ADIANTE*. One of the species, *A. pedatum*,—*capillaire* du Canada,—is ordinarily used in preparing the well-known syrup, *Capilaire*,—*Sirop de Capillaire*, *F.*,—der *Frauenhaarsyrup*, *G.*

CAPILLAIRE, CAPILLACÉ, *adj.*,—capillaris, capillaceus (*capillus*, a hair), *L.*,—πριχώδης,—haarfein, haarförmig, *G.*,—capillary, hair-like: resembling, in figure and tenuity, a *hair*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the minute vessels,—les vaisseaux capillaires, *F.*,—which connect the final ramifications of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, and constitute, altogether, the *capillary* system,—système capillaire. Two of these systems, *general* and *pulmonary*, are distinguished by *Bichat*. In *Surgical Pathology*, a species of cranial fracture,—fente capillaire, *F.*,—rima capillaris, *L.*,—exhibiting a mere linear fissure, without separation of the bone. To this lesion the term, *CAPILLATION*, *s. f.*, is also applied, in *French*.

In Botany, those parts and organs of plants, which, in their minuteness of division, delicacy, and flexibility, resemble *hairs*, are distinguished by this epithet; as the *root*,—racine capillaire, *F.*,—of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*; the *stem*,—tige—of *Scirpus capillaris*; the *leaves*,—feuilles—of *Asparagus tenuifolia*; the *style*,—of *Cucubalus bacciferus*; and the *filament*,—filet d'étamine,—of the *Gramineæ*.

CAPILLARITÉ, *s. f.*,—capillaritas, *f. L.*,—haarröhrchenanziehung, *f. G.*,—capillarity: in Physics, the power on which the phenomena of *capillary* attraction are dependent.

CAPISTRATION, *s. f.* See *PHYMOSIS*.

CAPISTRE, *s. m.*: a bandage for the head. See *CAPELINE*. Also, a term whereby *Vogel* has designated the tetanic rigidity of the levator muscles of the lower jaw, ordinarily named *Trismus*. See *TRISME*.

CAPITÉ, *adj.*,—capitatus, capitiformis (*caput*, the head), *L.*,—κεφαλωτός,—kopftragend, kopfförmig, beknopft, *G.*,—headed: exhibiting the figure of, or expanded into, a *head* at the summit; as, among plants, the *filament*,—filet capité, *F.*,—of

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Dictamnus albus: applied, also, as a specific designation, to plants, the flowers of which, like those of *Blitum capitatum*, are disposed in heads. In Zoology, to certain animals distinguished, as *Coluber capitatus*, by the large volume of the head; or possessing a head different in colour from the body, as *Apis capitata*.

CAPITILUVE, s. m.,—capitiluvium, n. (*caput*, the head, *lavare*, to wash), L.,—kopfbad, n. G.,—a bath for the head.—See BAIN.

CAPITULE, s. m.,—capitulum, n. (dimin. of *caput*), L.,—κεφαλὴ, köpfchen, n. G.,—a little head: in Botany, an assemblage of flowers so closely set on the dilated summit of the peduncle, as to exhibit, at a distance, the aspect of one flower. CAPITULÉ, adj.,—capitulatus,—kleinköpfig,—capitulate: arranged in the form of a little head; as the flowers,—*Fleurs capitulées*,—of *Cephalanthus*, and of *Mimetes capitulata*.

CAPRÉOLAIRE, adj.,—capreolaris (*capreolus*, the tendril of a vine), L. The spermatic vessels,—die samengefässe, G.,—have, by some French anatomists, been named *Vaisseaux capréolaires*,—from the numerous windings which they describe in their course to the testicle.

CAPRICORNE, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, *Cerambyx* (*Coleoptera*, *xylophagi*, Cuv.,—*Cerambycidae*, St.), L. The species composing it, are distinguished by the extraordinary length of their antennæ.—The larva of the *C. heros*,—le grand capricorne, F.,—which feeds upon the oak, appears to have been the celebrated *Cossus* of Roman Epicures; and another splendid and finely scented species, *C. moschatus*,—*capr. vert à odeur de rose*,—has been proposed as a substitute for the *Cantharis*.

CAPRIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Capparis* (*Polyandria*, *monogyn.*; *Capparidæ*), L.,—der Kaperbaum, die Kaperstaude, G.,—Caper-tree,—containing numerous species. The common Caper-tree,—*C. spinosa*,—le câprier ordinaire,—καππαρίς,—from the Arabic, Kabar,—is indigenous in Southern Europe. Its root constitutes one of the five minor aperitive roots of the ancients; and its flower-buds, preserved in vinegar, are the well-known pickle, called capers,—les câpres, F. Another species,—see BADUKKA,—is employed, in medicine, by the Malabarrese: and the *C. mithridatica*,—a native of Arabia, is eulogized, by Forskaël, as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

CAPRIFOLIACÉES, CAPRIFOLÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Caprifoliaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants; which has for its type, the genus, *Caprifolium*.

CAPSULAIRE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus

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of Intestinal Worms, *Capsularia*, L.,—established by Zeder. The term has been applied, by Cuvier, to a genus of Zoophytes; the species of which inhabit the fuci of the coasts of England.

CAPSULAIRE, adj.,—capsularis, L.,—kapselartig, kapselförmig, G.,—capsular. In Anatomy, the fibrous capsules which surround the hip- and shoulder-joints,—articulations coxo-fémorale et scapulo-humérale, F.,—are sometimes named ligaments capsulaires,—kapselbände, G.; and the vessels of the renal capsule (les vaisseaux surrénaux,—nierenblutadern),—artères et veines capsulaires. Capsulaire du tendon de l'obturateur interne: a name given, by Portal, to the gemini muscles,—les jumeaux, F.,—die zwillingmuskeln, G.,—of the thigh. In Botany, a simple and dry fruit, which opens at maturity, is termed fruit capsulaire, F.,—fructus capsularis, L.: and the epithet is applied, as a specific designation, to certain plants distinguished, like *Corchorus capsularis*, from the other species of the genus, by the peculiar figure of their capsules.

CAPSULE, s. f.,—capsula, f. (κῆψα, a coffer or box), L.,—kapsel, f. G. The term, capsule, is employed, in Anatomy, to designate the membranous and fibrous sacs,—Capsules articulaires,—fibreuses, F.,—capsulæ articulares,—fibrosæ, L.,—which envelope certain articulations, as those of the hip and shoulder. They are imbedded in cellular tissue; strengthened externally by tendinous fibres from the adjacent muscles; and lined internally by the synovial membranes,—capsules synoviales, F.,—capsulæ synoviales, L. The same designation is, also, applied to the membranes investing other parts and organs; as the capsule of the crystalline, *c. du cristallin*,—capsula cristallina, L.,—die kapsel der kristalllinse, G.; — of Glisson, —*c. de Glisson*,—capsula Glissonis,—die gallenscheide; the renal capsules,—*c. surrénales*,—atrabiliaires,—capsulæ suprarenales, — atrabiliares, — die nebennieren. The pericardium has, also, been named, by Paracelsus,—capsula cordis, L.,—capsule du cœur, F.; and the vesiculæ seminales, by some authors, capsulæ seminales,—*c. séminales*, F.

In Chemistry, a vessel of porcelain or platina, for the evaporation of different fluids. In Botany, a variety of pericarp,—samenkapsel, G. Respecting the precise application of this term, there are great diversities of opinion. The figure and the mode of opening of the capsule varies considerably in different plants.

CAPUCHON, s. m.,—cucullus, m. L.,—kutte, f. G.,—cowl or hood: a term sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see TRAPÈZE: in Botany,

by Linke, to a particular dilatation,—*styllostegium*, n. L.,—*kappe*, f. G.,—of the filaments of certain plants, which, as in *Asclepias Syriaca*, covers the ovary like a *cowl*. CAPUCHONNÉ, adj.,—*cucullatus*,—*kappenförmig*,—hooded: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to objects exhibiting the aspect or figure of a *cowl* or *hood*; as the head of a species of Basilisk, —*Bas. cucullatus*,—and the petals, —*pétales capuchonnées*,—of *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

CAQUE-SANGUE, s. f. (*cacare*, to go to stool, *sanguis*, blood),—discharge of blood from the bowels: an antiquated French term, *synon.* with DYSENTERIE.

CARABIENS, CARABIQUES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Carabici*, *Carabidæ*, L.: a name whereby Carus, Cuvier, Latreille, and Leach, designate a tribe of Coleopterous *Insects*, which has for its type, the genus, *Carabus*,—*Carabe*, F.,—*Κάραβος*,—*Laufkäfer*, G. Some species of this genus, as *C. ferrugineus* and *chrysocephalus*, were formerly employed to relieve tooth-ach.—Others have been recommended as substitutes for *Cantharides*.

CARACTÈRE, s. m.,—*χαρακτήρ*,—character, n. L.,—*kennzeichen*, *merkmal*, n. G.,—character, mark, sign: a term employed in various acceptations. In Natural History, it expresses the principal traits which distinguish an object or phenomenon from all others. In Pathology, it is sometimes employed as synonymous with essence; when a disease is said to assume a malignant *character*: or it represents various phenomena of which an enumeration would be tedious; as when the prevalent diseases are said to exhibit an inflammatory *character*. Lastly, in Psychology, it expresses the moral physiognomy of an individual, by which, as regards the intellect and passions, he is distinguished from all around him. CARACTÉRISTIQUE, adj.,—*παρακτηριστικός*,—characteristic, —*charakteristisch*,—characteristic, that which *characterizes*, or serves to distinguish: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the essential or distinguishing symptoms, —*les signes caractéristiques*, F.,—of diseases. CARACTÉRISER, v. a.,—*graphicè depingere*, *delineare*,—*charakterisiren*,—to characterize, or depict the essential qualities of an object.

CARAMEL, s. m.,—*saccharum percocutum*, L.,—*braungekochter zucker*, G.: sugar partly decomposed by the action of fire.

CARAPACE, s. m.,—*clypeus*, m., *testa*, f. L.: in Zoology, the unyielding and commonly osseous vault or shell which protects the body of *Chelonian Reptiles*,—*oberste schale der schildkröten*, G.; composed of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum and eight ribs, intimately uni-

ted by synarthrosis. The term is, also, applied to the superior surface of the *Crustacea*; when consisting of one piece.

CARAQUE, s. m.: a superior sort of *cocoa*, imported from the *Caraccas*.

CARBONATE, s. m.,—*carbonas*, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*kohlensaure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *carbonic acid*,—*acide carbonique*, F.,—*acidum carbonicum*, L.,—*die kohlen-säure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. When, as ordinarily happens, there is an excess of base, the compound is in a state of *sub-carbonate*, and termed a sub-salt,—*sous-sel*, F. The following are the principal carbonates and sub-carbonates employed in medicine: *Carbonate*—*et sous-carbonate d'ammoniaque*, F.,—*carbonas*—*et sub-carbonas ammoniæ*, L.,—*basisches kohlen-saures*—*und kohlen-saures oder carbon-saures ammoniak*, G.; *Sous-carbonate de chaux*,—*carbonas*—*sub-carbonas calcis*,—*kohlensaure kalkerde*;—*de fer*,—*sub-carbonas ferri*,—*kohlensaures eisen*; *Carbon. et sous-carbon. de magnésie*,—*carbonas*—*sub-carbonas*—*magnesiæ*,—*kohlensaure talk-oder bittererde*; *Sub-carbon. de plomb*,—*sub-carbonas plumbi*,—*kohlensaures blei*, *carbon-saures bleioxyd*; *Carbon. et sous-carbon. de potasse*, — *de soude*,—*carbonas et sub-carbonas potassæ*,—*sodæ*,—*basisches*—*und neutrales kohlen-saures kali*,—*natrum*.

CARBONE, s. m.,—*carbonium*, n. L.,—*kohlenstoff*, m. G.,—carbon: an elementary body extensively diffused through nature, either in a state of purity, as in the diamond, or of combination with other bodies, animal, vegetable, mineral or gaseous. CARBONÉ, adj.,—*carbonatus*,—*carbonated*, or *carburetted hydrogen gas*,—*gas hydrogène carboné ou carbure*,—*kohlenwasserstoffgas*, G. CARBONEUX, adj.,—*carbonosus*,—*carbonous*. Doebereiner has proposed to give the name of *carbonous acid*, *acide carboneux*, F.,—*kohlige säure*, G.,—to the oxalic acid; as it contains less carbon than the carbonic.

CARBONIQUE, adj.,—*carbonicus*, L.,—carbonic: in Chemistry, an epithet applied to two different compounds of carbon and oxygen; the one, *carbonic oxyd*,—*oxide ou gaz carbonique*, F.,—*kohlenoxyd-gas*, G.; the other, *carbonic acid*. See CARBONATE.

CARBONISATION, s. f.,—*carbonisatio*, f. L.: the conversion of animal or vegetable substances into carbon. CARBONISER, v. a.,—to carbonize.

CARBONITE, s. m.,—*carbonis*, m. L.: a designation which would be assumed by the oxalates, if that of *carbonous* were adopted for the oxalic acid.

CARBURE, s. m.,—*carburetum*, n. L.,—

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carburet: the combination of *carbon* with a simple body. CARBURÉ, adj. Synon. with CARBONÉ.

CARCINOME, s. m.: a term, in Pathology, commonly regarded as synonymous with CANCER; and the adj., CARCINOMATEUX,—krebsartig, G.,—with CANCÉREUX. By some authors, however, the designation, *Carcinoma*, is restricted to incipient cancer; by others, to the encephaloid form of the disease.

CARDAMOME, s. m.: a name, in *Materia Medica*, applied to the fruit of several species of *Amomum*, and especially to that of *A. racemosum* (*A. cardamomum*, L.?),—*amome à grappe*, F.,—καρδάμωμον,—kardamöm, n. G. Of the seeds,—semina Cardamomi, L.,—die kardamomen, G.,—which are aromatic and excitant, the Germans have a *Tincture*,—Kardamomentinctur.

CARDIA, s. m.: in Anatomy, the superior or œsophageal orifice of the stomach,—orifice supérieur de l'estomac, F.,—orificium ventriculi superius, L.,—το στόμα τῆς γαστρὸς,—der obere magenmund, G.; so called from its vicinity, in situation, to the heart,—καρδία.

CARDIETAPIE, s. f.,—cardiëtapis, f. L.: the term applied, by Alibert, to enlargement of the volume of the heart: and forming the 7th genus of the *Angioses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

CARDIAGRAPHIE, s. f.,—cardiagraphia, f. (καρδία, the heart, γράφω, I describe), L.,—die beschreibung des herzens, G.,—cardiography: in Anatomy, a description of the heart.

CARDIAIRE, adj.,—cardiarius, L.: an epithet applied, by some helminthologists, to worms said to have been discovered in the heart and pericardium.

CARDIALGIE, s. f.,—καρδιαλγία (καρδία, and ἄλγος, pain),—cardialgia, f. L.,—kardialgie, f., magenschmerz, m. G.: in Pathology, pain in the epigastric region, ordinarily referred to the *cardia*, or œsophageal orifice of the stomach; also, heart-burn. CARDIALGIQUE, adj.,—καρδιαλγικός,—cardialgicus,—cardialgic, pertaining —, subject to—or inducing *cardialgia*.

CARDIALOGIE, s. f.,—cardialogia, f. (καρδία, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—kardialogie, f. G.?—a *Discourse*, or *Treatise*, on the Heart.

CARDIANASTROPHIE, s. f.,—cardianastrophia, f. (same, and ἀναστροφή, inversion), L.,—fehlerhafte lage des herzens, G.,—transposition of the heart.

CARDIAQUE, adj.,—καρδιακός,—cardiacus, L.,—cardiac, belonging to the heart,—zum herzen gehörig, G.,—or *cardia*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the blood-vessels and nerves which are distributed on the heart,—as the *cardiac* arteries and veins,—artères—et veines *cardiaques*,—

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see CORONAIRE,—and the nerves,—nerfs *cardiaques*, which, originating from the cervical ganglia, unite to form, between the arch of the aorta and the bifurcation of the bronchia, the *cardiac* plexus,—pl. ou ganglion *cardiaque*; also, to parts of the stomach connected with the *cardia*, as orifice *cardiaque* de l'estomac, see *CARDIA*; and the vessels,—vaisseaux *cardiaques*,—by which that orifice is surrounded. In Pathology, to a painful affection,—passion *cardiaque*, F.,—καρδιακή (νόσος, understood),—passio *cardiaca*, L.,—commonly referred to the *cardia*, and synon. with *CARDIALGIE*. In *Materia Medica*, to remedies,—remèdes *cardiaques*,—καρδιακά,—remedia *cardiaca*, L.,—die herzkstärkende mittel, G.,—which exercise a *cordial* and invigorating influence upon the system.

CARDIATOMIE, s. f.,—cardiätomia, f. (καρδία, the heart, τέμνω, I cut), L.,—dissection of the heart, cardiotomy.

CARDIEURYSME, s. f.,—cardieuryisma, n. (same, and εὐρύνω, I dilate), L.,—morbid dilatation of the heart.

CARDIHELCOSE, s. m.,—cardielcosis, f. (same, and ἔλκωσις, suppuration), L.,—geschwür am herzen, G.,—suppuration of the heart.

CARDIOCÈLE, s. f.,—cardiocele, f. (same, and κήλη, hernia), L.,—herzbruch, m. G.,—hernia of the heart.

CARDIOGME, s. m.,—cardiogmus, m. L.: a term of obscure Greek origin, employed, by Hippocrates, as synonymous with *CARDIALGIA*; subsequently, as designative of palpitations of the heart, and obscure aneurisms of that organ and the larger blood-vessels.

CARDIOPALME, CARDIOPALMIE, s. f.,—cardiopalmus, m. (καρδία, the heart, παλμός, pulsation), L.,—herzklopfen, n. G.—palpitation of the heart; forming the 1st genus of the *Angioses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert,

CARDIOPATHIE, s. f.,—cardiopathia, f. (same, and πάθος, disease),—eine krankheit des herzens, G.,—disease of the heart.

CARDIORHExIE, s. f.,—cardiorrhëxis, f. (same, and ρήξις, rupture), L.,—die zerreissung des herzens, G.,—rupture of the heart,

CARDIPÉRICARDITE, s. f.,—cardipericarditis, f. (same, and περικάρδιον, the pericardium), L.,—die entzündung des herzens und des herzbeutels, G.,—simultaneous inflammation of the heart and pericardium.

CARDITE, s. f.,—carditis, f. (same), L.,—die entzündung des herzens, herzenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the heart.

CARÉBARIE, s. f.,—καρεβάρια (κέφαλη, the head, ἔαρος, weight), carebaria, f. L.,—ein drückender kopfschmerz, G.,—headache, accompanied by a sense of weight.

CARÈNE, s. f.,—carina, f. L.,—kiel, m.

G.,—keel: a term applied, in Botany. to the two inferior petals of papilionaceous flowers; which are ordinarily united by their lower border so as to resemble the keel of a ship. CARENÉ, adj.,—carinatus, —kielförmig, gekielt,—keeled, exhibiting the figure of a ship's keel; as the leaf,—feuille carinée, F.,—of *Stellaria holostea*; the calyx,—calice carené,—of *Lysianthus carinatus*; and the stipules,—stip. carinées,—of *Pelargonium carinatum*.

CARIE, s. f.,—caries, f. L.,—beinfrass, m. G.: in Animal Pathology, ulceration of bone: in Vegetable Pathology, a contagious disease, caused by a parasitical fungus of the genus, *Uredo*; and most commonly affecting wheat. CARIÉ, CARIÉUX, —cariosus,—ausgefressen,—carios: affected with, relating to, or kept up by, caries: *Exs.* Os carié, F.,—a carious bone; ulcère carieux,—an ulcer caused by caries. CARIER (se), v. r.,—carie infici,—to be affected with caries.

CARMINATIF, adj.,—carminans, carminativus (*carmen*, a charm), L.,—blähung-erztertheilend, G.,—carminative: a term applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies,—principally aromatic substances,—remèdes carminatifs, F.,—remedia carminativa, L.,—die blähungentreibende mittel, G.,—which dispel intestinal flatus. They have acquired this epithet from the charm-like promptitude with which they operate.

CARNASSIERS, s. m., pl.,—Carnarii (*caro*, flesh), L.: a term applied, in Zoology, to a family of Mammiferous Animals, which feed upon flesh. See CRÉOPHAGES.

CARNIFICATION, s. f.,—carnificatio, f. (*same*, and *fieri*, to become), L.,—verfleischung, f. G.,—in Pathology, a form of morbid alteration in which certain organs assume the appearance of transformation into flesh: *Ex.* Carn. des poumons, F.,—pulmonum carnificatio, L.,—that condition of the pulmonary organ which is more correctly expressed by the term, *hépatisation*, F. Osteo-sarcoma may, also, be regarded as a real carnification of the bones,—carn. des os, F.,—verfleischung der knochen, G. CARNIFIÉ, adj.,—in *carnem conversus*,—carnified, converted into flesh.

CARNIVORE, adj.,—carnivorous (*caro*, flesh, *vorare*, to devour), L.,—fleischfressend, G.,—carnivorous. In its zoological application, the term, *Carnivores*, F.,—carnivora, L.,—is synonymous with CARNASSIERS. In Surgery, the epithet is applied to those caustic substances which are destined to destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

CARNOSITÉ, s. f.,—carnositas, f. (*caro*), L.,—fleischauswuchs, m. G.,—carnosity, a fleshy excrescence: a term, in Pathology, for fungous or cellular vegetations, formerly regarded as the consequence of

gonorrhœa and the frequent cause of retention of urine; but proved, by modern pathological researches, to be of rare occurrence in the urethra. Carn. vénérienne: according to Cullerier, a cutaneous cellular and membranous tumour, of syphilitic origin.

CARONCULE, s. f.,—caruncula, f. (dimin. of *caro*), L.,—carunkel, fleischwarze, f. G.,—caruncle: a term applied, in Anatomy, to different objects; as, 1. to a reddish eminence situated in the nasal angle of the eye,—car. lacrymale, F.,—*caruncula lacrymalis*, L.,—thränenhügel, m., thränen-carunkel, f. G.,—formed by a fold of the conjunctiva, and containing several mucous follicles, and the bulbs of divers delicate hairs, the inordinate growth of which constitutes *Trichiasis* of the lachrymal caruncle: 2. to an eminence within the urethra,—car. de l'urètre,—car. urethræ virilis, caput gallinaginis,—schnepfenkopf,—see VERU MONTANUM: 3. to small conical eminences of the kidney,—car. papillaires, mammelons,—car. papillares, papillæ renales,—nierenwarzen, Malpighische pyramiden,—from which the urine is distilled into the calyces: 4. to minute reddish tubercles, varying in form and number,—car. myrtiformes, F. and L.,—myrtiförmige warzen, G.,—which, situated at the orifice of the female vagina, are regarded as the relics of the ruptured hymen. In Zoology, the soft fleshy excrescence, destitute of feathers, which adorns the head, nape, eye-brows, throat, angles of the mouth, and base of the beak, of certain birds. In Botany, an enlargement on the surface of certain seeds,—strophium, n., spongiola seminalis, f. L.,—keimwarze, f. G.,—which, as in *Phaseolus vulgaris*, and many of the *Leguminosæ*, surrounds the hilus. CARONCULÉ, CARONCULEUX, adj.,—carunculatus, carunculosus, L.,—provided with a caruncle, carunculated; as, in Zoology, the *Sturnus carunculatus*: or caused by caruncles,—carunculo-se; as rétention d'urine caronculeuse, F.,—the retention of urine supposed to arise from caruncles in the urethra.

CAROTIDAL, adj. See CAROTIDIEN.

CAROTIDE, s. f., and adj.: a term derived from the Greek substantive, *καρος*, drowsiness or stupor; and applied, in Anatomy, to the two principal blood-vessels,—les artères carotides, F.,—καρωτίδες, —arteriæ carotides, L.,—die karotiden, die kopfschlagadern, G.,—which convey the blood from the heart to the head; so designated because they were regarded, by the ancients, as the cause of stupor.—The two common or primitive carotid arteries,—les art. carotides primitives (céphaliques, Ch.),—arise from the arch of the aorta,—the right, in a trunk common to it

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and the corresponding subclavian;—and divide, behind the digastric muscle, into two branches: the external *carotid*,—*carotide externe* (facial, Ch.),—*arteria carotis externa*,—*facialis*,—die äussere kopfarterie; and the *internal*,—*interne* (art. cérébrale antérieure, Ch.),—*art. carotis interna*,—*cerebralis*,—innere kopfarterie, gehirnschlagader: the former supplying with its branches, the thyroid gland, tongue, face, and exterior of the cranium; the latter, the eye-ball with its appendages, and the encephalon.

CAROTIDIEN, adj.,—*carotideus*, L.,—*carotid*, relating to the *carotid* arteries; as *canal carotidien*, F.,—see **CANAL**; and its two orifices,—le trou *carotidien externe et interne*,—*foramen caroticum externum et internum*, L.

CAROTIQUE, adj.,—*καρωτικός*,—*caroticus*, L.,—*carotisch*, G.,—*carotic*, causing heavy sleep or stupor: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *carotid* arteries,—*αἱ καρωτικαὶ ἀρτηρίαι*,—see **CAROTIDE**: in Pathology, to a morbid condition of the brain,—*état carotique*,—or profound drowsiness,—*sommeil carotique*,—nearly approaching, in character, to *Carus*.

CAROTTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Daucus* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—die Möhre, G.,—*Carrot*. The root of the common species,—*D. carota*,—of which the garden-carrot is only a variety,—*la carotte commune*, F.,—gelbe rübe, G.,—*κάρωτον*,—yields a wholesome and agreeable aliment: and the pulp forms an useful cataplasm, when time has been allowed for the establishment of the vinous fermentation. The seeds, like those of almost all the *Umbelliferae*, are stimulant. A fragrant gum-resin exudes from the stem of the *D. gummiifera*,—*la car. gommiifère*,—a native of southern Europe.

CARPE, s. m.,—*καρπός*,—*carpus*, m. L.,—*handwurzel*, f. G.: in Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic extremity of vertebrated animals which intervenes between the fore-arm and hand. The human wrist,—*poignet*, F.,—is composed of eight small bones,—*handwurzelknochen*, G.,—distributed into two rows,—*constat ex ossiculis octo in duos ordines distributis*. In *primo vel superiore*, sunt os naviculare vel scaphoides, L.,—le *scaphoïde*, F.,—*hahnbein*, G.; semilunare,—*semi-lunaire*,—*mondbein*; cuneiforme, triquetrum,—*côneiforme*,—*dreiseitiges bein*; pisiforme, subrotundum,—*pisiforme*,—*erbsenbein*. In *altero vel inferiore*, sunt os trapezium,—*τράπεζη*,—*grosses vieleckiges*, et trapezoides,—*trapezoïde*,—*kleines vieleckiges bein*; magnum,—le *grand os*,—*kopfbein*; et unciforme,—*l'os crochu*,—*hackenbein*. Per primum, cubitus manui connectitur: secundus cum metacarpo

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conjungitur. In Zoology, the first joint of the claw of the *Crustacea*; and the thickened portion of the external border of the wing of *Insects*: because, in them, according to Jurine, it is situated at the termination of the fore-arm.

CARPE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a species of the genus, *Cyprinus* (*Malacopterygiens*, *Abdomin.* Cuv.),—see **CYPRIN**; and constituting its type. The common river-carp,—*C. carpio*,—*la carpe vulgaire*, F.,—*κυπρίνος*,—so called from its extraordinary fecundity and consequent dedication to *Venus*,—*der karpfen*, G.,—long naturalized in western Europe, sometimes attains, in its native haunts, a very large size and advanced longevity. Its flesh, much valued as an article of diet, is said to be greatly improved by castration.—The roe,—*laitance*, F.,—of the male is highly nutritive, and, from the phosphorus which it contains, *excitant*: it is made into *caviar* for the Jews of Constantinople, whose religious scruples prevent them from eating that of the sturgeon. The cartilaginous piece, connected with the pharyngeal teeth in mastication, and erroneously termed *langue du palais de carpe*, F.,—is accounted a great delicacy, by the epicure. Many medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed to the *carp-stone*,—*pierre de carpe*, F.,—*lapillus carponis*, L.,—*karpfenstein*, G.,—the bony eminence situated deep within the palate; as well as to the two osseous concretions, which constitute the organs of hearing,—*osselets de l'oreille*, F.,—of the fish. The *carp* is a delicate animal, and subject to various diseases; as ulceration of the liver,—and a cutaneous affection of the head and back which attacks the young fish,—le *Carpillon*, F.,—when kept in snow-water, as frequently as the old. It is also infested by several species of intestinal worm; especially the *Distoma globyporum*, and *Caryophyllæus mutabilis*. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médec.*, v. iii, p. 345; and Rudolphi, *Entzoorum Synopsis*, p. 96 and 127.

CARPEAU, s. m.: a variety of the common *carp*, taken principally in the rivers Rhone and Saône; and said to be the male fish, accidentally deprived of its organs of generation.

CARPHOLOGIE, s. f.,—*καρφολογία* (*κάρφος*, a dried straw or mote, *λείγω*, I gather),—*carphologia*, f. L.,—*karpologie*, f., *fleckenlesen*, n. G.,—the act of gathering straws—of plucking off light substances adherent to the bed-clothes: a continued and automatic movement, of bad augury, executed by the patient, in certain diseases. Sometimes, the action consists in an effort to catch *floculi* floating in the atmosphere. By some French authors,

the first variety of *carphology* is termed *crocidisme*.

CARPIEN, adj.,—carpianus, L.,—carpal, belonging to the *carpus* or *wrist*: *Eas. Ligamens carpiens*, F.,—*ligamenta carpi-ana*, L. These are 1. the fibrous bands which connect together the *carpal* bones; and, 2. the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the *wrist-joint*,—*articulation carpienne*, F.

CARPOLOGIE, s. f.,—carpologia, f. (καρπός, the wrist, λέγω, I gather), L.,—*kar-pologie*, f. G.,—the act of *gathering* with the *hands*: a term, in Pathology, synonymous with CARPHOLOGIE.

CARPO-METACARPIEN, adj.,—carpo-metacarpianus, L.,—belonging to the *carpus* and *metacarpus*: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the four articulations,—*art. carpo-metacarpiennes*, F.,—which connect the *carpal* with the *metacarpal* bones; and, by Chaussier, to the opponent *muscles*,—*m. carpo-metacarpiens*,—of the thumb,—*du pouce*, and of the little finger,—*du petit doigt*. See OPPOSANT.

CARPO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—belonging to the *carpus* and *first phalanx*: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short flexor *muscle*,—*m. carpo-phalangien du pouce*, F.,—*carpo-phalanginus pollicis manûs*, L.,—of the thumb,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; and to the adductor,—*c. phalangien du petit doigt*,—*c. phalanginus minimi digiti*,—of the little finger.

CARPO-SUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—extending from the *carpus* to the *superior* surface of the *first phalanx*: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short abductor *muscle*,—*m. carpo-suprà-phalanginus pollicis manûs*, L.,—of the thumb. See ABDUCTEUR.

CARRÉ, adj.,—τετράγωνος,—quadratus, L.,—viereckig, G.,—square, having four equal sides and four right angles: a term applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the *square bone*,—*l'os carré*, F.,—*os quadratum*, L.,—upon which, in *birds*, the two jaws are articulated: in Human Anatomy—Anthropotomy,—to the following *muscles*:

1. *Carré de la cuisse* (*muscle ischio-sous-trochanterien*, Ch.), F.,—*quadratus femoris*, L.,—*viereckiger schenkelmuskel*, G.,—the *square muscle* of the thigh, extending from the tuberosity of the ischium, to the lower part of the posterior border of the great trochanter.

2. — *de la lèvre inférieure*,—*des lèvres*. See ABAISSEUR. By some anatomists, a portion of this last,—the mento-labial, of Chaussier,—has been described as a distinct muscle,—*Carré (houppé) du menton*,—situated between the two *carrés des lèvres*; and attached, by its summit, to the sides of the symphysis menti.

3. — *des lombes*,—*quadratus lumborum*,

—*viereckiger lendenmuskel*: a *square* lumbar muscle extending from the crista of the ilium, and ilio-lumbar ligament, to the inferior margin of the last false rib.

4. — *du pied*. See PÉDIEUX.

5. — *pronateur*,—pronator radii *quadratus*,—*viereckiger* vorwärtsbeuger,—the *square muscle* of the fore-arm; stretching, across its palmar surface, from the ulna to the radius.

CARREAU, s. m.,—tabes mesenterica, L.: in Pathology, tumefaction of the mesenteric glands terminating in consumption; sometimes improperly designated, by the *French*, *atrophie méésentérique*.

CARTHAME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Carthamus*, (*Syngenesia, polygam. equal.*; *Cynarocephalæ*), L.,—die Bürstenpflanze, G.,—Safflower,—deriving its name from the *Arabic*, *kartam* or *qortom*, which signifies to *paint*; and containing several species. The principal of these,—*C. tinctorius*,—le *carthame des teinturiers*, F.,—saffor, wilder safran, G.,—official *carthamus*,—is a South-European herbaceous plant. Its *petals*,—the *safran bâtard* ou *safranum*, of commerce, impart to silk stuffs a fine rose or purple colour. The *seeds*,—*cypsèles*, ou *graines de perroquet*, F.,—safflorkörner, G.,—although operating on man, as a violent *cathartic* (hence the generic name is derived, by Tournefort), afford an excellent food for the parrot and domestic fowl. They contain an oily *kernel*, of sweetish but acrid flavour, and were formerly employed in the composition of a *purgative emulsion*. CARTHAMITE, s. f.,—*carthamita*, f. L.: an immediate principle of vegetables,—the colouring matter of *Carthamus*; which, mixed up with pulverized talc, constitutes the *rouge végétal*, employed in the labours of the toilette. By Doebereiner, the colouring matter of *Carthamus*,—the *Carthamine*, of John,—is designated *carthamic acid*,—*acide carthamique*, F.,—*carthaminsäure*, G.; because it has the property of saturating the *alcalis*.

CARTILAGE, s. f.,—cartilago, f. L.,—χόνδρος,—knorpel, m. G.: in Anatomy, a white, opaline, and solid substance, highly elastic and compressible; but less hard, heavy, and compact than bone. *Cartilage* serves either to cover and protect the articular surfaces of some bones; or enters into the structure of important organs, as the larynx and trachea; or, lastly, as in the sternal extremities of the ribs, disappears with age, and is converted into bone. Sometimes, it is accidentally developed in various tissues, particularly the serous and fibrous membranes. CARTILAGINEUX, adj.,—cartilaginosis, —κονδροτύπος, κονδρώδης,—knorpelig,—cartilaginous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts or organs

exhibiting a *cartilaginous* structure,—tissu *cartilagineux*, F.:—in Zoology, to a Subclass of the Class, Fishes, comprizing those species,—*Pisces Cartilaginosi*, L.,—which possess a soft, flexible skeleton, sparingly impregnated with calcareous salts: in Botany, to those organs of plants which are of a *cartilaginous* or coriaceous texture or consistence; as the *perisperm* of the *Umbelliferae*, and the *leaves* of *Sisymbrium cartilagineum*.

CARTILAGINIFICATION, s. f.,—cartilaginificatio, f. (*cartilago*, and *fieri*, to become), L.,—transformation, normal or accidental, of any structure into *cartilage*.

CARUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the Greek, *καρος*, profound sleep; and introduced into Pathology, as indicative of the last degree of coma. Drowsiness, coma, lethargy, and *carus*, constitute, in fact, four different grades of the same morbid state or phenomenon.

CARVI, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Carum* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Kümmel, G.,—Caraway. Nomen habere refert *Dioscorides* ex regione *Cariá*, prope Ioniam. The seeds of the common caraway,—*C. carui*,—*Carvi*, ou *cumin des prés*, F.,—feldkümmel, G.,—an European plant, are aromatic, *stimulant*, and *carminative*: the roots, leaves, and young shoots, edible. The French and Germans have a *Distilled Water*,—*Aqua stillatitia de seminibus Carui*, *Ph. Gall.*—Kümmelwasser, G.; and the Germans, an *Essential Oil*, *Spirit*, and *Plaster*,—Kümmelöl, —geist, und —pflaster, of the seeds.

CAS Rares, pl. Under this title, are comprehended, by French medical writers, extraordinary facts in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. See the Article, *Cas rares*, in the 4th volume of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*.

CASCARILLE, s. f.: in Botany, a South-American shrub, belonging to the genus, *Croton*. See that Article. The bark,—*Cortex Cascarillæ*, L.,—cascarillrinde oder graue fieberinde, G.,—of aromatic odour and acrid and bitter taste, is *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *febrifuge*. The French and Germans have a *Distilled Water*,—*Aqua stillatitia de corticibus Cascarillæ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Cascarillenwasser, G.; and the Germans, an *Extract*, *Essential Oil*, and *Tincture*,—Cascarillenextract, —öl, and —tinctur,—of the bark of *C. cascarilla*,—the *Clusia eleutheria*, of modern botanists.

CASEATE, s. m.,—caseas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—kässäure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of caseic acid,—*Acide caséique*, F.,—acidum caseicum, L.,—kässäure, G.,—with salifiable bases.

CASEATION, s. f.,—caseatio, f. L.: the coagulation of milk; the action whereby

its *caseous* portion is converted into *cheese*.

CASÉEUX, adj.,—caseosus, L.,—käsig, G.,—caseous, cheesy: of the nature of *cheese*. CASÉIFORME, adj.,—caseiformis, —käseförmig, —caseiform, *cheese-like*.

CASÉIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied to a peculiar animal *acid*,—see CASEATE;—and, also, to an *oxyde*,—*Oxide caséique*, F., —käs-oxyd, G.,—resulting from the decomposition of *cheese*: discovered by Prout.

CASÉUM, s. m.,—caseum, n. L.,—kässtoff, m. G.: a peculiar animal substance, an immediate principle of milk, and constituting the base of *cheese*.

CASQUE, s. m.,—galea, mitra, f., pileus, m. L.,—helm, m. G.,—casque or helmet: a term applied, in Botany, to the superior lip of the corolla of the *Labiatae*, when vaulted above, and concave below; also, to the superior division of the perianth,—le *périgone*, F.,—of the *Orchideæ*: in Zoology, to the callous tubercle which, covered with a horny substance, occupies the vertex of certain birds,—as the Casowary,—*Casuaris emeu*,—le *Casoar à casque*, F.;—by Lyonnet, to the assemblage of solid parts which compose the exterior envelope of the head of insects, and, by Réaumur, to the convex mask which covers the face and head of the larvæ of the *Libellulæ*. CASQUÉ, adj.,—galeatus, mitratus,—gehelmt,—furnished with a *casque* or *helmet*.

CASSAVE, s. f.: a sort of *bread* or *cake* prepared, by the Americans, from the fecula of *tapioca*, an extract from the root of *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cassia* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Cassia, Cassien, G. The term is said to have been derived from the Hebrew, Ketziath, rendered *κασίον*, in the *Septuagint*, and *latinized* by *Cassia*. The genus contains numerous species; several of which are employed in medicine, as *C. fistula*,—le *canificier*, F.,—rohrencassia, purgircassia, G.,—an East-Indian and Egyptian tree, the cylindrical *pods* of which, —*casse des boutiques*, ou —*en bâtons*, F.,—are filled with a black, soft, sweet, and laxative *pulp*,—cassienmark, G.,—wherein the seeds are imbedded; and which, when freed from these seeds and the fragments of the partitions of the pod, is termed, in French, *casse mondée*: 2. *C. lanceolata*,—*c. lanceolée*, F.,—which supplies the senna-leaves,—die sennesblätter, G.,—of the Levant: 3. *C. senna*,—the senna of Italy: and, 4. *C. obovata*,—the senna of Barbary. The leaves of several other species may be substituted for those of the *Cassia senna*. The fruit of some is *edible*. For an account of the mucilaginous seeds of *C. absus*, see ABSUS. *Casse aromatique*: one of the

names of *Laurus cassia*. See FAUSSE CANNELLE, and LAURIER.

CASSURE, s. f.,—κλάσις,—fractura, f. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture: a term generally applied to solutions of continuity of fragile bodies, and, especially, to those presented by fractured minerals: *Ex. Cassure résineuse ou vitreuse*,—a resinous or vitreous fracture.

CASTOR, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Castor* (*Mammifera*, *Rodentia*, Cuv.; *Palmata*, *Glires*, Bl.), L. The principal species,—*C. fiber*,—*castor du Canada*, formerly *bièvre*, F.,—κάστωρ,—der biber, G.,—the common beaver,—is celebrated for the skill and industry which it displays in the structure of its river-habitation, and interesting to the physician, from the medicinal substance which it supplies. See CASTORÉUM. The organs of generation and anus of the beaver are contained in a common cavity: on each side of it are situated three lobulated glands, which secrete the substance in question, into a reservoir consisting of two large membranous pyriform bladders united together in front of the opening common to the anus and prepuce, and terminating in one orifice in the sheath formed by the prepuce around the glans penis of the male, and the summit of the clitoris of the female, beaver. See Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iii., p. 370.

CASTORATE, s. m.,—castoras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a salt resulting from the combination of castoric acid,—*acide castorique*, F.,—*acidum castoricum*, L.,—*castorinsäure*, G.,—which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon castorine,—with a salifiable base.

CASTORÉUM, s. m.,—καστόριον,—castoreum, n. L.,—bibergeil, n. G.,—castor: in *Materia Medica*, the peculiar unctuous, and fetid substance secreted by the preputial glands of the beaver. See CASTOR. It is reputed an *antispasmodic*, and *excitant* of the brain and vascular system. *Officinal Preparations, French and German: An Alcoholic and Ethereal Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Castoreo Alcoolica*, et — *Ætherea*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Bibergeiltinctur*, und *Ätherische Bibergeiltinctur*. *German: a Compound Tincture* and an *Axunge*,—*Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinctur*, und *Bibergeilfett*, G.

CASTORINE, s. f.,—castorina, f. L.,—bibergeilkampher, n. G.: the name given by Brandes, to a crystalline fat which exists in *castor*.

CASTRAT, s. m.,—castratus (*castrare*, to castrate), L.: an individual,—ein castrat, G.,—deprived, by accident or surgical operation, of his *testes*. The ancients designated by the term, *spadones*, L.,—*castrats imparfaits*, F.,—those in whom one of the organs only had been removed; and called

those, *eunuchi*,—see EUNUQUE,—who had lost both testes, and penis.

CASTRATION, s. f.,—castratio, f. L.,—hodenausschneidung, verschneidung, entmannung, f. G.: in man, the operation of removing the *testes*, commonly, for the cure of disease; sometimes, as in Italy, for the preservation of a clear and shrill voice; or practised, as in the East, upon slaves destined for the degrading occupation of an eunuch: in the lower animals, excision of the *testes* or *ovaries* with a view of rendering such animals unproductive, or improving their edible properties.

CATACÉRASTIQUE, adj.,—catacerasticus (κατακεράσσειμι, I temper), L.: see EPICÉRASTIQUE.

CATACHASMA, s. m.,—καταχάσμα,—sca-rificatio, f. L.,—schröpfen, n. G.,—scarification.

CATAGME, s. m.,—κάταγμα,—catagma, n. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture, CATAGMATIQUE, adj.,—catagmaticus,—calculated to favour the consolidation of fractures: *Exs. Bandage* —, *emplâtre catagmatique*, F.

CATALEPSIE, s. f.,—κατάληψις, (καταλαμβάνω, I seize upon),—catalepsia, catalepsis, f. L.,—katalepsis, starrsucht, f. G.,—catalepsy: in Pathology, a disease characterized by sudden suspension of the action of the senses, and the power of motion; the trunk and limbs preserving any position in which they may have been placed by external force. Pinel arranges this curious affection in Sub-order i, *Comata*, of Order ii, *Névroses des fonctions cérébrales*, of the 4th Class, *Névroses*, of his *Nosographie Philosophique*. CATALEPTIQUE, adj.,—καταληπτικός,—catalepticus,—kataleptisch?—cataleptic: exhibiting the characters of, or connected with, *Catalepsy*.

CATAPÉTALE, adj.: an epithet applied, by Linnæus and Link, to a *corolla*,—*cor. catapetala*, L.;—the petals of which, attached to the *androphore*,—the part of the plant supporting the stamens,—do not fall separately after flowering; as in the *Malvaceæ*.

CATAPHORA, s. m.: a term borrowed from the Greek, καταφορά,—drowsiness, heavy sleep; and applied, in Pathology, to express *somnolence avec prostration*, F.,—*somnolentia*, f., *sopor*, m. L.,—*schlafsucht*, f. G.,—drowsiness with loss of power,—the first stage of *coma*.

CATAPLASME, s. m.,—κατάπλασμα,—cataplasma, n. L.,—umschlag, m. G.,—a catapasm or poultice: *Cataplasma sinapis*, L.,—a mustard poultice, sinapism.

CATAPLEXIE, s. f.,—κατάπληξις (καταπλήσσω, I strike down),—cataplexis, stupefactio, f. L.: sudden loss of power—apoplectic seizure—*stroke*—of any part of the body.

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CATAPTOSE, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, κατὰπτωσις, downfall; and employed, in Pathology, to express the action of suddenly *falling to the earth*, as in an apoplectic or epileptic seizure.

CATARACTE, s. f.,—cataracta, f. L.,—katarakta, f., graue staar, linsenstaar, m. G.,—cataract: in Pathology, opacity of the crystalline lens or its membrane, obstructing the passage of the rays of light to the retina, and causing loss of vision. *Cataract* is distinguished by the epithet, *crystalline*,—*cat. cristalline*, F.,—when the opacity is situated in the lens itself; *membranous*,—*membraneuse*,—when the capsule alone is implicated. In the former case, it is further characterized by the adjectives hard, caseous, milky,—*pierreuse*, *caséuse*, *laiteuse*,—according to its consistence; and white, brown, grey, yellow, black, pearly, green,—*blanche*, *brune*, *grise*, *jaune*, *noire*, *perlée*, *verte*, according to its colour: *fixe* ou *branlante*, as it is destitute of, or exhibits, motion. *Cataract*, moreover, may be simple, or complicated with adhesion, glaucoma, amaurosis, or specks of the cornea. *Membranous cataract* is primitive, when the opacity exists previously to the operation; secondary,—*secondaire*, F.,—when resulting from it. **CATARACTÉ**, adj.,—cataractâ vitiatu, L.,—affected with *cataract*. **CATACETER** (se) v. n.: an expression applied to the eye when the crystalline, or the membrane, begins to lose its transparency.

CATARRHE, s. m.,—κατάρρῳς (κατὰ, downwards, ῥέω, I flow),—catarrhus, m., defluxio, f. L.,—katarrh, hinabfliessen, n. G.,—catarrh: a term applied, in Pathology, to mucous *defluxions* which some writers describe as invariably resulting from inflammation of the mucous membranes. Thus, *catarrhe nasal*, F.,—κόρυζα, —nasenschleimfluss, G.,—and *cat. pulmonaire*,—βράγχος, —catarrhus pulmonalis vel bronchialis, L.,—are, by them, regarded as terms expressive of phlegmasia of the nasal and bronchial membranes. Other *French* authors, however, assert that there are *defluxions* in which no inflammatory phenomenon exists; and consequently distinguish these morbid affections into *phlegmasies des membranes muqueuses*, and *flux muqueux*. **CATARRHAL**, adj.,—καταρροϊκός, —catarrhalis, —katarrhalisch, —catarrhal, relating to *catarrh*: *Epidémie*,—fièvre catarrhale, F.,—a *catarrhal* epidemic, —fever. **CATARRHEUX**, adj.,—catarrhosus, *catarrho* obnoxius, —schnupfenkrank, *catarrhus*, suffering from —, subject to *catarrh*.

CATARRHOPIE, s. f.,—καταρροπία, —catarrhopia, f. L.,—downward inclination: in Pathology, afflux or tendency of the fluids towards the lower parts of the bo-

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dy, especially the abdominal viscera: a term directly opposed, in signification, to **ANARRHOPIE**.

CATASTALTIQUE, adj.,—catastalticus (καταστέλλειν, to allay, repress, restrain), L.: *Ex. Remedia catastaltica*, L.,—zurücktreibende, zusammenziehende, blutstillende, beruhigende mittel, G.,—astringent, styptic, quieting remedies.

CATÉIADION, s. m.: a surgical instrument,—κατεϊάδιον—mentioned by Aretæus, as employed to induce nasal hemorrhage, in cases of head-ache.

CATHARSIE, s. f.,—κάθαρσις (καθαίρειν, to purge),—catharsis, f. L.,—reinigung, f. G.: a term, in Therapeutics, applied to *evacuations*, natural or artificial, from any part of the body; but commonly used as signifying *purgation* of the bowels,—reinigung des darmkanals, G. **CATHARTIQUE**, adj.,—καθαρτικός, —cathartic: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to remedies,—καθαρτικά —*cathartica*,—reinigende, nach unten ausleerende mittel,—which, in their operation on the bowels, hold an intermediate rank between laxatives and drastic purgatives; as the sulphate of magnesia—formerly *sel cathartique amer*, F.,—*sal catharticum amarum*, L.;—the sulphates, muriates, phosphates, and tartrates of potass and soda.

CATHARTINE, s. f.,—cathartina, f., L.,—kathartin, n. G.: the *purgative* principle recently discovered in *Cassia Senna*, *Jalap*, and other *cathartic* substances.

CATHARTOCARPE, s. m.: a newly-established genus, in Botany,—*Cathartocarpus*, L.,—in which it is proposed to comprehend the *Cassia fistula*, and several other decandrous monogynous plants, belonging to the *Leguminosæ*, and characterized by the *purgative* qualities of their fruit.

CATHÉMÉRINE, adj.,—cathemerinus (κατῆμαρ, daily), L.,—täglich, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to fevers.—fièvres *cathémérines*, F.,—the paroxysms of which return every day.

CATHÉRÉTIQUE, adj.,—cathereticus (καθαίρετικός, destructive), L.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to certain *slightly caustic* substances which are used to *destroy* the exuberant granulations of wounds and ulcers, and excrescences situated on the mucous membranes.

CATHETER, s. m.,—καθετήρ, —catheter, m. L.,—katheter, harnzapfer, m. G.: *French* surgeons now exclusively designate, by this term, the *grooved staff* employed in the operation of lithotomy.—Formerly, it was applied to every kind of instrument,—sonde, F.,—introduced into the bladder, whether for the purpose of exploration, drawing-off the urine in cases of retention, or the injection of various fluids into the cavity of the organ.

CATOCATHARTIQUE, adj.,—catocatharticus (κάτω, below, καθαίρειν, to purge), L.,—cato-cathartic: an epithet applied to remedies which *purge* by stool.

CATOCHE, s. m.,—κατοχή,—catochus, m. L.: a term employed by some *French* authors, as a synonym of *Catalepsy*, or the designation of a variety of that affection; by others, as expressive of a disposition to sleep without the actual occurrence of that state,—the *coma vigil*, of *Latin* writers.

CATOPES, s. m., pl. (κάτω, below, τοῦς, foot): a term which *Duméril* has proposed to substitute, in *Ichthyology*, for that of *ventral fins*,—nageoires ventrales, F.—CATOPODES, s. m., pl.,—*Catopoda*, L.,—fische mit bauchflossen, G.,—fishes with ventral fins.

CATOPTRE. See SPECULUM.

CAUCHEMAR, s. m.,—incubus, m. L.—See EPHIALTE.

CAUDAL, adj.,—caudalis (*cauda*, a tail), L.,—relating to the *tail*: an epithet applied, in *Zoology*, to the *fin*,—nageoire caudale, F.,—pinna caudalis, L.,—schwanzflosse, G.,—which terminates the *tail* of the *Cetacea* and *Fishes*. In the former, the *caudal* fin is horizontally,—in the latter, vertically situated.

CAUDÉ, adj.,—caudatus (*same*), L.,—geschwänzt, G.,—tailed: an epithet applied, in *Botany*, to those organs of plants which exhibit a *tail-like* elongation; as the *legumes* of *Raphanus*—, and the *floral spikes* of *Amaranthus caudatus*: in *Zoology*, to any animal furnished with a very long *tail*; as, among *birds*, *Parus caudatus*, the *long-tailed Tit*.

CAUDIMANE, adj.,—caudimanus (*cauda*, tail, *manus*, the hand), L.: an epithet applied, in *Zoology*, to animals furnished with a *prehensile tail*; as the *Sapajous* of the *Monkey-tribe*. See *Audebert, Histoire Naturelle des Singes*, &c. Folio, Paris. Cinquième Famille.

CAULESCENT, adj.,—caulescens, L.,—bestengelt, G.: an epithet applied, in *Botany*, to plants furnished with a *stem*,—caulis, L. CAULIFORME, adj.,—cauliformis, L.,—stengelförmig, stengelartig, G.,—cauliform, *resembling a stem*.

CAULINAIRE, adj.,—caularis, caulinus, L.,—stengelständig, G.,—belonging to, or forming part of, the *stem*; as the *leaves*,—feuilles caulinaires, F.,—of *Cuscuta*; the *roots* of *Hedera*; the *flowers* of *Cynometra caulicina*; the *prickles* of *Rosa*; and the *stipules* of the *Malvaceæ*.

CAUSE, s. f.,—causa, f. L.,—αἰτία,—ursache, f. G.: any fact, or phenomenon, which, preceding another, appears to have formed a condition necessary to the production of the latter. For the pathological applications of the term, see the Ar-

ticles, OCCASIONELLE, PREDISPONANT, PROCHaine.

CAUSIS, s. f.: a term, in *Pathology*, borrowed from the *Greek*, καῦσις, and syn. with BRULURE.

CAUSTICIÉ, s. f.,—causticitas, f. L.,—ätzbarkeit, f., ätzkraft, G.,—causticity: the property inherent in *caustic* substances; the impression produced by the application of such substances to the organ of taste.

CAUSTIQUE, adj.,—καυστικός,—causticus, L.,—ätzbar, ätzend, G.,—caustic: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to substances which *destroy* the tissue of the animal organs when brought into contact with them. The more powerful *caustics*—the term substantively employed,—are named *escharotics*,—see ESCHAROTIQUE; the milder, CATHÉRÉTIQUES. Syn., also, with CORROSIVE; not with CAUTÈRE.

CAUSUS, s. m.: a term, of *Greek* origin, καῦσος, introduced, into *Pathology*, directly from the *Latin*; and signifying *ardent fever*,—brennfieber, n. G.

CAUTÈRE, s. m.,—καυτήριον,—cauterium, n. L.,—ätzmittel, brennmittel, n. G.: a substance destined to disorganize the living parts to which it is applied. *Cautery* is of two kinds: the *actual*—cautère actuel, F.,—cauterium actuale, L.,—brenneisen, n. G.,—the hot iron; and the *potential*, which consists of some *escharotic* substance. See CAUSTIQUE. The term, *Cautère*, is also given, in *French Surgery*, to the *sore*,—fonticulus, L.,—fontanell, G.,—issue,—resulting from the application of these agents.

CAUTÉRÉTIQUE, adj.,—cautereticus, L. Synon. with CAUSTIQUE.

CAUTERISATION, s. f.,—cauterisatio, adustio caustica, f. L.,—ätzen, n. G.: the application of *cautery*. CAUTERISER, v. a.,—caustico adurere, L.,—ätzen, brennen, G.,—to cauterize, to burn with *caustic*.

CAVALE, s. f.,—equa, f. L.,—stute, f. G.,—mare: the female of the horse. See CHEVAL.

CAVE, adj.,—cavus, L.,—κοῖλος,—hohl, G.,—hollow: an epithet applied, in *Anatomy*, to the two principal *veins* of the body, which terminate in the right auricle of the heart: la *veine cave supérieure, descendante, ou thoracique*, F.,—vena cava superior, L.,—die obere *hohlvene*, G.,—formed by an union of the two subclavians; and la *v. cave inférieure, ascendante, ou abdominale*,—v. cava inferior,—die untere *hohlvene*,—commencing about the articulation of the 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae, and composed of the two primitive iliacs, with the addition of divers smaller abdominal veins.

CAVERNE, s. f.,—caverna, f. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—cavern: a term employed, by

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some pathological writers, to designate the *cavities* which are frequently found in tuberculated lungs. **CAVERNEUX**, adj.,—cavernosus,—höhlig,—cavernous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, of a structure filled with small *cavities*, like that of sponge,—schwamm, G.; as the *corps caverneux*, F.,—*corpus cavernosum*, L.,—*schwammiger körper*, G.,—of the membrum virile and clitoris; and the *sinus caverneux*,—venous cavities, belonging to the dura mater, in the basis cranii.

CAVITÉ, s. f.,—cavitas, f., cavum, n. L.,—*κοίλη, κοίλωμα*,—höhlung, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the great hollows,—les *cavités splanchniques*, F.,—which contain the principal organs and viscera of the animal body; as the cranial, thoracic, abdominal and pelvic *cavities*,—la *cavité cranienne*,—*thoracique*,—*abdominale*,—*pelvienne*: 2. to those which are occupied by no important part or viscus; or serve only to establish a communication between the internal organs and the exterior; as the digital *cavity*,—*c. digitale*,—of the brain, see **ANCYROÏDE**; and the guttural and nasal *cavities*,—*cavité gutturale*,—*cavités nasales*: 3. to those of the bones,—les *cav. des os*: these are divided into the *articular* and *non-articular*. For an account of the former, see the Articles, **ALVEOLE**, **COTYLOÏDE**, **GLENOÏDE**;—of the latter, **CANAL**, **CELLULE**, **COULISSE**, **ECHANCRURE**, **EMPREINTE**, **FENTE**, **FOSSE**, **GOUTTIÈRE**, **SILLON**, **SINUS**, **RAINURE**, **TROU**.

CAVIAR, s. m.,—kaviar, m. G.: in Dietetics, a preparation made, on the borders of the Caspian and Black Sea, from the ova of certain fishes, especially the *Acipenser sturio*, and *uso*. See **CARPE**.

CAYEU, s. m.,—bulbus, m. L.,—knospenzwiebel, zwiebelbrut, f. G.: in Botany, a small bulb, produced by another already formed; either in the substance of the latter, as in *Colchicum* and *Crocus*; on the side, as in *Tulipa*; above, as in *Gladiolus*; or below, as *Ixia*. The original bulb, perishing, is succeeded by the lesser.

CECITÉ, s. f.,—cæcitas, f. L.,—*τυφλότης*,—blindheit, f. G.,—blindness, abolition of the faculty of vision; a phenomenon dependent upon various diseases which destroy either the transparency of the eye, or the sensibility of the retina or optic nerve; or implicate the structure of that portion of the brain from which the nerve originates.

CEINTURE, s. f.,—cingulum, n., zona, f. L.,—gurt, gürtel, m. G.: a term applied to that part of the body which, in man, is situated below the ribs; or to the piece of linen or other material,—*belt* or *girdle*,—by which that region—the loins,—die *lenden*, G.,—is frequently surrounded:

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in Pathology, to a variety of *Erysipelas* or of *Herpes*,—*ceinture érysipélateuse* ou *dartreuse*, F.,—*zona erysipelatosæ vel herpetica*, L.,—which encompasses the body like a *girdle*. In Materia Medica, *cingulum mercuriale*,—*Ceinture de vif argent*, F.,—quicksilver *girdle*,—est *cingulum* e corio vel lanâ, quod in internâ superficie unguento *mercuriali* illitum,—olim contra pediculos, et ad excitandam salivationem, gestabatur, L.

CELATION, s. f.,—celatio, f. L.,—verheimlichung, f. G.: in Forensic Medicine, *concealment* of pregnancy or parturition.

CELERI, s. m.,—selleri, m., sellerie, f. G.,—celery: the cultivated variety of *Apium graveolens*,—*ache ordinaire*, F.

CELLULE, s. f.,—cellula, f. (dimin. of *cella*), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *minute cells* or *cavities*,—die *zellen*, G.,—which exist in the interior of certain organs and parts, as the bones, lungs, corpora cavernosa penis et urethræ, and sinuses of the dura mater. See **CAVERNE**. The *cells* of the lungs,—*cellules bronchiales*, F.,—are the small cavities which terminate the ramifications of the bronchia. In Zoology, the cavities which certain *Hymenopterous Insects*, as the Bee and Wasp, construct for the deposition of their honey and larvæ, obtain the designation of *cells*: as, in Botany, the empty spaces, for the most part of an hexagonal figure, formed in the vegetable structure, by re-duplications of membrane. **CELLULAIRE**, adj.,—cellularis, L.,—zellgewebartig, zellicht, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the most common and extensively diffused of all the organic structures of the animal body,—the *cellular tissue*,—*tissu cellulaire* (—*lamineux*, of *Chaussier*), F.,—*tela cellularis*, L.,—zellgewebe, G.—**CELLULEUX**, adj.,—cellulosus, L.,—containing *cells*: nearly synon. with **CELLULAIRE**; but especially employed, by Anatomists, to designate the *spongy* structure of the bones,—le *tissu celluleux* ou *spongieux des os*, F.

CELOTOMIE, s. f.,—celotomia, f. (*κῆλη*, an hernial tumour, *τέμνω*, I cut), L.,—bruchshnitt, m. G.: in Surgery, the operation for the radical cure of inguinal *hernia* by ligature of the sac and spermatic chord. *Celotomus*, m. L.,—kelotom, m. G.: the cutting instrument with which,—*Bruchschneider*, m. G.,—the surgeon by whom, this useless and now exploded operation was heretofore performed.

CENDRE, s. f.,—cinis, m. L.,—*τέφρα*,—asche, f. G.,—ashes: the residue of the combustion of an organized body in open air; containing all the elements of such body which are not convertible into vapour or gas. **CENDRÉ**, adj.,—cinereus,—

τιφρός, τιφρώδης,—aschgrau,—cinereous, ash-coloured: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the exterior or cortical portion,—*substance cendrée*, F.,—*substantia cineritia*, L.,—of the brain, from its distinguishing ash-grey colour.

CENTAURÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Centaurea* (*Syngenesia, polygam. frustran.*; *Cynarocephalæ*), L.,—*Centaury*,—containing numerous species. Of one of these,—*C. benedicta*,—*chardonbénit*, F.,—*cardebenediktenkraut*, *gesegnete distel*, G.,—*holy thistle*,—celebrated, like most of its congeners, for bitter and tonic properties, the French and Germans have an *Officinal Extract*, *Extractum Cardui benedicti*, Ph. Gall.,—*cardebenediktenkraut-extract*, G. *Centauree petite*: a species belonging to the genus, *Erythræa* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Gentianæ*), L. The lesser *Centaury*,—*C.*—formerly *Chironia*—*centaurium*,—*tausendgüldenkraut*, G.,—constitutes, in infusion, a popular remedy, as bitter and tonic. Of this, also, there is a French and German Extract,—*Extractum Centaurii minoris*, Ph. Gall.,—*Tausendgüldenkrautextract*, G.

CENTIGRAMME, s. m.: a term compounded of the Latin, *centum*, a hundred, and the French **GRAMME**, and employed to express the hundredth part of a gramme: nearly equivalent, in weight, to the 5th part of a grain.

CENTIMÈTRE, s. m.: the hundredth part of the French **MÈTRE**; nearly equivalent, in mensuration, to four lines.

CENTRE, s. m.,—*κέντρον*,—*centrum*, n. L.,—*mittelpunkt*, m. G. The designation, *centre*, is applied, in Anatomy, to the appearance exhibited by different organs, as the *centre ovale*, F.,—*centrum ovale*, L.,—formed by the medullary substance, on making an horizontal section of the brain, to the level of the corpus callosum,—the term appears to have been given, by Vieussens, to the corpus callosum itself;—and the *c. phrénique* ou *tendineux du diaphragme*,—the tendinous centre of the diaphragm. *Centre épigastrique*: a name bestowed, by some writers, on the diaphragmatic centre; but applied, by later anatomists and physiologists, to the nervous ganglia and plexuses formed, by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, around the cœliac artery. *Centres nerveux*: those organs, as the brain, spinal marrow, and ganglia, from which nerves are given off to various parts of the body. **CENTRAL**, adj.,—*centralis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the delicate artery,—*artère centrale*, F.,—which, given off by the ophthalmic,—*augenarterie*, G.,—insinuates itself into the optic nerve, in its passage to the retina. In Botany, to the vegetable embryo,—*embryo*—

on central,—when occupying, as in *Taxus*, the centre of the perisperm.

CENURE, s. m.,—*Cænurus*, m. L.: in Zoology, a genus of *Intestinal Worms*, which consist of an external bladder or cyst filled with an aqueous fluid: to the parietes of this, the individual animals adhere in groups. The hydatid which infests the brain of the sheep, belongs to this genus.

CÉPHALAGRAPHE, s. f.,—*cephalagraphia*, f. (*κεφαλή*, the head, *γράφω*, I describe), L.,—an anatomical description of the head.

CÉPHALAGRE, s. f.,—*cephalagra*, f. L., *kopfgicht*, f. G.,—violent headache,—*der heftige kopfschmerz*, G.,—succeeding gouty irritation.

CÉPHALALGIE, s. f.,—*κεφαλαλγία*,—*cephalalgia*, f. L.,—*kopfschmerz*, m. G.,—headache. *Κεφαλαλγής*, *κεφαλαλγικός*, adj.,—*cephalalgicus*,—*cephalalgic*,—affected with, pertaining to, producing, headache.

CÉPHALALOGIE, s. f.,—*cephalalogia* (*κεφαλή*, the head, *λόγος*, discourse), L.: an anatomical dissertation on the head.

CÉPHALAMATOME, s. m.: a name given, by Zeller, to the sanguineous tumour of the head of new-born children,—*tumor capitis sanguineus recens-natorum*, L.,—*die kopfblutgeschwulst der kinder*, G.

CÉPHALANTHE, s. m.,—*cephalanthium*, n. (*κεφαλή*,—and *άνθος*, flower), L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Richard, to the compound flower, of Linnæus,—the *Calathide*, of Mirbel: also, a genus of plants, *Cephalanthus* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*), L., which constitutes the type of a sub-tribe, **CÉPHALANTHÉES**, s. f. pl.,—*Cephalantheæ*, L.,—of the family of the *Rubiaceæ*.

CÉPHALARTIQUE, adj.: a term applied, by the ancients, to remedies,—*Remèdes céphalartiques*, F.,—*remedia cephalartica*, L.,—*die kopf reinigende mittel*, G.,—calculated to relieve the diseases of—to clear—the head.

CÉPHALATOMIE, s. f.,—*cephalatomia*, f. (*κεφαλή*, the head, *τέμνω*, I dissect), L.,—*zerlegung des kopfes*: in Anatomy, *dissection of the head*: in Midwifery, the removal of the brain—*excerebration*?—of the head of a child impacted in the pelvis,—*die enthirnung des im becken eingekeilten kopfes eines kindes*, G.

CÉPHALÉE, s. f.,—*κεφαλαία*,—*cephalæa*, f. G.: correctly a chronic—employed, by some writers, as expressive of very violent and obstinate—*headache*: frequently, as a synonym of **CÉPHALALGIE**.

CÉPHALINE, s. f.: a term borrowed from the Greek, *κεφαλίνη*; and signifying the base or root of the tongue.

CÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—*κεφαλικός*,—*cephalicus*, L.,—*cephalic*, belonging to the head: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by

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Chaussier, to the primitive *carotid artery*, —*Artère céphalique*, F.,—kopfschlagader, G.; and to the internal *jugular vein*,—*veine céphalique*. The latter term has commonly been assigned to a cutaneous vein (radiale cutanée, Ch.), situated on the outer side of the thoracic limb; from which the ancients were accustomed to take blood in *cephalic* affections: probably influenced, in this practice, by observing that the vessel almost invariably anastomosed with the external jugular vein. In *Materia Medica*, the term, *Céphaliques*, pl., is applied to remedies—*κεφαλικὰ φάρμακα*,—*remedia cephalica*, L.,—*hauptmittel*, G.,—prescribed for the removal of affections of the *head*.

CÉPHALITE, s. f. See ENCÉPHALITE.

CÉPHALODE, s. m.,—cephalodium, n. (*κεφαλοειδής*, head-shaped),—knöpfchen, n. G.: a term applied, by Sprengel, to the convex, orbicular, emarginate *apothecion* of certain *Lichens*; as the *Stereocaulon*.

CÉPHALOÏDE, adj.,—cephaloides (*same*), L.,—kopfartig, G.,—cephaloid, spherical: an epithet, in Botany, syn. with CAPITÉ.

CÉPHALOMÈTRE, s. m.,—cephalometrum, n. (*κεφαλή*, the head, *μέτρον*, measure), L.,—kephalometer, kopfmesser, m. G.,—cephalometer: an instrument wherewith to determine the various *dimensions* of the foetal *head* in the process of parturition.

CÉPHALONOSE, s. f.,—cephalonosus, m. L.: a term compounded from the *Greek*, *κεφαλή*, head, and *νόσος*, disease; and thus literally signifying a *disease of the head*,—eine kopfkrankheit, G.; but employed, by *French* pathologists, to designate that shade of *cerebral irritation* which constitutes a variety of nervous fever.

CÉPHALO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—cephalo-pharyngeus, (*κεφαλή*,—and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx), L. The term, *muscle céphalo-pharyngien*, has been given, by Winslow, to a few fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which are inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone, and actually form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior: by modern Anatomists, to a fibrous membrane,—*aponévrose céphalo-pharyngienne*, F.; which, arising from the basilar process, gives insertion to the fibres of the Constrictor superior muscle.

CÉPHALOPODES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cephalopoda* (*κεφαλή*,—and *πούς*, the foot), L.,—die Cephalopoden, G.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Cuvier, to an Order of the *Mollusca*, comprehending those invertebral animals, as the *Septæ*, and inhabitants of the *Argonauta* and *Nautilus*, whose *organs of locomotion* and prehension are placed around the *head*.

CÉPHALOPONIE, s. f.,—cephaloponia, f. (*same*, and *πόνος*, pain), L.,—kopfleiden,

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m. G.,—headache. Synon. with CÉPHAL-ALGIE.

CÉPHALOPYOSE, s. f.,—cephalopyosis, f. (*κεφαλή*,—and *πύσις*, suppuration), L.,—kopfabscsess, m., *eiterung im kopfe*, G.,—*abscess—suppuration—in the head*.

CÉPHALOTOMIE. See CÉPHALATOMIE.

CÉRASINE, s. f.,—cerasina, f. L.,—cerasin: John proposes to distinguish by this name, or that of *Prunine*, the gummy substance, called ADRAGANTHINE.

CÉRAT, s. m.,—*κερωτόν*,—ceratum, n. L.,—wachssalbe, f. G.,—cerate: a pharmaceutical preparation, of which wax (*cera*, L.) constitutes a principal ingredient.

CÉRATOCÈLE, s. f.,—ceratocele (*κέρας*, horn, *ήλη*, an hernial tumour), hernia corneæ, L.,—hornhautbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the transparent *cornea*, or rather protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humour through a *rupture* of the *cornea*.

CÉRATO- (ou KÉRATO-) GLOSSE, s. m., and adj.,—cerato-glossus (*κέρας*,—and *γλῶσσα*, tongue), L. The term, *musculus cerato-glossus*, L.,—*m. cérato-glosse*, F.,—*zungenbeinhornzungenmuskel*, G.,—was given, by Bartholine, to a fasciculus of muscular fibres which extends, from the *cornu* of the hyoid bone, to the base of the *tongue*; and constitutes a portion of the *Hyo-glossus* muscle.

CÉRATO-HYAL, s. m., and adj.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the second piece of the anterior *cornua*, or styloid branches, of the *hyoid* bone, in those animals which have the hyoid provided with all its pieces. See *Philosophie Anatomique*, p. 147.

CÉRATOÏDE, adj.,—*κερατοειδής*,—ceratoides, L.,—hornartig, G.: an epithet applied, by the *Greeks*, to the *transparent cornea*, from its *horn-like* appearance.

CÉRATO- (ou KÉRATO-) PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—cerato-pharyngeus (*κέρας*, horn, *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx), L. The great and lesser *cerato-pharyngeal* muscles, —die zungenbeinhornschlundmuskeln, G.,—as described by some Anatomists, are muscular fibres attached to the *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and forming part of the *Hyo-pharyngeus* muscle—see HYO-PHARYNGIEN,—of Winslow.

CÉRATO- (ou KÉRATO-) STAPHYLIN, adj.,—cerato-staphylinus (*κέρας*,—and *σταφυλή*, the uvula), L.: an epithet applied to a set of muscular fibres which extend from the *hyoid cornua* to the *uvula*, and constitute a portion of the *Thyro-staphylinus* muscle, of Winslow.

CÉRATOTOME, s. m.,—ceratotomus, m. (*κέρας*,—and *τέμνω*, I cut), L.,—keratotom, n., staarmesser, m. G.: in Ophthalmic Surgery, the name given, by Wenzel, to the knife used in performing the opera-

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tion of *CÉRATOTOMIE*, s. f.,—*ceratotomia*, f. L.,—*keratotomie*,? f. G.,—*incision* of the *cornea* for extraction of the opaque crystalline, or evacuation of pus or serum from the interior of the eye, in cases of hypopyon or of hydrophthalmia.

CERCEAU, s. m.: a term applied to the cartilaginous *rings*,—*cerceaux*—of the trachea.

CERCLE, s. m.,—*circulus*, m. L.,—*κύκλος*,—*zirkel*, m. G.,—*circle*: a plane surface bounded, on all sides, by a line, every point of which is equi-distant from the centre; but applied as a term, in Anatomy, to objects which do not exhibit a perfectly circular figure: thus the arteries of the basis cranii are said to form an anastomotic *circle*,—*c. anastomotique*, F. A ciliary *circle*,—see *CILIAIRE*,—is described, by Anatomists, as existing in the eye.

CERCOPITÈQUE, s. m.,—*κερκοπίθηκος*,—*cercopithecus*, m. L.: a name applied, in Zoology, to *long-tailed monkeys*,—*schwanzaffe*, m. G. See *GUENON*, and *SAPAJOU*.

CERCOSIS, s. f.: a term, in Pathology, borrowed from the *Greek*, *κέρκωσις*, and signifying an elongation of the clitoris,—*eine übermässig grosse klitoris*, G.

CÉREAL, adj.,—*cerealis* (*Ceres*, the Goddess of harvest), L.: an epithet applied to those species,—*plantes céréales*, F.,—of the *Gramineæ*; the *seeds* of which, as of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, afford sustenance to man.

CÉRÉBELLEUX, adj.,—*cerebellus*, L.,—*cerebellous*: an epithet applied, by *Chaussier*, to three arteries belonging to the *cerebellum*. Two of these vessels,—*artères cérébelleuses*,—are branches of the basilar; the third,—formerly, *l'inférieure du cervelet*,—given off by the vertebral: also, to the inferior concavity—*fosse cérébelleuse*,—of the occipital bone, which lodges the corresponding lobe of the *cerebellum*.

CÉRÉBELLITE, s. f.,—*cerebellitis*, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *cerebellum*.

CÉRÉBRAL, adj.,—*cerebralis* (*cerebrum*, the brain), L.,—*zum gehirn gehörig*, G.,—*belonging to the brain*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to membranes, blood-vessels, or nerves which invest, supply, or emanate from, the *brain*,—see *CERVEAU*: *Exs. Membranes*—, *artères cérébrales*, *nerfs cérébraux*. By *Chaussier*, the vertebral artery is designated *artère cérébrale postérieure*; the internal carotid,—*cérébrale antérieure*. In Pathology, those diseases which have their seat in the *brain*, are termed *affections cérébrales*; as *fièvre cérébrale*, constituting the *fièvre ataxique*, of *Pinel*.

CÉRÉBRIFORME, adj.,—*cerebriformis*, L.,—*cerebriform*. See *ENCÉPHALOÏDE*.

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CÉRÉBRITE, s. f.,—*cerebritis*, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *brain*.

CÉRÉBRO-RACHIDIEN, adj.: belonging, as the *appareil nerveux cérébro-rachidien*, F.,—to the *brain* and *spinal marrow*.

CERF, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Cervus* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.,—*Bulca*, Bl.), L.,—*der Hirsch*, G.,—the *Deer*,—containing several species; of which the principal are the *Stag* or *Red deer*,—*C. elaphus*,—*ἐλάφος*,—*cerf commun*, F.,—*edel-hirsch*, G.,—with the female, *la biche*, F.; the *fallow-deer*,—*C. dama*,—*δόρκος*,—*le daim*,—*damhirsch*; the *roe-buck*,—*C. capreolus*,—*πρὸξ*,—*le chevreuil*,—*reh*; the *elk*,—*C. alces*,—*l'elan*,—*elenntier*; and the *rein-deer*,—*C. tarandus*,—*la renne*,—*renthier*. The *flesh* of all these species is *edible*; and the *horns* of some,—see *CORNE*,—and the *skins*, are extensively employed in medicine and the arts.

CERINE, s. f.,—*cerina*, f. L.,—*cerin*: a name given, by *John*, to one of the two substances existing in bees'-wax (*cera*, L.), which dissolves in alcohol: by *Chevreul*, to the crystalline matter resulting from the action of nitric acid on grated *cork*.

CERION, s. m.: in Pathology, a variety of *Tinea*, resembling, in appearance, the *honey-comb* of bees,—*κηρίον*,—*favus*, L.,—*der wachsbau der bienen*, G.,—and constituting the *teigne faveuse*,—*tinea favosa*,—of *Alibert*: in Botany, a term applied, by *Mirbel*, to the fruit of the *Gramineæ*,—the *Caryopse*, of *Richard*.

CERISE, s. f.,—*κέρασιον*,—*cerasium*, n. L.,—*kirsche*, f. G.,—*cherry*: the fruit of the *CERISIER*, s. m.,—*Prunus cerasus* (*Icosandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—*κέρασος*,—*kirschbaum*, m. G.,—*common cherry-tree*, and its numerous varieties. *Peduncles*, astringent, and reputed *diuretic*.

CERUMEN, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and applied to the viscid, *wax-like*, yellow substance,—*οὐψίλη*,—*ohr-enschmalz*, n. G.,—secreted by the follicular organs,—*glandes cérumineuses*, F.,—which are situated beneath the membranous lining of the *meatus auditorius externus*.

CÉRUSE, s. f.,—*cerussa*, f. L.,—*ψίμυθος*,—*bleiweisse*, n. G.,—*ceruse*: the vulgar name of *sub-carbonate of lead*. See *CARBONATE*.

CERVEAU, s. m.,—*ἐγκέφαλος*,—*cerebrum*, *encephalon*, n. L.s—*hirn*, *gehirn*, n. G.,—*brain*: a term, in Anatomy, applied, sometimes to the whole of the pulpy mass,—*das grosse und kleine hirn zusammengenommen*, G.,—the *great and little brain* taken together,—which occupies the cranial cavity of *vertebrated animals*; sometimes, to the anterior part, alone, of this mass; when the posterior, separated from the former by the *tentorium cere-*

belli, and filling the inferior fossæ of the occipital bone, is distinguished by the title of CERVELET, s. m.,—παρεγκεφαλῆς,—cerebellum, n. L.,—hirnlein,—das kleine hirn, G.,—brainlet, or little brain. The *Vertebrata* only possess a real brain: since such designation is incorrectly applied to the nervous ganglia situated, in the lower classes of animals, either within the head, or in its vicinity.

CERVELLE, s. f.: a popular designation of the brain.

CERVICAL, adj.,—cervicalis (*cervix*, the neck), L.,—zum nacken gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain bones, ligaments, blood-vessels, nerves, ganglia, and glands, which contribute to the formation, or are situated in the region, of the neck: *Exs. Vertèbres cervicales*, F.,—halswirbel, G.,—the cervical vertebræ; *artères cervicales*,—arteriæ cervicales, L.; *ganglions cervicaux*,—the cervical ganglia, of which Anatomists distinguish a superior, middle, and inferior. For an admirable account of the latter, See Lobstein, *De Nervi Sympathet. Humani Fabrica, Usu, et Morbis*, 4to. Parisiis, 1823.

CERVICO-ACROMIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, by Bourgelat, to the anterior portion of the *Trapezius* muscle.

CERVICO-MASTOÏDIEN, adj.,—cervico-mastoideus, L.: a name given, by Chaussier, to the *Splenius capitis* muscle.

CERVICO-SCAPULAIRE, adj.,—cervico-scapularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the transverse cervical artery and vein: the former, a branch of the subclavian; the latter commonly terminating in the internal jugular.

CÉSARIEN, adj.,—cæsareus, cæsarianus, L. (*cædere*, to cut),—cæsarian: an epithet applied to an operation, in Obstetric Surgery,—*Opération césarienne*, F.,—kaiserschnitt, m, G.,—which consists in making an incision of the womb, for the extraction of the contained fœtus. This operation is said, by Pliny, to have been practised upon the mother, at the birth, of Julius Cæsar; who, from this circumstance, derived his surname. *Primusque Cæsar a cæso matris utero dictus*. There are two varieties of the operation: in the one, termed, — *abdominale*, F.,—the parietes of the abdomen, and commonly those of the womb, are divided by the knife; in the other, — *vaginale*,—the uterus alone, from the vagina.

CÉTACÉS, CÉTACÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cetacea* (κῆτος, the whale), L.,—die Cetaceen, G.: a name given, by Linnæus and succeeding zoologists, to the *Whale-tribe*, constituting a distinct Order of the *Mammifera*. See La Cépède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*, 4to., Paris; and Camper, *Observations Anatomiques sur la*

Structure, &c. des plusieurs Espèces de Cétacés, 4to. Paris, 1820.

CÉTINE, s. f.,—cetina, f. L.,—wallrathfett, n. G.: the name given, by Chevreul, to the peculiar fatty substance which constitutes the base, and greatest proportion, of *Spermaceti*.

CÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—cetologia, f. (κῆτος, whale, λόγος, discourse), L.: a *Treatise on Cetaceous Animals*,—die wallfischartigen thiere, G. See Art. *Cetology*, in the 5th vol. of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*; and CACHALOT, and PHYSÉTÈRE, of this work.

CÉVADILLE, s. f.,—sabadilla, f. L.: the fruit of *Veratrum sabadilla*, or of a species of *Melanthium*,—sabadillsamen, Mexikanischer läusesamen, G.: bitter, nauseous, an excitant of the salivary secretion; and employed to destroy the *pediculus capitis*, and intestinal worms. CÉVADIQUE, adj.,—cevadicus, L.: the name of an acid,—*acide cévadique*, F.,—sabadillsäure, G.,—lately discovered in *sabadilla*.

CHÆRAPHROSYNE, s. f.,—chæraphrosine, f. (χαίρω, I delight, ἀφροσύνη, loss of reason), L.,—lustiger wahnsinn, G.: *madness*, characterized by an extraordinary flow of spirits, and loftiness of pretension,—a pathological condition dependent, according to the creed of the phrenologists, upon an undue development or excitation of the “organ of self-esteem.”

CHAIR, s. f.,—caro, f. L.,—σάρες,—fleisch, n. G.,—flesh: a popular designation of the soft as well as the muscular parts of the animal body; to the latter of which,—*chair musculaire*, F.,—the term should properly be restricted. In Botany, the soft and commonly edible part,—the pulp—of fruit. See CHARNU. *Chair de poule*,—hen-flesh: a popular term for the corrugation of the human skin, resulting from the influence of external causes or of internal emotion.

CHALAISE, s. f.,—chalasis, f. (χάλασις, relaxation), L.: a name given, by Wenzel, to the lesion consequent on detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotica, by wound or hypopyon.

CHALAZE, CHALAZION, CHALAZOSE, s. f.,—χάλαζα,—chalazium, n. L.: in Pathology, a spherical transparent tumour—*stye*—in the eye-lid,—hagelkorn im augenliede, G. In Zoology, a ligamentous chord which retains in its situation, the egg-yolk of birds. In Botany, the internal umbilicus,—keimfleck, hagelfleck, m. G.,—of the seeds of plants.

CHALEUR, s. f.,—calor, m. L.,—θέρμη,—wärme, f. G.,—heat: the sensation excited, in the animal body, by the transmission of *caloric*. Figuratively, the term is employed to designate the rut,—*chaleur des animaux*, F.,—die brunft, G.,—or sexual orgasm, by which certain animals are

periodically affected. In Pathology, *chaleurs du foie*: an eruption of dark-red spots supposed, by the ancients, to originate from inordinate heat of the liver.

CHALUMEAU, s. m. (κάλαμος,—calamus, L.—a reed or pipe),—blaserohr, n. G.—blow-pipe: an instrument of great power and utility in chemical analysis. See Berzelius, *De l'Emploi du Chalumeau dans les Anal. Chimiques*, Paris, 1822.

CHALYBÉ, adj.,—chalybeatus (*chalybs*, steel), L.,—stahl- oder eisenartig, G.,—chalybeate, impregnated with steel: as *Vin chalybé*, F.,—vinum chalybeatum, L.,—stahl-eisenwein, G.,—the Vinum Ferri, of modern Dispensatories. See FERRUGINEUX, and MARTIAL.

CHAMBRE, s. f.,—κάμαρα,—camera, f. L.,—kammer, f. G. The minute spaces comprized between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, and between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, and occupied by the aqueous humour, are respectively termed, by anatomists, the anterior and posterior chamber of the eye,—la chambre antérieure et —postérieure de l'œil, F.,—vordere und hintere augenkammer, G.: although, subsequently to the expiration of the foetal state, they form but one cavity. Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, distinguishes, in the vocal tube, a laryngeal and lingual chamber.

CHAMPIGNON, s. m.,—fungus, m. L.,—schwamm, m. G. The *Fungi*,—*Champignons*,—*Schwämme*,—constitute a distinct Order, in the Class, *Cryptogamia*, of Linnæus,—a Family in the systems of those who adopt the natural method. They are distinguished, by their peculiarity of figure, simplicity of organization, and the absence of leaves and flowers, from ordinary plants. The best classification of the *Fungi* is that of Persoon; who distributes them into two Orders: *champignons gymnocarpes*, with the seedlets,—*seminules*, F.,—situated on their exterior surface; and —*angiocarpes*,—deposited interiorly. By chemical analysis, they are shewn to consist principally of a peculiar substance,—see FONGINE,—several new acids, albumen, adipocire, and osmazome. The greater part of them are, apparently, useless to man; some edible; and a few interesting to the physician from their medicinal or deleterious qualities. For an account of the Classification of the *Fungi*, see Persoon, *Synopsis Fungorum Methodica*, 2 vol., 8vo., Goettingæ, 1801;—of the edible species, —*Traité des Champignons comestibles*, 8vo. Paris, 1818;—of the edible and poisonous,—Roques, *Histoire des Champignons comestibles et vénéneux*, 4to. Paris, 1832;—of the poisonous,—Gmelin, *Allg. Geschichte der Pflanzengifte*, p. 632; Orfila, *Leçons de Méd. Légale*, v. iii, p. 322.

CHANCRE, s. m.,—schanker, m. G.: the popular designation of a syphilitic ulcer,—ein venerisches geschwür, G. The term is, also, applied, in French, to the aphthæ of children, *aphthes des enfans*,—the cankers, of British writers. CHANCREUX, adj.,—schankerartig,—cancrosus: *Ex. Ulcus cancrum*, L.—a chancreous sore.

CHAPEAU, s. m.,—πίλος,—pileus, m. L.,—hut, m. G.,—hat: a name applied, in Botany, to the disk which terminates the pedicle, or stem, of the gymnocarpal fungi,—see CHAMPIGNON. In the *Agarici*, the pileus is furnished, beneath, with gills,—*lamæ*, F.,—*lamellæ*, L.;—in the *Boleti*, with tubes vertically arranged.

CHAPITEAU, s. m.,—capitulum, n. L.: the head, or upper portion, of a distilling apparatus,—hut eines brennkolbens, G.,—in which are condensed the vapours arising from the retort.

CHAPPEDENADE, CHAPPETONADE, s. f.: Vomiting, accompanied with furious delirium,—*vomitus rabiosus*, L.,—an affection to which Europeans, who travel in tropical climates, are peculiarly obnoxious.

CHARBON, s. m.,—carbo, m. L.,—holzkohle, f. G.,—charcoal: a compound of carbon—kohlenstoff, G.,—with hydrogen and divers saline and earthy substances; employed, in medicine, both internally and externally, as an antiseptic. *Charbon fossile*,—*de terre*, F.,—kohle, f. G.,—common coal. In Animal Pathology, a carbuncle, or malignant boil. See FURUNCLE. In Vegetable Pathology, a disease of plants, produced by a parasitic fungus, of the genus, *Uredo*; differing from CARRIES, in its blacker hue, and more frequent development upon barley and oats than wheat. CHARBONNEUX, adj.,—anthracoides, L.,—zum karbunkel gehörig, G.,—carbuncular, belonging to carbuncle or anthrax.

CHARDON-BÉNIT. See CENTAURÉE.

CHARNU, adj.,—carnosus, L.,—σαρκινός, σαρκειδής,—fleschig, G.,—fleshy: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the muscular fibre,—*f. charnue* ou *musculaire*, F.,—or that portion of a muscle which is composed of red fibres: also, to the fleshy pillars,—*colonnes charnues*, F.,—*columnæ carneæ*, L.,—die fleischsäulchen, G.,—which exist in the interior of both ventricles of the heart. *Pannicule charnue*,—*panniculus carnosus*, L.: the muscular membrane adherent to the skin of certain animals, as the horse; and communicating to it an extensive power of motion. In Surgery, *bourgeons charnus*, F.: the cellular and vascular excrescences,—granulations,—which are developed on the surface of wounds and sores, in the process of cicatrization.

In Botany, employed to designate the fruit, or other part, or organ, of plants,

principally consisting of a succulent cellular tissue; as the *arille* of *Myristica*, the *axis* of *Bromelia ananas*, the *leaves* of *Cineraria carnea*, the *spadix* of *Calla palustris*, the *pericarp* of *Pyrus*, the *stigma* of *Lilium candidum*, the *root* of *Bryonia*, and *perisperm* of *Ricinus*.

CHARPIE, s. f.,—*μοσόν*,—linamentum, n. L.,—charpie, f. G.,—lint: in French Surgery, the filamentous substance resulting from destruction of the tissue of old linen; and consequently differing from the manufactured *lint* of England,—*charpie anglaise*. The French have two kinds of *charpie*:—one, — *brute*,—which consists of linen cut into minute pieces; the other, — *râpée*,—*lintea carpta*, L.,—gezupfte leinwand, G.,—scraped linen.

CHAS, s. m.,—*αῦς* foramen, L.,—nadelöhr, n. G., the eye of the needle employed in Surgery.

CHASSE, s. f.,—manubrium, n. L.: a term applied to the two pieces of tortoiseshell or other substance; which, moving on a pivot, enclose and protect the lancet-blade of surgeons.

CHASSIE, s. f.,—augenbutter, f. G.: the sebaceous humour, secreted on the margins of the eye-lids, by the Meibomian glands; and frequently, when in a morbid condition, causing these organs to adhere. CHASSIEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *eye* or *eye-lids*, — *Œil chassieux*,—*oculus lippiens*, L.,—*triefendes auge*, G.,—*paupières chassieuses*, F.,—when smeared with a redundant secretion from the ciliary glands,—see LIPPITUDE; hence, also, signifying beareyed,—*γλαυρός*,—*lippus*,—*triefäugig*,

CHATAIGNE, s. f.,—*καστανιον*,—castanea, f. L.,—kastanie, f. G.,—chestnut: the well-known fruit of the CHATAIGNIER, s. m., *Castanea vulgaris*,—formerly *Fagus castanea* (*Monoecia, polyandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—der Kastanienbaum, G.,—Spanish Chestnut-tree; which supplies a grateful farinaceous *aliment*, more highly valued when the tree has been grafted; and then termed, in French, *marron*.

CHATON, s. m.,—amentum, n. L.,—kätzchen, n. G.,—catkin,—so called from its fancied resemblance to a *cat's tail*: in Botany, an assemblage of unisexual flowers, disposed in a spike upon a common axis, by the intervention of bractæ which perform the office of particular peduncles. The *catkin* is drooping,—*pendant*, F.,—in the birch and hazel; and upright,—*dressé*,—in the fir. In Anatomy, the term, *Chaton*, is applied to an osseous ridge which surrounds the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone: in Pathology, to the cavity sometimes formed by the womb, after expulsion of the foetus, and retaining the placenta. CHATONNÉ, adj.,—incarcer-

ratus, L.: *Ex. Calcul chatonné*,—an urinary concretion encysted in, or adherent to, the parietes of the bladder. CHATONNEMENT, s. m.,—incarceratio, f. L.: *Chat. du placenta*, F.,—*retention* of the secundines in a pouch of the uterus, resulting from irregular contraction of its fibres.

CHATRÉ, adj.,—castratus, L. See CASTRAT. CHATRER, v. a.,—castrare, L.,—castriren, entmannen, verschneiden, G.,—to castrate. CHATREUR, s. m.,—castrator,—*verschneider*,—one who performs such operation, CHATRURE, s. f. See CASTRATION.

CHAUME, s. m.,—culmus, m. L.,—halm, m. G.,—culm: in Botany, the cylindrical stem of the *Gramineæ*; furnished, at certain distances, with knots,—*nœuds*, F.,—halmknoten, G.,—from each of which arises a leaf with a sheathing petiole.

CHAUVE, adj.,—*φαλακρός*,—calvus, L.,—kahl, G.,—bald: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *seed*,—*graine chauve*, F.,—*semen muticum*, L.,—*destitute* of hairs, as in *Vinea*: in Zoology, to *birds* whose head, like that of *Tantalus calvus*, is bare of feathers.

CHAUX, s. f.,—calx, m. L.,—kalk, m. G.,—lime: the ancient and now vulgar designation of *protoxyde* of calcium,—*protoxyde de calcium*, F.,—*kalkoxyd*, *calciumoxyd*, G.; an alkaline earth, very extensively diffused. *Lime* does not exist, in nature, in a state of purity; but is obtained, by calcination, from the carbonate. It is frequently employed in Surgery, as a *catheretic* and *depilatory*: and forms the base of an *Official Preparation*,—*Eau de chaux*, F.,—*Aqua*—*Liquor*—*calcis*, L.,—*kalkwasser*, G.,—*Lime-water*,—of great efficacy in Scrofula, and certain chronic affections of the stomach and kidney.—*Chaux éteinte*,—*geloschter kalk*, G.,—*slaked lime*: an hydrate of the oxide of calcium. — *vive*,—*ätzender* —, *gebrannter* —, *lebendiger* —, *luftleerer kalk*, *reine kalkerde*,—*caustic* —, *burnt* —, *quick* —, *pure lime*: *protoxyde* of calcium freed, by the action of fire, from the water and carbonic acid contained in the native limestone.

CHEILALGIE, s. f.,—cheilalgia, f. (*χειλος*, the lip, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—lippenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain in the lips*.

CHEILITE, s. f.,—cheilitis, f. (*χειλος*), L.,—lippenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the lips.

CHEILOCAE, s. m. (*χειλος*,—and *κακός*, evil), F. and L.,—eine rothe harte *lippen-geschwulst* ohne hitze und schmerz, die nicht in eiterung übergeht, und bes. häufig in England und Schottland, am meisten bei kindern vorkommt, G.,—a red and indurated *swelling* of the *lips*, without heat or pain, not terminating in suppuration,

and frequently occurring in England and Scotland, for the most part, in children.

CHEILOCARCINOME, s. m.,—cheilocarcinoma, n. (*χειλος*, the lip, *καρκίνωμα*, cancer), L.,—lippenkrebs, m. G.,—cancer of the lip.

CHEILON, s. m.,—cheiloncus, m. (*same*, and *ὄγκος*, tumour), L.,—eine harte lip-pengeschwulst, G.,—an indurated swelling of the lip: thus differing from **CHEILO-PHYPE**, s. m.,—cheilophyma, n. L.,—which, compounded of *χειλος*,—and *φύμα*, swelling, is represented, by the German Kraus, as designative of a yielding, *œdematous swelling* of the lip,—eine nachgiebige ödematose lippengeschwulst.

CHEILORRHAGIE, s. f.,—cheilorrhagia, f. (*same*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, I burst out), L.,—lippenblutung, f. G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the lips.

CHELIDOINE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Chelidonium* (*Polyandria, monogyn.*: *Papaveraceæ*), L.,—die Schwalbenwurz, das Schellkraut, G.,—Celandine. To the principal species,—*Ch. majus*,—la grande chélidoine, F.,—*χελιδόνιον*,—grosses gemeines schellkraut,—a common European plant,—valuable medicinal properties are, by some, attributed. It is powerfully purgative and emetic: the root intensely bitter. The greater Celandine probably derives its Greek designation from the circumstance of its flowering about the period of the arrival of the swallow,—*χελιδὼν*;—its popular French name, *l'éclair*, from the reputed efficacy of its yellow and acrid juice in destroying opacities of the cornea, as well as curing warts, tetter, ring-worm, and itch. The Germans have an *Extract* and *Distilled Water*,—Schellkraut-Extract, und—Wasser,—of this plant.

CHELONÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Chelonia*,—formerly *Testudo*,—belonging to the Order, *Chéloniens*, F.,—of the Reptile Class. It contains only the marine tortoises, or turtles,—*tortues de mer*, F.,—meer-schildkröten, G. The principal species,—*Chelonia midas*,—la tortue franche,—die grüne schildkröte,—common turtle,—an inhabitant of equatorial seas,—is highly valued, as an article of luxury, by the European epicure; and recommended, in broth, for the cure of scorbutus and certain cutaneous affections. The egg, also, is very nutritious. Another species,—*C. imbricata*,—le caret,—die carette,—hawk's-bill turtle,—supplies the tortoise-shell,—*l'écaille de tortue*,—die schildkrötenschale,—so extensively employed in the arts. **CHELONOPHAGE**, s. m. and adj.,—*χελωνοφάγος*,—chelonophagus, L.,—one who feeds upon turtle.

CHELONIENS, s. m. pl.,—*Chelonia* (*χέλωνη*, a tortoise), L.: the 1st of the four Orders of the Class, *Reptilia*, in modern

systems of Zoology; including all the animals,—die schildenkrötenartigen thiere, G.,—of the tortoise and turtle kind. The principal distinguishing character of the Order is the possession of a solid envelope on the back,—*χελώνειον*,—see **CARAPACE**, and of a similar covering—**PLASTRON**,—on the abdomen.

CHEMOSIS, s. f, F. and L.,—*χήμωσις*: violent inflammation of the conjunctiva oculi; causing this membrane to form an elevated ridge around the cornea, which consequently appears sunk in the bottom of a cavity.

CHENE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Quercus* (*Monoecia, polyandr.*: *Amentaceæ*), L.,—die Eiche, G.,—Oak; containing several species of great utility to man: 1. The common oak,—*Q. robur*,—*chêne ordinaire*, *rouvre*, F.,—*δρῦς*,—loheiche, G.;—bark,—*quercus cortex*,—eicherinde,—*asttringent* and *febrifuge*; roasted fruit (*acorns*),—*quercus glandæ tostæ*,—*glandes torrifîés*,—gerostete eicheln,—recommended in Scrofula: 2. Evergreen, and 3. Barbary Oak,—*Q. ilex*,—*ch. verte*,—immergrüne —, and *Q. ballota*,—*ch. ballote*,—see **BELLOTA**;—fruit edible: 4. Cork-tree,—*Q. suber*,—le liège,—korkbaum; furnishes cork: 5. Dyer's oak,—*Q. infectoria*,—*ch. des teinturiers*; supplies the well-known nut-galls,—*quercus gallæ*,—*noix de galle*,—türkische oder aleppische galläpfel,—see **GALLE**,—of which the Germans have an *Officinal Tincture*,—Galläpfeltinctur and 6. Kermes oak,—*Q. coccifera*,—*ch. au kermès*,—kermeseiche,—on the leaves of which the insect, *coccus*, producing the animal kermes,—see **KERMES**,—is found.

CHENILLE, s. f.,—*κέρμη*,—eruca, f. L.,—raupe, f. G.,—caterpillar: in Entomology, the larva of Lepidopterous Insects. See Merian, *Erucarum Ortus, Alimentum, et Paradoxa Metamorphosis*, 4to. Amstelædami; et Boissudal, *Collection Iconograph. et Historique des Chenilles d'Europe*. Paris, 1832. Many caterpillars acquire great interest from the injuries which they inflict on the person and property of man, or the benefits which they confer by their dietetic qualities, and products. See **BOMBYCE**, **PYTHIOCAMPE**, **VER À SOIE**; and Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iv, p. 41.

CHEVAL, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Equus* (*Mammifera, Solipeda*, Cuv.,—*Solidungula*, Bl.),—containing only the horse, *E. caballus*,—*cheval ordinaire*,—*ἵππος*,—das pferd; the ass, see **ANE**;—the zebra,—*E. zebra*,—*zèbre*; and a few other extra-European species. For an account of the dietetic properties of the milk of the female,—*Cavale*, F.,—see **LAIT**.

CHEVAUCHEMENT, s. m.,—*equitatio*, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, the riding of one extremity of a fractured bone longi-

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tuinally on the other: most frequently occurring in oblique fractures; caused by a bad position, and obviously productive of shortening, of the injured limb.

CHEVELU, s. m., and adj.,—capillamentum, n. L.: in Anatomy, that part of the head upon which the hair grows,—the hairy scalp,—le cuir chevelu, F.: in Botany, the assemblage of fibrilles (*fibrillæ*, Candolle,—*radiculæ*, Smith), which are attached to the ultimate ramifications of minutely divided roots; as those,—*racines chevelues*,—F.,—*radices capillamentosæ*, L.,—*haarwurzeln*, G.,—of *Erica*: applied, also, as an epithet, to a seed,—*graine chevelue*,—*semen comosum*, L.,—furnished, like that of *Epilobium*, with a tuft of long hairs.

CHEVELURE, s. f.,—κόμη, χείτη, capilitium, n., cæsaries, f. L.,—haupthaar, n. G.: in Anatomy, the collection or bush of hair covering the head. In Botany, the tuft of hairs,—coma, L.,—which forms a kind of *aigrette* to certain seeds.

CHEVEU, s. m.,—ῥιζή, capillus, m. L.,—haar, m. G. The term, *cheveux*, pl., is applied, in Anatomy, to the hairs which cover the human cranium, from the lower occipital region to the limit of the forehead; descending circularly around the head, from the vertex. The hairs spring from a bulb situated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; and are composed of two parts: one exterior, tubular, transparent, of an epidermoid nature; the other, interior, *sui generis*, imparting to the hair its peculiar colour, and apparently enjoying a very low degree of vitality.

CHÈVRE, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Capra* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.,—*Bisulca*, Bl.), L.,—die Geiss, G.,—Goat,—comprehending several species celebrated for the production of the *Bezoar*. See **BÉZOARD**. The wild goat,—*C. ibex*,—*bouquetin*, F.,—steinbock, G.,—the Angola—*kämelziege*,—distinguished by its long and silky hair,—and *C. ægagrus*,—*ægagre*, from which all the varieties of the domestic goat have descended, belong to this genus. The sheep,—see **MOUTON**,—once included in, is now separated from, it.

Also, the female of the domestic goat, *C. hircus*,—*chèvre domestique*. See **BOTC**,—perhaps more precisely designated, in German, by the term, *Ziegenbock*. The she-goat,—capra,—ζιγή, ziege,—is valuable for the milk—*ziegenmilch*, G.,—which she yields,—see **LAIT**; and the flesh of the kid,—*hædus*,—*chevreau*,—ῥιφός, (ἐρίφον, fem.),—*ziegenbocklein*,—is still consumed, in some countries, as an article of diet.—The absurd employment of the horns, dried blood, suet, and excrement of the goat, for the cure of diseases, has been long exploded.

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CHÉVREFEUILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Caprifolium* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*), L.,—das Geissblatt, G.,—Honey-suckle,—containing several species lately separated from *Lonicera*, and forming the type of the Natural Family of the **CAPRIFOLIACÉES**, s. m. pl.,—*Caprifoliaceæ*, L. Two species, *C. italicum*,—*ch. des jardins*,—Italian honey-suckle, and *C. periclymenum*,—*ch. des bois*,—wood-bine,—are occasionally employed in French medicine. The leaves, fruit, and flowers, reputed diuretic; and, from the mucous principle which they contain, useful in inflammatory affections.

CHEVRETTE, s. f.: in Zoology, the female of the *Cervus capreolus*. See **CERF**.

CHEVROTANT, adj. See **EGOPHONIE**.

CHICORÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cichorium* (*Syngenesia*, *polypgam. æqual.*; *Cichoraceæ*), L.,—die Cichorie, G.,—Succory,—containing, among others, two dietetic and medicinal species: the one,—wild Succory, *C. intybus*,—*ch. sauvage*, F.,—*κίχωρον*,—bitter, tonic, aperitive, eaten, blanched, as a salad, under the title of *barbe de capucin*; the root roasted and ground, used, by the indigent, as a substitute for coffee; the other,—Endive,—*C. endivia*,—*ch. des jardins*,—a native of the East; consumed either boiled or as salad: of which the *Scariote*, F. constitutes a variety.

CHIENDIENT, s. m.,—literally dog-tooth: a popular designation, in French, of two plants,—*Triticum repens*,—couch-grass,—*froment rampant*, F.; and *Digitaria stolonifera* (*Cynodon dactylon*, of Smith),—creeping Dogs'-tooth-grass,—*panic stolonifère* (*Triandria*, *digyn.*; *Gramineæ*): both, saccharine and mucilaginous; and largely employed, in French practice, as aperient and diuretic. See **TISANE**.

CHIMIATRE, **CHYMIATRE**, s. m.,—chemiater, chemiatros, m. (χημεία, chemistry, ιατρός, a physician), L.,—chemiater, m., ein arzt aus der chemischen schule, G.: a practitioner of the iatro-chemical (*chemisch-medicinische*) school or sect,—a professor of **CHIMIATRIE**, s. f.,—chemiatria, f. L.: that peculiar system of medicine, in which all the phenomena of the animal economy, physiological and pathological, are deemed explicable by the laws of Chemistry; all its diseases, curable by chemical remedies.

CHIMIE, s. f.,—χημεία, modern Greek, (probably derived from the Arabic, *chema*, a secret),—chemia, chymia, f. L.,—chemie oder chymik, scheidekunst, f. G. Chemistry is that branch of the natural sciences which searches into the constituent principles of bodies, and examines the peculiar properties of their component elements; indicates their various combinations, and all the forms under which those combinations may be manifested; and determines

the laws according to which the elementary molecules of all bodies act upon each other. On the various departments of Chemical Science,—all deeply interesting to the enlightened and philosophic student of medicine,—the following works may be advantageously consulted: Berzelius, *De l'Analyse des Corps Organiques*, Paris, 1827; Gay Lussac et Thenard, *Cours de Chimie, comprenant l'Histoire des Sels, et la Chimie Animale et Végétale*, 1828; and Orfila, *Elémens de Chimie Médicale*, Paris, 1831. CHIMIQUE, adj.,—chemicus, L.,—chemisch, scheidekünstlerisch, zur scheidekunst gehörig, G.,—chemical, pertaining to Chemistry: *Ex. Analyse* —, *procédé chimique*, F.,—chemical analysis,—process; ἡ χημειυτική (τέχνη),—ars chemica, L.,—die chemische—scheidekunstige—wissenschaft, G.,—chemical science.

CHIMISTE, s. m.,—chemicus, m. L.,—chymist, scheidekünstler, m. G.,—a chemist.

CHIQUE, s. f.: in Entomology, a species of *Pulex*. See PUCE.

CHIRAGRE, s. f.,—χειράγρα,—chiragra, f. L.,—handgicht, f. G.,—gout in the hand.

CHIRARTHROCAE, s. f. (χείρ, hand,—ἄρθρον, joint,—κακός, faulty), F. and L.,—handgelenkkrankheit, f., entzündung und beinfrass am handgelenke, G.,—inflammation and caries of the radio-carpal articulation,—art. radio-carpienne, F.

CHIRIATRE, s. m.,—chiriatier, m. (χείρ —, and ἰατρός, physician), L.,—handarzt, G. Syn. with CHIRURGIEN; as CHIRIATRIE, s. f.,—chiriatria, f. L.,—with

CHIRURGIE, s. f.,—χειρουργία (χείρ—, and ἔργον, work),—chirurgia, f. L.,—chirurgie, wundarzneikunde, f. G.,—surgery: that department of medical science wherein the hand, either alone or furnished with instruments, is employed in the prevention and cure of diseases. According to this definition, the common division of *Surgery* into *medical* and *operative* is obviously incorrect. *Acoustic* and *ophthalmic Surgery*, too frequently practised in an exclusive and isolated manner, are branches of the art with which every surgeon should be intimately acquainted. CHIRURGICAL, CHIRURGIQUE, adj.,—χειρουργικός,—chirurgicus, chirurgisch, wundarzneilich,—chirurgical, surgical, relating to surgery: *Ex. Anatomie chirurgicale*,—surgical anatomy,—see ANATOMIE,—constituting one of the four divisions of *Bourguery's* splendid *Traité Complet de l'Anatomie de l'Homme*;—instruments chirurgicaux, —chirurgische instrumente, G.,—surgical instruments. See, also, Sprengel, *Geschichte der Chirurgie*, 8vo. Halle, 1825; Richerand, *Nosographie et Thérapeutique Chirurgicales*, Paris, 1821;—*Histoire des progrès récents de Chirurgie*. Paris, 1825; Chelius, *Handbuch der Chirurgie*, Heidel-

berg, 1826; and Sabbatier, *De la Médecine Opératoire*, Paris, 1832.

CHIRURGIEN, s. m.,—χειρουργός,—chirurgus, m. L.,—chirurg, wundarzt, m. G.,—surgeon: a practitioner of surgery,—wundarzneikunst, f. G.

CHLORATE, s. m.,—chloras, m. L.,—chlorsalz, m. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—chlorsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chloric acid*,—see CHLORIQUE,—with salifiable bases; as the chlorate of lime,—chlorate de chaux, F.,—chloras calcis, L.

CHLORE, s. m.,—chlorina, f.,—chlorum, n. (χλωρός, green), L.,—chlor, n., chlorine, f. G. and E.: a name given, by Davy, from its greenish-yellow colour,—to the oxygenated (oxy-) muriatic acid,—acide muriatique oxygéné ou oximurétique, F.,—of preceding chemists. It has the property of destroying animal and vegetable colours; and noxious miasmata, when employed in fumigation. Introduced into the animal economy, violently irritant and poisonous.

CHLOREUX, adj.,—chlorosus, L. The Euchlorine, of Davy, discovered in 1811, —oxide chloreux, protoxide de chlore, F.,—chloroxydül, G.,—constitutes the first degree of oxydation,—the protoxyde—of chlorine: chlorous acid,—a. chloreux, F.,—chloriage saure, G.,—the second, or deutoxyde. See CHLORIQUE.

CHLORIODATE, s. m.,—chloriodas, n. L.,—chloriodsalz, n. G.: a salt formed by the combination of *chloriodic acid*,—a. chloriodique, F.,—with a salifiable base.—CHLORIODIQUE, adj.,—chloriodicus, L.,—chloriodsauer, G.: an epithet applied, in conjunction with acid, by Davy, to *chloride of iodine*, from its possessing the property of reddening vegetable blues.

CHLORIQUE, adj.,—chloricus, L.,—chlorsauer, G. Chloric acid,—a. chlorique, —chlorsäure,—resulting from the combination of one volume of chlorine with two volumes and a half of oxygen, forms the third degree of oxygenation of chlorine: the perchloric,—acide oxichlorique,—chlorique oxygéné,—perchlorique, F.—oxydirte chlorsäure, G.,—constitutes the fourth. See CHLOREUX.

CHLORITE, s. m.,—chloris, m. L.: a genus of salts,—chlorigsäure salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *chlorous acid*,—see CHLOREUX,—with salifiable bases.

CHLOROCYANATE, s. m.,—chlorocyanas, n. L.,—chlorcyansalz, n. G.: a term given to a genus of salts,—chlorblausäure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chlorocyanic acid*,—a. chlorocyanique, formerly—prussique oxygéné, F.,—chlorcyansäure, oxygenirte blausäure, G.,—with various salifiable bases.

CHLOROPHOSPHATE, s. m.,—chlorophosphas, n. L.: a salt,—ein chlorphosphor-

saures salz, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chlorophosphoric acid*,—*a. chlorophosphorique*, F.,—*chlorophosphorsäure*, G.,—with a salifiable base. The acid, itself, is a saturated compound of chlorine and phosphorus.

CHLOROPHYLLE, s. f.,—*chlorophylla*, f. (*χλωρὸς*, green, *φύλλον*, leaf), L.,—*chlorophyll*, grünstoff, m. G.,—*chlorophyle*: the green matter of the leaves of plants, erroneously regarded, by Pelletier, as an immediate principle of vegetables. The German Kraus proposes to call it *Phyllochlor*.

CHLOROSIS, s. f. (*χλωρὸς*), F. and L.,—*bleichsucht*, f. G.: in Pathology, a disease peculiar to females; characterized by general languor, a pale or greenish colour of the skin, and divers nervous phenomena: almost invariably connected with obstruction or irregularity of the menstrual process. CHLOROTIQUE, adj.,—*chloroticus*,—*bleichsüchtig*,—*chlorotic*, suffering from *chlorosis*.

CHLOROXYCARBONATE, s. m.,—*chloroxycarbonas*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a salt,—*chlorkohlensaures salz*, G.,—resulting from the combination of the *acide chloroxy-carbonique*, F.,—*chlorkohlensäure*, G.,—with a salifiable base.

CHLORURE, s. m.,—*chloruretum*, n. L.,—*chlorür*, n. G.,—*chloride*: in Chemistry, the name given to combinations of *chlorine* with simple bodies. The principal *chlorides*, employed in Medicine, are the following: *Chlor. d'antimoine*, F.,—*chloruretum—murias—antimonii*, L.,—*chlorinantimon*, *salzsaures antimonoxyd*, *spießglanzbutter*, G.,—*chloride*,—*muriate*—formerly *butter*—of *antimony*; — *de barium*,—*chloruretum barii*,—*chlorinbarium*,—*chloride of barium*, *muriate of baryta*; — *de calcium*,—*chloruretum calcii*,—*chlorincalcium*,—*chloride of calcium*, *muriate of lime*; — *de mercure*,—*chloruretum hydrargyri*,—two combinations, 1. *proto-chlorure*,—*mercure doux*,—*submuriat* *hydrargyri*, *calomelas*, *mercurius mitis*,—*quecksilberprotochlorür*, *mildes chlorinquecksilber*,—*proto-chloride*—*submuriat*—of *mercury*, and 2. *deuto-chlorure*,—*sublimé corrosif*,—*murias—oxymurias—hydrargyri*,—*quecksilberdeutochlorür*, *ätzendes chlorinquecksilber*,—*bi-deuto-chloride*—*muriate—oxymuriat*—of *mercury*; — *de potassium*,—*chloruretum potassii*,—*chlorinkalium*,—*chloride of potassium*, *muriate of potass*; and — *de sodium*, *sel marine*,—*ordinaire*,—*chloruretum sodii*,—*chlornatronium*,—*chloride of sodium*, *muriate of soda*.

CHOANOIDE, adj.,—*choanoides*, *choanoides* (*χόανος*, a funnel, *εἶδος*, resemblance), L.,—*trichterförmig*, G.: in Comparative Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—m. *choa-*

noides,—*suspensorius*, L.,—which surrounds the optic nerve of the *Mammifera*; extending from the margin of the optic foramen, to the posterior half of the sclerotic, and serving to retract the eye-ball. It is seen, also, in the *Amphibia*; and constitutes the only muscle of the eye, in the mole. It does not exist in the *Quadrumana*, nor in man.

CHOANORRHAGIE, s. f., F. and G.,—*choanorrhagia*, f. (*χοάνη*, the posterior nostrils, *ῥήγνυμι*, I burst forth),—L.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *posterior nares*,—*blutfluss aus den choanen*,—*die hintern öffnungen der nasenlöcher*, G.

CHOCOLATE, s. m.,—*chocolatum*, n. L.,—*schokolade*, f. G.: a paste prepared with roasted *cacao-nut* and sugar, for alimentary purposes. *Ch. de santé*,—without aromatic ingredients; *nutritive*:—*à la vanille*,—*aromatized*;—*nutritive* and *excitant*.

CHOLAGOGUE, adj. (*χολή*, bile, *ἄγω*, I expel), L.: an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, applied to remedies—*Cholagogues*, pl., F.,—*χολαγωγὰ φάρμακα*,—*cholagoga*, L.,—*galle ausleerende mittel*, G.,—which especially operate upon, and *excite*, the *biliary secretion*.

CHOLÉCYSTE, s. f.,—*cholecystis*, f. (*χολή*,—*κύστις*, bladder), L.,—*gallenblase*, f. G.: in Anatomy, the gall-bladder,—an organ existing in most of the *Vertebrata*; but deficient in some, as the horse. CHOLÉCYSTIQUE, adj.,—*cholecysticus*,—*zur gallenblase gehörig*. CHOLÉCYSTITE, s. f.,—*cholecystitis*, f. L.,—*gallenblasenentzündung*: in Pathology, inflammation of the *gall-bladder*.

CHOLÉDOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*choledographia*, f. (*χολή*,—*γράφω*, I describe), L.,—*beschreibung der gallenorgane*, G.,—*description of the biliary apparatus*. CHOLÉDOLOGIE, s. f.,—*choledologia*, f. (*χολή*,—*λόγος*, discourse),—*die lehre von der galle*,—*treatise upon—history of—the bile or its secretory organ*. These terms are, by Kraus, written *Cholographia* and *Chologologia*, L.

CHOLÉDOQUE, adj.,—*χοληδόκος* (receiving or containing *bile*),—*choledochus*, L.,—*galle führend*, G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the common *biliary duct*,—*ductus communis choledochus*, L.,—*der gemeinschaftliche gallengang*, G.,—resulting from an union of the *cystic* and *hepatic ducts*. See CANAL.

CHOLÉLITHE, s. f.,—*cholelithus*, m. (*χολή*, bile, *λίθος*, a stone, L.,—*gallenstein*, m. G.,—a *gall-stone*).

CHOLÉMESIE, s. f.,—*cholemesia*, f. L.,—*χολημεσία*,—*ein gallichtes erbrechen*, G.,—a *bilious vomiting*.

CHOLÉPOIÈSE, s. f.,—*cholepoiesis*, f. (*χολή*, bile, *ποιέω*, I make), L.,—*gallenbereitung*, f. G.,—*secretion of bile*. CHOLÉPOIETIQUE, ? adj.,—*χολοποιός*,—*cholepoie-*

ticus: an epithet, in Physiology, applied to the liver, as a *bile-secreting* organ.

CHOLÉPYRE, s. f.,—cholepyra, f. (χολή, bile, πυρετός, fever), L.: a term, in Pathology, employed to designate bilious fever,—*fièvre bilieuse*, F.,—gallenfieber, G.

CHOLÉRA, s. m.,—χολέρα (χολή,—ῥέω, I flow),—cholera, f. L.,—gallenruhr, brechruhr, f. G.: in Pathology, the name of a disease characterized by re-iterated and painful evacuations of bile *per os et anum*; with general anxiety, profound alteration of the physiognomy, syncope, and convulsion. The term, *morbus*, is an absurd and useless appendage; since an inordinate secretion of bile necessarily constitutes a state of disease.

The common European *Cholera*, ordinarily occurring in autumn, is a disease of intestinal irritation, and utterly distinct from the plague, of Asiatic origin, which, probably excited by the operation of a gaseous poison on the brain and nervous system, has, during the last seventeen years, inflicted such dreadful devastations upon the human race: and it is evident that the term, *Cholera*, cannot, consistently with sound views of nomenclature and of practice, be applied to an affection in which the *secretion of bile* is invariably suppressed; and which, in its more appalling forms, does not exhibit the characteristic phenomena of *Cholera*,—vomiting and diarrhœa.

CHOLÉRIQUE, adj.,—χολερικός,—cholericus, L.,—cholerisch, zum cholerischen zustande gehörig, G.,—choleric, pertaining to the *choleric* state: *Ex. Fièvre*,—*temperament cholérique*, F.,—*febris cholericæ*, L.,—ein *cholerisches* temperament, G.

CHOLERRHAGIE, s. f.,—cholerrhagia, f. (χολή, bile, ῥήγνυμι, I burst forth), L.,—gallenergiessung, f. G.: Alibert's term for *Cholera*; constituting the 6th genus of *Choloses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

CHOLESTÉRATE, s. m.,—cholesteras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *cholesteric* acid,—*acide cholestérique*, F.,—*acidum cholestericum*, L.,—*gallenfettsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. The acid is obtained by treating CHOLESTÉRINE, s. f.,—cholesterina, f. (χολή, bile, στέαρ, fat), L.,—gallenfett, m. G.,—which exists in fresh bile, and constitutes the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi,—with nitric acid.

CHOLOSE, s. f.,—cholosis, f. (χολή, bile), L. The *Choloses*, pl., F. and L., constituting the 3rd Family in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert, comprehend all the morbid affections of the liver and spleen.

CHONDRO-GLOSSE, adj. (χονδρός, cartilage, γλῶσσα, the tongue): an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a fasciculus of muscular fibres, which is regarded, by some,

as a distinct muscle,—m. *chondro-glossus*, L.,—knorpelzungenmuskel, G. It extends from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone to the tongue; and forms, in fact, a portion of the *Hyo-glossus*.

CHONDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—chondrographia, f. (χονδρός,—γράφω, I describe), L.,—knorpelbeschreibung, f. G.,—chondrography, anatomical description of—, CHONDROLOGIE, s. f.,—chondrologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—knorpellehre, f. G.,—chondrology, doctrine of—*treatise upon—the cartilages*.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGIEN, adj. (*same*, and φαρυγξ, the pharynx): an epithet applied to some muscular fibres, originating from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and forming part of the Constrictor pharyngis medius. They have been, by certain Anatomists, described as a distinct muscle,—m. *chondro-pharyngeus*, L.

CHONDRO-PTERYGIENS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Chondropterygii* (*same*, and πτερυξ, a wing or fin), L.: a term, in Ichthyology, employed to designate an Order in the Sub-class, *Cartilaginosi*, of the Class, *Pisces*; the distinctive character of which is the absence of a gill-cover.

CHONDROSYNDESME, s. m.,—χονδροσύνδεσμος,—chondrosyndesmus, m. L.,—knorpelverbindung, f., die *verbindung* zweier knochen mittel einer oder mehrer *knorpel*, G.,—the union of two bones by means of one or more *cartilages*.

CHONDROTOMIE, s. f.,—chondrotomia, f. (χονδρός,—τέμνω, I dissect), L.,—anatomische zerlegung der *knorpel*, G.,—anatomical dissection of *cartilages*.

CHORDAPSE, s. f.,—χορδαψος,—chordapsus, m. L.: in Pathology, a spasmodic constriction of the intestines,—eine heftige kolik mit kotherbrechen, G.,—violent colic with fecal vomiting,—*Ileus*,—induced by such constriction.

CHORÉE, s. f.,—chorea, f. (χορεία, a dance), L. The absurd term, *danse de St. Guy*, F.,—*chorea Sancti Viti*, G.,—*St. Guy's* or *St. Vitus' dance*,—has been applied, in Pathology, to an affection characterized by irregular and convulsive motions of the muscles of the limbs, face, and trunk. It may be general or partial; and attack the muscular apparatus of one limb or organ, or one side of the body.—Spinal irritation, however induced, is the immediate agent in the production of the curious phenomena of this disease; which frequently, becoming independent of the cause originally inducing it, assumes, as in impeded utterance, an habitual character; and sometimes, from organic lesion of the spinal chord, terminates in incurable paralysis. CHORÉMANIE, s. f.,—choremania, f. L.,—tanzsucht, f. G.: a modern synonym of *Chorea*.

CHR

CHORION, s. m.,—*χόριον*: in Anatomy, the thickest portion of the skin of animals, —le *derme*, F.,—*δέρμα*: also, the delicate and pellucid structure,—*aderhäutchen*, n. G.,—which, composed of two lamellæ, constitutes the exterior membrane of the *fœtus in utero*. See **AMNIOS**. *Ch. velouté*,—*to-menteux*,—see **CADUQUE**. In Botany, the external membrane of the seeds of plants, —die äussere haut, oder lederhaut, der pflanzensamen, G.

CHOROÏDE, adj.,—*χοροειδής*,—*choroides*, *choroideus*, L.,—*lederartig*, G.,—*choroid*: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, to divers parts resembling, in vascularity of structure, the *chorion*; as *membrane choroïde*, or simply *choroïde*, *wée*, F.,—*membrana*,—*tunica choroïdea*, L.,—die gefässhaut,—das *aderhäutchen des auges*, G.,—the *choroid coat* or *membrane of the eye*; and *plexus choroïdes*,—*plexus choroïdei*,—die *adergewebe*, *adernetze*,—the vascular processes of *pia mater* which occupy the lateral ventricles of the brain. **CHOROÏDIEN**, adj.,—*choroideus*, L.,—pertaining to the parts denominated *choroid*; as *l'artères choroïdiennes*, F.,—branches of the anterior cerebral, and cerebellar arteries; *veines choroïdiennes*,—*venæ Galeni*,—the veins which traverse the *toile choroïdienne*, —*velum interpositum*, L.,—a membranous production investing the inferior surface of the fornix, covering the third ventricle and corpora quadrigemina, and connecting together the choroid plexus of each side; *enduit choroïdien*, the brown or black pigment by which the *choroid membrane of the eye* is impregnated. In Zoology, the term is applied to a glandular body,—*glandula choroïdea*, L.,—interposed between the *tunica ruyschiana*, and *vasculosa* of the choroid membrane of the eye of *fishes*.

CHOU, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Brassica* (*Tetradynamia*, *siliquos.*; *Cruciferae*), L.,—der *Kohl*, G.,—*Cabbage*,—containing many species; several of which, as *chou potager*,—*ordinaire*, F.,—*B. oleracea*, with its numerous varieties, afford a grateful aliment to man.

CHOU-FLEUR, s. m.,—*cauliflower*: in Botany, a variety,—*B. oleracea botrytis*, —of the ordinary cabbage. See **CHOU**. In Pathology, a term applied to certain excrescences which are developed about the orifices of the mucous membranes, principally the anus and vulva; and resemble, in form and colour, the head of a *cauliflower*.

CHROMATE, s. m.,—*chromas*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*chromsaure salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of *chromic acid*,—*acide chromique*, F.,—*acidum chromicum*, L.,—*chromsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. **CHROME**, s. m.,—

CHY

chromium, n. (*χρῶμα*,—*colour*), L.,—*chrom*, *chrom-metall*, n. G.: a solid metal, so called from the beautiful *colours* which most of its compounds exhibit. It exists in nature, only in a state of chromate, and of oxyde,—*chromoxydul*, G.

CHRONIQUE, adj.,—*χρονικός*, *χρόνιος* (*χρόνος*, *time*),—*chronicus*, L.,—*chronisch*, *langwierig*, G.,—*chronic*, of long duration: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases—*morbi chronici*, L.,—*chronische krankheiten*, G.,—of slow and lingering progress; and consequently opposed, in signification, to the term, *acute*. See **AIGU**.

CHRONOMÈTRE, s. m.,—*chronometrum*, n. (*χρόνος*,—*μέτρον*, *measure*), L.,—*zeitmesser*, m., *chronometer*, G. and E.: an instrument which serves to *measure time*: synon. with **CHRONOSCOPE**, s. m., compounded of *χρόνος*,—and *σκοπέω*, I survey.

CHRYSALIDE, s. f.,—*χρυσάλλις* (*χρυσός*, *gold*),—*chrysalis*, *aurelia*, *pupa*, f. L.,—das *püppchen der schmetterlinge*, G.: in Entomology, the *nympha* of *Lepidopterous insects*; which frequently exhibits a *gold-like* or *metallic splendour*: hence the name. The *Chrysalis* succeeds the *caterpillar*; and is, itself, followed by the perfect or *imago* state of the insect.

CHRYSIDE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Chrysis* (*Hymenoptera*, *Chrysideæ*, Cuv.), *guêpe dorée*, F.,—*goldfliege*, G.,—*Gold wasp*,—containing a few species; one of which,—*C. ignita*,—*chr. enflammée*, F.,—is reputed *stimulant* like the *Cantharis*; and, as such, sometimes administered internally in paralysis.

CHRYSOCOLLE, s. m.,—*χρυσόκολλα*,—*chrysocolla*, f. L.,—*goldleim*, m. G.,—*chrysocol*: an old designation of sub-borate of soda, derived from its employment as a *solder* for *gold*.

CHRYSOMÈLE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Chrysomela* (*Coleoptera*), L.,—der *goldkäfer*, G.,—constituting the type of the **CHRYSOMELINES**, s. m., pl.,—*Chrysomelidæ*, L. Several species have, without sufficient reason, been regarded as possessing *anti-odontalgic* properties.

CHRYSOPÉE, s. f.,—*chrysopoeia*, f. (*χρυσός*, *gold*, *ποιέω*, I make), L.,—*goldmacherei*, f. G.,—the art of *making gold*: synon. with **ALCHIMIE**.

CHUTE, s. f.,—*casus*, m. L.,—*fall*, m., *fallen*, n. G.,—*fall*, the action of falling; as *ch. des cheveux*,—*des dents*, F.,—*fall-shedding*—of the hair and teeth. For the application of the term to the displacement of organs, see **ABAISSEMENT**.

CHYLE, s. m.,—*χυλός*,—*chylus*, m. L.,—*milch*—oder *nahrungsaft*, m. G.: the whitish fluid extracted from the aliment, by the intestinal absorbents, after its subjection to the process of digestion; and conveyed, by those vessels, through the

mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.—It is composed of a serous portion and fibrine; and, in most animals, emits a sperm-like odour. CHYLAIRE, CHYLEUX, adj.,—chylaris, chylosus, L.,—chylous, pertaining to *chyle*.

CHYLIFÈRE, adj.,—chyliferus, (*chylus*, —*ferre*, to convey), L.,—nahrungsaft enthaltend, G.,—chyliferous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the vessels,—*vaisseaux chylifères ou lactés*, F.,—*vasa chylifera*, L.,—which convey the *chyle* from the intestines to the thoracic duct. CHYLIVORES, s. f., and adj., pl.,—*Chylivora* (*chylus*,—*vorare*, to feed upon), L., an epithet employed, by Clarke, to designate a family of the *Æstri*; the larvæ of which are supposed to *subsist* on the *chyle* of the animals infested by them.

CHYLIFICATION, s. f.,—chylificatio, f. (*chylus*,—*facere*, to make), L.,—*wandlung in nahrungsaft*, G.,—conversion into *chyle*: one of the stages—and main object—of the process of digestion.

CHYLOPOIÈSE, s. f.,—chylipoiesis, f. (*χυλός*, *chyle*, *ποιέω*, I make), L.,—*bereitung des chylus*, G.,—formation of *chyle*: synon. with CHYLIFICATION. CHYLOPOIÉTIQUE, adj.,—chylipoieticus,—chylipoietic: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the whole apparatus of abdominal organs which concur in the formation of *chyle*.

CHYLOSE, s. f.,—*χύλωσις*,—chylosis, f. L.: the conversion of aliment into *chyle*. Synon. with CHYLIFICATION.

CHYME, s. m.,—chymus, m. (*χυμός*, juice), L.,—speisebrei, m. G.: in Physiology, the homogeneous and viscid pulp into which alimentary substances are converted, after subjection, for awhile, to the action of the stomach; and from which, on the addition of the biliary and pancreatic fluids, *chyle* is subsequently separated. CHYMIFICATION, s. f.,—chymificatio, f. (*chymus*—*facere*, to make), L.: conversion of the aliment into *chyme*.

CHYMOSE, s. f.,—chymosis, f. L.,—*bereitung des speisebreies*, G.,—preparation of *chyme*. Syn. with CHYMIFICATION.

CIBOULE, s. f.,—zipolle, f. G.: the vulgar name of *Allium fistulosum*,—*ail fistuleux*, F.; as CIBOULETTE, s. f.,—of *A. schœnoprassum*,—*a. civette*: both, alimentary and stimulant.

CICATRICE, s. f.,—cicatrix, f. L.,—*ὤλη*, —*narbe*, f. G.,—scar: in Surgical Pathology, a cellular and membrane-like production, of variable figure, thickness, and consistence, which forms upon the surface of wounds and sores, after their cure. It is, at first, reddish; but subsequently assumes a whitish colour. The formation of the *cicatrix*, in suppurating wounds and ulcers, is accompanied by these four orders of phenomena: 1. afflux of blood and in-

flammation; 2. development of granulations; 3. suppuration; 4. shrinking, union, and desiccation of the granular productions. The following phenomena characterize the process of cure by the first intention: 1. inflammation; 2. effusion of coagulable lymph between the lips of the wound; 3. cellular organization of this lymph; and 4. inosculation of the vessels of the opposite sides.

CICATRICULE, s. f.,—*cicatrix*, f. L., —*narbchen*, n. G.: in Surgery, a small cicatrix: in Zoology, a minute milk-white speck,—the tread,—*hahmentritt*, m. G.,—seen upon the surface of the yolk-bag of a fecundated egg: and containing the rudiments of the chick: in Botany, syn. with the *Latin*, *hilum*. See HILE.

CICATRISANT, adj.: an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, applied to remedies,—*remèdes cicatrisants*, F.,—*cicatrisantia*, L.,—*vernarbende mittel*, G.,—which are supposed to favour the process of CICATRISATION, s. f.,—*cicatrissatio*, f. L.,—cicatrizatio: the formation of a *cicatrix*. See CICATRICE. CICATRISER, v. a.,—cicatrisare, L.,—*vernarben*, G.,—to cicatrize.

CICUTAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cicuta* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbellifera*), L.,—der Wuterich, Wasserschieferling, G.,—Cow-bane, Water-Hemlock,—containing few species. The principal of these, *C. virosa*, (*Cicutaria aquatica*, Lam.),—*cicutaire vireuse*, F.,—giftiger Wuterich, G.,—long-leaved Water-hemlock,—a common European plant, growing in watery places, contains a yellowish and poisonous juice. Another species, *C. maculata*,—native of America, has the medicinal properties of *Conium maculatum*. See CIGUE.

CICUTINE, s. f.,—cicutina, f. L.: a term whereby Brandes has designated a new alcali discovered in the leaves of *Conium maculatum*. Synon. with CONÉINE.

CIGALE, s. f.: a genus of *Hemipterous Insects*, *Cicada*; the species of which principally inhabit the southern regions. To the puncture of one of these, *C. orni*,—is ascribed the exudation of manna furnished by the trunk of certain of the *Fraxini*.—See MANNE.

CIGUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Conium* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbellifera*), L.,—der Schierling, G.,—Hemlock,—containing but few species; the principal of which,—*C. maculatum*,—*cigue ordinaire*, F.,—*κονέιον*,—grosser geflekter schierling,—greater—spotted—hemlock,—the *cicuta major*, of Lamarck,—is a common European plant. Externally applied, useful in indurations of the testis, mamma, and lymphatic glands; but not meriting the eulogies of Storck in scirrhus or cancer: internally, *narcotic*, *sedative*, *poisonous*. Supposed to have been the agent where-

by the state-criminals, at the Areopagus of Athens, were destroyed,—by which Socrates and Phocion perished. The Germans have an *Extract*, *Tincture*, and *Plaster* of Hemlock,—Schierling-extract,—tinctur,—pflaster. *Cigue aquatique*,—d'eau. Synon. with CICUTAIRE. — *petite*. See ETHUSE.

CIL, s. m.,—cilium, n. L.,—βλεφαρίς,—wimper, f., wimperhaar, n. G.,—eye-lash: in Anatomy, the hairs,—cils,—cilia,—βλεφαρίδες,—augenwimpern,—implanted in two or three rows, on the free borders of the eye-lids, in Man and many of the *Vertebrata*; more numerous and longer in the superior than the inferior palpebra. In Botany, the stiffish hairs situated on the circumference of the parts or organs of certain plants; as the *peristome* of the *mosses*; and the leaves of *Sempervivum*.—See CILIÉ.

CILIAIRE, adj.,—ciliary, belonging to the eye-lashes; as *bord ciliaire des paupières*, F.,—margo palpebrarum ciliaris, L.; *glandes ciliaires ou sebacés*, F.,—die Meibomischen talgdrüsen, G.,—the ciliary or Meibomian glands. The epithet is also applied to different vessels,—ciliar-gefässe, G.,—and other parts which enter into the structure of the eye; as *artères ciliaires*, F.,—arteriæ ciliares, L.,—die ciliararterie, G.,—consisting of the short or posterior (art. uvéales, Ch.),—very numerous; the long (art. iriennes, Ch.) two; and the anterior (arteriæ ciliares anteriores, Hall.), from six to twelve,—all branches of the ophthalmic: *veines ciliares*,—ciliarvenen,—pouring their contents into the ophthalmic vein: *nerfs ciliaires* (nerfs iriens, Ch.),—nervi ciliares,—ciliarnerven,—given off from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion,—augen-knoten, G.,—and penetrating the sclerotic near the entrance of the optic nerve. *Corps ciliaire*,—corpus ciliare,—ciliarkörper: a ring encircling the crystalline lens, and resulting from an union of the ciliary processes,—*procès ciliaires* (rayons sous-iriens, Ch.), F.,—ciliarfortsätze, G.,—of the choroid coat. *Cercle ou ligament ciliaire* (commisure de la choroïde, Ch.),—strahlenband, G.:—the greyish ring situated between the choroid, iris, and sclerotic; of pulpy consistence, and more closely adherent to the former of these membranes than the other. It receives the ultimate ramifications of the ciliary nerves; and is regarded as a nervous ganglion,—ein nervenknoten, G.

CILIÉ, adj.,—ciliatus, L.,—gewimpert, G.,—ciliated: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts and organs of animals and plants which are furnished with hairs resembling eye-lashes; as, among Insects, the *corselet*,—cors. cilié, F.,

—of the genus, *Trox*; and the wings,—*ailes ciliées*,—of many of the *Diptera*: and the seed,—*graine cilée*,—of *Menyanthes nymphæoides*; the leaves,—*feuilles ciliées*,—of *Ochna ciliata*; and the throat of the corolla,—*gorge de corolle cilée*,—of *Gentiana campestris*. See, also, CIL.

CILLOSE, s. f.,—cilliosis, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, applied, by Vogel, to a chronic trembling,—ein chronisches blinzeln, G.,—of the superior palpebra.

CIME. See CYME.

CINAROCÉPHALES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cinarocephalæ* (κίναρα, artichoke, κεφαλή, head), L.: a group of plants belonging to the Natural Family of the *Synantheræ*; and comprizing genera which, in the outline of their head, resemble the artichoke.

CINCHONINE, s. f.,—cinchonina, f. L.: an organic alkali existing in nearly all the species of *Cinchona*; especially the grey; and constituting their active principle.

CINÉFACTION, s. f.,—cinefactio, f. (ciner, ashes, *facere*, to make), L.: reduction to ashes,—verbrennung zu asche, G.,—of organic substances, by combustion. Syn. with CINÉRATION, s. f.,—cineratio, f. L.,—incineration.

CINNABRE, s. m.,—κιννάβαρι,—cinnabaris, f. L.,—zinnober, m. G.,—cinnabar; the vulgar name of red sulphuret of mercury,—das rothe schwefelquecksilber, G.—*d'Antimoine*, F.,—spießglaszinnober, G.: red sulphuret of antimony.

CIRCONCISION, s. f.,—circumcisio, f. (circum, around, *cedere*, to cut), L.,—περιτομή,—beschneidung, f. G.: an operation, of great antiquity, which consists in the partial or total removal of the prepuce in male, and of the labia minora, in female, children. The Hebrews practise it only on the former; the Egyptians, Arabs, and Persians, on subjects of either sex. In Surgery, it is indicated, or performed, upon the male, in phymosis, in excessive length, or organic degenerations, of the prepuce; on the female, in unnatural elongation, and morbid conditions, of the nymphæ.

CIRCONFERENCE, s. f. See PÉRIPHÉRIE.

CIRCONFLEXE, adj.,—circumflexus, L.,—circumflex: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the two arteries,—*artère circonflexe antérieure et postérieure*, of the arm, branches of the axillary;—to two of the thigh,—*art. circonfl. externe et interne*,—branches of the profunda femoris; and their attendant veins,—*venæ circumflexæ*, L. The anterior iliac artery and vein are, by Chaussier, designated *circonflexes de l'ilium*. The *nerf circonflexe*—*axillaire* (scapulo-huméral, Ch.) is given off from the posterior part of the brachial plexus.

CIRCONSCRIT, adj.,—circumscrip-tus (circumscribere, to draw a limit round),

CIR

L.,—umschreiben, G.,—circumscribed: an epithet applied, in Surgical Pathology, to an *aneurism*, or other *tumour*,—*tumeur circonscrite*, F.,—whose limits are well and clearly defined; and consequently opposed, in signification, to the term, *diffused*. See ANÉVRISME.

CIRCONVOLUTION, s. f.,—circumvolutio, f. (*circumvolvere*, to wrap round), L.,—gyrus, m. G.,—convolution: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the numerous windings—*circonv. intestinales*, F.,—made, by the small intestine, in passing from the stomach to the cœcum; and to the undulating prominences,—*circonv. cérébrales*,—exhibited by the surface of the cerebral mass. See ANFRACTUOSITÉ.

CIRCULAIRE, adj.,—circularis, L.,—zirkelrund, kreisförmig, G.,—circular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *canal*,—*can. circulaire*, F.,—of the eye,—see GODRONNÉ: in Surgery, to any process or object, in the performance or application of which, the figure of a *circle* is described: *Exs. Amputation —, bandage circulaire*, F.

CIRCULATION, s. f.,—circulatio, f. (*circumferre*, to carry round), L.,—kreislauf, umlauf, m. G.: a term applied, in Physiology, to the function whereby the blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart, through the *systemic* arteries and veins, and right auricle, to the right ventricle; and, from thence, through the *pulmonary* vessels to the left auricle.—The *first* or *systemic* stage is, by physiologists, denominated the great —, the *latter* or *pulmonic*, the lesser circulation,—*grande et petite circulation*, F. *Circ. capillaire* is the movement of the blood, or other fluid, in the capillary vessels of animals or of plants. The circulation of the blood in the foetus,—der kreislauf des blutes beim foetus, G.,—presents some differences from that of the animal after birth. CIRCULATOIRE, adj.,—circulatorius, L.,—pertaining to the *circulation*,—*mouvement circulatoire*, F.,—of the blood. For a luminous account of this process in the series of animals, see Dhéré, *De la Nutrition dans la Série des Animaux*, p. 111.

CIRCUMFUSA, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and applied collectively, by Hallé,—to all those objects—*choses environnantes*, F.,—which, as atmosphere, climate, and habitation,—exercise an exterior and general influence upon man.

CIRE, s. f.,—κηρός, —cera, f. L.,—wachs, n. G.,—bees'-wax: a substance secreted in the intervals of the rings of the abdomen, of divers of the *Apidae*, especially the honey-bee,—see ABEILLE; and employed in the construction of cells for the reception of their larvæ and food. Several plants secrete a substance,—*cire végétale*, closely resembling wax. — *des oreilles*.

CIR

See CÉRUMEN. In Zoology, the term, *cere*,—*cire*, F.,—ceroma, L.,—schnabelhaut, wachshaut, G.,—is applied to the ordinarily coloured membrane which invests the base of the superior mandible of certain birds,—as the *Rapaces*. See BEC.

CIRON, s. m. See ACARE.

CIRRHE, s. m.,—cirrus, capreolus, m., clavicula, f. G.,—ranke, wickelranke, f. G.,—tendrill: a term applied, in Botany, to a filiform appendage, simple or branched,—s. ou *rameux*, F.,—einfache oder getheilte, G.,—and variously contorted, whereby certain plants attach themselves to neighbouring objects. The *tendrill* may spring from the axilla of the leaf, as in *Passion-flower*; or from the point opposite,—as in the *Vine*. In Zoology, divers appendages of the animal body, especially the beards of fishes, are named *cirri*, L. See BARBILLON. CIRRHE, adj.,—cirratus, L.,—furnished with a *tendrill* or *cirrus*.

CIRRHEUX, adj.,—cirrosus, L.,—rankig, G.,—cirrhose: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs terminated by a tendrill, as the *petiole*,—*pét. cirrheux*, F.,—of *Pisum sativum*; or to plants distinguished by its peculiar formation, as *Lathyrus cirrhosus*. Employed, in Zoology, as the specific designation of a carp,—*Cyprinus cirrosus*,—which exhibits *cirri* on the upper jaw. Blainville has, also, designated *tentacules cirrheux*,—the arm-like prolongations of the body of the *Hydra*.

CIRRHIFÈRE, adj.,—cirriferus (*cirrus*,—*ferre*, to bear), L.,—rankentragend, G.,—cirriferous: bearing *tendrills*; as the *stem* of *Vitis* and *Cobæa*. CIRRIFORME, adj.,—cirriformis (*same*, and *forma*, figure), L.,—rankenförmig, lockenförmig, G.,—cirriform: exhibiting the *figure* of, transformed into, or executing the functions of, a *tendrill*.

CIRRHOSE, s. f.,—cirrhosis, f. (κίρρος, yellowish), L.: a term applied, by Laennec, to a morbid yellow-red concretion of the liver,—ein krankhaftes gelbrothes coneret in der leber, G.

CIRSOCÈLE, s. m., ou f.,—κισσοκήλη (*κισσός*, a varicose vein, κήλη, a tumour),—cirsocèle, hernia varicosa, L.,—saamenaderbruch, m., saamenadergeschwulst, f. G.: a *varicose dilatation* of the veins of the spermatic chord.

CIRSOMPHALE, s. m.,—cirsomphalus, m. (κισσός, —ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—eine adergeschwulst am nabel, G.,—a tumour formed by *varicose* dilatation of the veins around the *navel*. Termed also *Varicomphale*.

CIRSOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—cirsophthalmia, f. (*same*, and ὀφθαλμός, eye), L.,—ein varicoser zustand des augapfels, G.,—varicose ophthalmia, a *varicose* condition of the *eye-ball*: intense inflammation of the eye,

with varicose dilatation of the vessels of the conjunctiva.

CIRSOTOMIE, s. f.,—cirsotomia, f. (*same*, and *τέμνω*, I dissect), L.,—krampfadernschnitt, m. G.,—*extirpation of varices*.

CISEAU, s. m.,—scalprum, n. L.,—meissel, m. G.,—chisel: an instrument employed, by the Anatomist, in separating the vault of the cranium for inspection of the brain;—by the Surgeon, in removal of portions of diseased bone, or exostosis.

CISEAUX, s. m., pl.,—forfex, forficula, f. L.,—schere, f., scheren, pl., G.,—scissors: a cutting instrument employed in Surgery. The scissors—*les ciseaux*,—are either straight,—*droits*, F.; curved in the direction of their flat surface, or of their edge,—*courbés sur leur plat, ou sur leurs bords*; or elbowed,—*coudés*,—according to the precise purpose which they are destined to serve. In the latter case, the blades of the instrument form an obtuse angle with the branches.

CISSAMPELOS, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Dioecia, monadelph.*; *Menispermæ*),—die Kissampelos, G.,—wild Vine;—two American species of which,—*C. pareira*, and *pareiroides*,—afford the medicinal root, PAREIRA-BRAVA. The root of a third species, *C. caapeba*, more mucilaginous than the preceding, is accounted, in the Brazils, a specific against the bite of serpents, and a powerful *lithontriptic*. The generic name is compounded of *κισσός*, ivy, and *ἄμπελος*, a vine; as comprehending plants which resemble the former in their foliage, and the latter in their fruit.

CISTE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cistus* (*Polyandria, monogyn.*), L.,—das Cistenröschen, G.,—Rock-Rose,—constituting the type of the Family of the *Cistoides*, or CISTINÉES. From a species of this genus,—*C. creticus*,—*ciste de Crête*, F.,—a native of the islands of the Grecian archipelago and Syria, the gum-resin, LADANUM, is obtained. The *C. ludaniferus*,—*c. ladanifère*, F.,—gum-cistus,—which inhabits the Spanish peninsula,—and the *C. laurifolius*, and *ledon*, of the south of France, yield an analogous substance.—The genus derives its name from the Greek, *κίστη*, a box or capsule: the seeds of all the species being enclosed in minute and remarkable capsules.

CISTINÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Cistineæ*: a Family of dicotyledonous and polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; containing only the genera, *Cistus*,—see CISTE,—and *Helianthemum*.

CITERNE, s. f.,—cisterna, f. (*κίστη*, a cyst), L.,—cisterne, f. G.,—cistern: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts of the body, which serve as *reservoirs* for different fluids: such is the fourth cerebral ventricle. *Cit. lombaire, reservoir de*

Pecquet,—du chyle,—receptaculum chyli, L.: the dilatation exhibited by the thoracic duct, in the lumbar region.

CITRATE, s. m.,—citræ, n. L.,—citrat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of *citric acid* with salifiable bases. The acid, itself,—*acide citrique*, F.,—*acidum citricum*, L.,—*citronensäure*, G.,—exists in the juice of the lemon, and the fruit of other species of *Citrus*. It is employed in medicine, as *antiphlogistic, antiseptic, and refrigerant*.

CITRIN, adj.,—citrinus, L.,—citronenfarbig, G.,—citron-coloured: a term formerly applied to the Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver,—*onguent citrin*, F.,—*unguentum citrinum*, L.,—*gelbe quecksilbersalbe*, G.,—on account of its colour.

CITRON, s. m.,—citrus, m., limonium, n. L.,—citrone, f. G.,—lemon: the fruit of the CITRONNIER, s. m.,—citronenbaum, m. G.,—lemon-tree, a species of the genus, *Citrus*,—see ORANGER. The juice of the fruit of the *C. medica*—*limonium* is impregnated with citric acid,—see CITRATE. The rind,—*cortex limonii*, L.,—citronenschale, f. G.,—bitter and aromatic, yields abundantly an essential oil,—*Ol. citri destillatum*, L.,—*destilliertes citronenöl*, G.

CIVETTE, s. f.,—zibethum, n. L.,—zibeth, m. G.: a resinous substance, of grateful and penetrating odour, obtained from divers *Mammifera*, of the genus, *Viverra*, especially the civet,—*V. civetta*,—*zibetha*,—*la civette*, F.,—zibethkatze, G.,—an animal, of the size of a cat, belonging to the *Carnivora*, of Cuvier, and domesticated in Egypt and Abyssinia. The civet, formerly employed as an *antispasmodic*, is secreted into a pouch, or fold of integument, situated between the anus and organs of generation of the animal.

CLAIR, adj.,—limpidus, pellucidus, L.,—klar, hell, durchsichtig, G.,—clear, limpid, transparent: an epithet, when applied to any fluid, as the urine, directly opposed, in signification, to turbid,—*troublé*.

CLAIRET, s. m.,—claretum, n. L.: an infusion of aromatic plants in wine, sweetened with honey or sugar.

CLAPIER, s. m.,—latibulum, n. L.,—burrow: a term, in Surgery, applied to a purulent sinus,—*ulcus sinuosum*, L.,—ein fistulöses geschwür, G.,—concealed within the substance, or beneath the integuments, of the animal organs; and communicating either with fistulous passages, or the cavity of an abscess: so named from its fancied resemblance to a rabbit-burrow.

CLAQUEMENT des dents,—dentium crepitus, L.,—zahnklappern, n. G.,—chattering of the teeth: a phenomenon produced by tremor of the muscles of the lower jaw; and frequently attendant on rigor from the application of cold, or mental emotion.

CLARIFICATION, s. f.,—clarificatio, f. L.,—abklärung, f. G.: a process, in Pharmacy, which consists in separating from a fluid, all the insoluble substances suspended in it; whereby its transparency is injured or destroyed. Decantation, depuration, and filtration are the means commonly made use of.

CLASIS, s. f.,—κλάσις, —clasis, f. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture. CLASME, s. f.: a term, not synon. with *Clasis*, as represented by the *French* lexicographers; but signifying a fragment—splinter,—κλάσμα, —of the organ, or object, fractured.

CLASSE, s. f.,—classis, f. L.,—classe, f. G.,—class. In Natural History, the term *Class*, is applied to a group of individuals exhibiting one or more characters in common: it comprehends the minor divisions of order, genus, species, and variety. Physicians have essayed, hitherto with little success, to classify diseases on the principle by which the naturalist has been guided in the arrangement of the varied forms of created being. CLASSIFICATION, s. f.,—classificatio, f. L.,—abtheilung in classen, G.,—the methodical distribution of natural productions, and of the morbid affections of the animal body, into *classes*.

CLAUDICATION, s. f.,—claudicatio, f. (*claudicare*, to halt or limp), L.,—hinken, n. G.,—limping, lameness.

CLAVAIRE, s. f.: in Botany, a genus of gymnocarpal Fungi, *Clavaria*, L.,—containing numerous species; several of which, as *C. coralloides*,—*cl. coralloïde*, F.,—and an exotic brought from China, on the excrement of the elephant, are *edible*.

CLAVICULE, s. f.,—κλείς, κλειδίον, —clavicula, f. L.,—schlüsselbein, n. G.,—clavicle, collar-bone: in Anatomy, the long and slightly contorted bone, situated on each side, between, and articulated by its two extremities—hence called *sternal* and *scapular*,—with, the sternum and shoulder-blade. It exists, most perfectly developed, in man and the *Simiæ*; in many of the lower *Mammifera*; in birds; and is possessed, in a greatly modified shape, by certain Reptiles. No trace of it is seen in the *Solidungula*, *Bisulca*, and *Multungula*, of Blumenbach, nor in the *Cetacea*. In the human subject, it gives attachment to five muscles. CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—clavicularis, L.: pertaining to, or supplying the place of, the *clavicle*; as the small bone,—*os claviculare*, of Vicq d'Azyr,—which exists, merely connected with the muscles, in many of the *Feræ*, and some *Glires*. CLAVICULÉ, adj.,—claviculatus, L.,—provided with *clavicles*. Thus, Man and the *Simiæ*, are termed, by *French* zoologists, *animaux claviculés*.

CLAVIFORME, adj.,—claviformis, L.,—keulenförmig, G.,—claviform, club-shap-

ed: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs, or appendages, of various plants which exhibit this figure; as the *calyx* of *Silene*, the *corolla* of *Erica pinea*, the *filament* of *Veronica anagallis*, the *spadix* of *Arum*, the *leaves* of *Mesembryanthemum claviforme*, and *hairs* of *Fraxinella*.

CLAVI-STERNAL, adj. Beclard has designated *os clavi-sternal*, F.,—the superior piece of the breast-bone; as connected alike with the *clavicle* and *sternum*.

CLAVUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*; and literally signifying a *nail*, —clou, F.,—nagel, m. G. Applied, in Pathology, to designate an indurated swelling,—*ognon*, F.,—hühnenauge, n. G.,—corn or bunion,—of the foot: 2. a callous *nail-shaped* excrescence of the *sclerotica oculi*: and 3. certain forms of uterine condyloma. See CONDYLOME.

CLEF, s. f.,—κλείς, —clavis, f. L.,—schlüssel, m. G.,—key: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the Wormian bones,—*claves calvariæ*, L.,—of the cranium,—see WORMIENS: in Surgery, to the instrument,—*clef de la pyramide*, ou —*du trépan*, F.,—*clavis terebræ*, L.,—which serves to fix or to detach the pyramid of the trephine: and to the *key-instrument*,—*cl. de Garengeot*,—*anglaise*,—employed in extraction of the teeth; and of which the *cl. à noix*, —*à pivot*, —*à pompe*, are varieties either in principle or construction.

CLEIDO-COSTAL, adj.,—cleido-costalis, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a ligament which passes from the cartilage of the first *rib*, to the inferior surface of the *clavicle*. CLEIDO-SCAPULAIRE, CLEIDO-STERNAL, adj.: terms respectively applied to the articulations of the *clavicle* with the *scapula*, and the *sternum*. All these adjectives are improper compounds of the *Greek*, κλείς, or rather κλειδίον, *clavicle*, with the *Latin*, *costa*, *scapula*, and *sternum*.

CLÉMATITE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Clematis* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Waldrebe, G.,—Virgin's Bower. Two European species,—*C. erecta*, et —*vitalba*,—*cl. droite*, et —*blanche*, *aube-vigne*, F.,—aufrechte—, und gemeine oder steigende waldrebe,—upright virgin's bower, and traveller's joy,—*latter*, the κληματίς, of the *Greeks*,—possess, in all their parts, peculiarly acrid qualities.—*Leaves*, *rubefacient* and even *vesicant*.—Employed, externally, in cutaneous diseases; internally, in Syphilis, and Cancer.

CLIGNEMENT, s. m. (κλίνω, I move towards),—oculorum nictatio, L.,—blinzen mit den augen, G.,—winking: a motion whereby the eye-lids are brought together, in order to weaken the impression of a too powerful light upon the eye; or facilitate the perception of distant or minute objects.

CLIGNOTANT, adj.,—winking: an epithet applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the third or internal eye-lid,—*membrane clignotante* ou *nictitante*, F.,—*membrana nictitans*, palpebra tertia vel interna, periorphthalmium, L.,—*nickhaut*, *blinzhaut*, f. G. It is most conspicuously seen in the nasal angle of the eye of birds; and occurs, also, in certain of the *Sepiæ*, Fishes, and *Amphibia*. In many *Mammifera*, as those of the Cat genus, the opossum, badger, racoon, horse, elephant, and seal, it is considerably developed; and supported, in some instances, by a fibro-cartilage. A mere rudiment of it exists in Man and the *Quadrumanæ*. It is drawn across the eye-ball, in birds, by two muscles. None of the *Mammifera*, except the rhinoceros, and perhaps the horse, is yet known to possess a muscular apparatus connected with this structure. Its purpose is evidently the protection of the retina from the action of a too vivid light. In animals furnished with a glandula Harderi, —Harder'sche drüse, G.,—the excretory duct terminates on the border of the *nictitating* membrane.

CLIGNOTEMENT. Syn. with **CLIGNEMENT**.

CLIMACTÉRIQUE, adj.,—climactericus (κλιμακτήρ, every seventh year of human life), L.,—*klimacterisch*, G. The ancients believed that human diseases were developed with greater frequency and fatality in certain years than others: and, hence, every seventh was called by them, the *climacteric* year,—*année climactérique*, F.,—*κλιμακτηρικὸς ἐνιαυτός*,—*annus climactericus*, L.,—*stufenjahr*, n. G.: while the sixty-third, as a multiple of 7 by 9, and therefore peculiarly pregnant with mortal ailments, was distinguished by the title of the *grand Climacteric*. Some physicians have also termed *climacteric*,—*époques climactériques*, F.,—certain periods of life, as characterized by revolutions in the human economy not dependent on the numerical progression of years. Such are the period of puberty in both sexes; and that of the cessation of the menstrual flux, in the female.

CLIMAT, s. m.,—*κλίμα*,—*clima*, n., *regio terræ*, f. L.,—*himmelstrich*, *erdstrich*, m. G.,—*climate*: in Geography, a space comprized between two circles, parallel to the earth's equator. In Hygiène, an extent of country wherein all the circumstances, which exercise an influence upon organized beings, are nearly the same:—again, the assemblage of all those circumstances and conditions, exclusive of organic texture, on which life depends, and which exert upon it a perceptible operation. **CLIMATÉRIQUE**, adj.,—*climatericus*, *climaticus*, L.,—belonging to, or con-

nected with the peculiarities of, a *climate*: *Ex. Morbi climatici*, L.,—*klimatische krankheiten*, G.,—*climatic diseases*.

CLINANTHE. s. m.,—*clinanthium* (κλίνη, a bed, ἄνθος, a flower), L.: in modern Botany, the common *receptacle* of compound flowers,—*der gemeinschaftliche fruchtboden*—*receptaculum commune*, L.—*der zusammengesetzten blumen*, G.

CLINIQUE, adj.,—*clanicus* (κλίνη, a bed), L.,—*klinisch*, G.,—*clinical*: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to transactions which take place,—especially visits paid, and instructions delivered,—at the sick bed. Thus the *clinical* physician,—ὁ κλινικός,—*medicus clinicus*,—*der klinische arzt*,—is one who practises medicine,—ἡ κλινική,—*medicina clinica*,—*die klinik*,—(see the admirable *Médecine Clinique*, of Andral), or, more properly, delivers lectures,—*leçons cliniques*, F.,—at the *bed-side* of his patient. *La Clinique*,—*hôpital ou école clinique*: an institution,—*institutum clinicum*, L.,—*eine klinische anstalt*, ein *klinikum*, G.,—expressly destined for the reception of patients, who serve as subjects for this valuable kind of pathological instruction.

CLINOÏDE, adj.,—*clinoides*, *clinoideus* (κλίνη,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—*bettförmig*, G.,—*clinoid*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the four eminences,—*apophyses clinoides*, F.,—*processus clinoides*, L.,—situated at the summit of the body of the sphenoid bone, and forming part of the sella Turcica,—*türkensattel*, G. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*,—*vordere* und *hintere abhängige fortsätze*, G.; and derive the adjective appellation from their fancied *resemblance* to the posts of a *bed*, on which the pituitary gland reposes.

CLISÉOMÈTRE, s. m.,—*clisiometrum*, n. (κλίσις, inclination, μέτρον, measure), L.,—*klisiometer*, n., *beckenmesser*, m. G.: an instrument wherewith to *measure* the degree of *inclination* of the human pelvis, and the relation existing between the axis of its cavity, and that of the body.

CLITORIS, s. m.,—*κλειτορίς*,—*clitoris*, f. L.,—*klitoris*, f.,—*schamzüngelchen*, n., *kitzler*, m. G.: in Anatomy, the small prominent organ, of somewhat elongated figure, which occupies the central and superior part of the vulva, in female *Mammifera*. An imperforate glans, surrounded by a prepuce-like fold of mucous membrane, terminates its free extremity.—The organ consists of corpora cavernosa, resembling, in structure and attachment, those of the *membrum virile*; is, relatively to its slender volume, abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves; is susceptible of erection,—and furnished with a pair of muscles,—see **ISCHIO-CLI-**

TORIDIEN,—for that purpose. **CLITORI-DIEN**, adj.,—clitorideus, L.,—belonging to the *clitoris*: *Exs. Artère*—, *veine clitoridienne*, F.: the *former*, a branch of the internal pudic artery; the *latter*, situated on the dorsum clitoridis, and pouring its blood into the pudic vein. **CLITORISME**, s. m.,—clitorismus, m. L.: l'abus d'un *clitoris* volumineux,—der missbrauch eines über-grossen *klitoris*, G.,—d'une femme libidineuse, F.

CLOAQUE, s. m.,—cloaca, f. L.,—kloak, f. G.: a term literally signifying a sink or common sewer; but employed, in Comparative Anatomy, to designate a pouch which forms the extremity of the intestinal canal in the Monotremous *Mammifera*,—see **MONOTREME**,—in birds, reptiles, and certain fishes. Its orifice constitutes the anus of these animals. The semen of the male, and the products of conception of the female, with the fæces and urine of both, pass through the cavity of the *cloaca* in their expulsion from the body.

CLOCHE, s. f.: the popular designation of vesicles formed by effusion of serum beneath the epidermis. See **AMPOULE**.

CLOISON, s. f.,—φράγμα, —septum, n. L.,—scheidewand, f. G.,—partition: in Anatomy, the sheet of membrane or of muscle, or the plate or process of bone, destined to separate two cavities from each other, or form a principal into divers secondary cavities or cells; as the *membranous septum lucidum*, which divides the lateral ventricles of the brain; the *muscular partition*,—*septum ventriculorum cordis*, L.,—die *scheidewand* der herzkammern, G.,—which intervenes betwixt the cardiac ventricles; and the *osseous septum narium*,—*cloison des fosses nasales*, F.,—nasenscheidewand, G.,—consisting principally of a process of the ethmoid bone, and the vomer,—whereby the nasal cavities are separated. The recto-vaginal *septum*,—*cl. recto-vaginale*, F.,—is rather a cavity than *partition*, existing between the posterior paries of the vagina, and the anterior surface of the female rectum.—For an account of the great muscular *partition*, which divides the thorax and abdomen,—see **DIAPHRAGME**;—of the membranous *septum* existing between the cavities of the chest, see **MEDIASTIN**.

In Botany, the term is applied to the laminæ,—*dissepimenta*, L.,—which separate the capsule, or cavity, of a fruit into several distinct cells containing seeds.

CLONIQUE, adj.,—clonicus (κλονος, tumultuous movement), L.: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to convulsion,—*spasmus clonicus*, L.,—*klonischer krampf*, G.,—in which the limb, or part, affected, is *violently agitated* to and fro. The adjective, *tonic*,—see **TONIQUE**,—is, on the

contrary, applied to spasm wherein the suffering member remains perfectly *immoveable*. **CLONISME**, s. m.,—clonismus, m. L.: the term employed, by Baumes, to designate *clonic* convulsion.

CLOPORTE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Porcellio*, belonging to the terrestrial *Crustacea*: and formerly confounded, by Linnaeus, with Apterous Insects. The species, common in Europe, inhabit caves, cellars, and dark and damp places. The *P.*—*Oniscus*—*assellus*,—ὀνίσκος, of the Greeks, ?—*cloporte ordinaire*, F.,—is accounted *diuretic*. The officinal *Millipes*,—*cl. préparé des officines*,—is an *armadillo*. See **ARMADILLE**.

CLOU, s. m.,—literally a nail: the popular designation of **FURUNCLE**. — *de girofle*: the name of the calyx of the Clove-tree,—see **GIROFLIER**,—gathered previously to the development of the flower; and employed as a condiment. — *de l'œil*,—see **STAPHYLOME**.—*hystérique*,—*clavus hystericus*, L.: an acute pain confined to one point of the head; and frequently affecting *hysterical* females.

CLUPÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Clupea* (*Malacopteryg.*, *Abdominal.*, Cuv.), L.,—the Herring,—which contains several species highly important in their connections with commerce and diet. The principal of these are the common herring,—*C. harengus*,—*hareng commun*, F.,—der haring, G.; the sprat,—*C. sprattus*,—*sardine*,—die sprotte; and the shad, see **ALOSE**. The pilchard, formerly confounded with the herring, now constitutes the type of a new genus, *Clupanodon*,—characterized by the *absence of teeth*: hence the term, (*Clupea*,—and ἀνόδους, toothless).—The fishery of the pilchard, *C. pilchardus*,—*célan*, F.,—strömling, m. G.,—is of great national importance to Britain.

CLYSTÈRE, s. m.,—lavement, m.,—κλύσ-τήρ, κλυστήριον (κλύζω, I rinse),—clyster, m., enema, n. L.,—klyster, n. G.,—glyster: an operation which consists in injecting a fluid into the large intestine, by means of a pipe (*seringue*, f. L.,—klysterspritze, f. G.,—likewise designated by the terms, κλυστήρ, and clyster, L.), introduced *per anum*; also, the fluid, cold or warm, simple or medicated, employed in such operation. *Clyster ocularis vel auricularis*, L.: an instrument,—syringe,—destined for the injection of divers fluids into the eye and ear.

CNIDOSIS, s. f., F. and L.: a term borrowed from the Greek, κνίδωσις; and employed to express a stinging sensation like that excited by the contact of *Urtica urens*.

COAGULATION, s. f.,—coagulatio, f. L.,—gerinnen, n. G.: the conversion of any liquid into a soft and tremulous mass.—Most of the animal and vegetable fluids,

as blood and albumen, are susceptible of this process, during which caloric is extricated. **COAGULANT**, adj. : a term formerly applied, in *Materia Medica*, to remedies or poisons,—*remedia vel venena coagulanti*, L.,—which were thought to possess the property of *coagulating* the animal fluids, especially the blood. The *French* term, *coagulum*, borrowed from the *Latin*, is syn. with **CAILLOT**.

COARCTATION, s. f.,—*coarctatio*, f. (*coarctare*, to straiten), C. : a term, in Pathology, applied to the straitening,—*reserrement*, *retrécissement*, F.,—of the various orifices and canals of the animal body : *Exs. Coarct. de la pupille,—de l'urètre,—du canal digestif*, F.,—*contraction* of the pupil,—of the urethra,—of the intestinal canal.

COCCINELLE, s. f. : a genus of *Coleopterous Insects*,—*Coccinella*, L.,—der Sonnenkäfer, die Marienkuh, G.,—Lady-Bird, Lady-Cow,—constituting the type of the **COCCINELLIDES**, s. m., pl.,—*Coccinellidæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. One of the most common,—*C. septempunctata*,—distinguished by the existence of *seven black dots* on the scarlet elytra, has been reputed *anti-odontalgic*.

COCCYCEPHALE, s. m.,—*coccycephalus* (κόκυξ, the coccyx, κεφαλή, head), L. : a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* with the bones of the cranium and neck exceedingly small, and terminating in a point like the *coccyx*, or the *bill of a cuckoo*,—*kukuksschnabel*, G.,—according to Kraus ; who gives *Coccygocéphale*, as the proper construction of the term.

COCCYGIO-ANAL, adj.,—*coccygio-analis*, L. : a name, in Anatomy, given, by Chaussier, to the external *Sphincter Ani* muscle,—*m. coccygio-anal*, F.,—äusserer schliesser des mastdarms, G.,—as belonging alike to the *coccyx* and *anus*.

COCCY-PUBIEN, adj.,—*coccy-pubianus* : a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *antero-posterior* diameter of the lower or perineal aperture of the human pelvis ; as extending from the *coccyx* to the *pubis*.

COCCYX, s. m.,—κόκυξ, —also a cuckoo,—*coccyx*, os coccygis, L.,—steissbein, m. G. : in Anatomy, a small bone attached to the inferior or perineal extremity of the sacrum, and lengthening its curvature anteriorly. It corresponds, in Man, with the caudal elongation of the other *Mammifera* ; and affords attachment to the *Sphincteres* and *Levatores ani*, and the *Coccygei*, muscles. It is developed, in the foetal state, by four or five points of ossification,—one for each division which the adult bone continues to exhibit. The original *Greek* designation is said to have been derived from the fancied resemblance of the bone to the *cuckoo's* beak. **COCCYGIEN**, adj.,—*coccygeus*, L. Winslow ad-

mits the existence of two distinct *coccygeal* muscles,—*m. coccygiens*, F.,—*stießbeinmuskeln*, G. : one, anterior,—*ischio-coccygien* ;—the other, posterior,—*sacro-coccygien*, F. See these Articles.

COCHEMAR. Syn. with **CAUCHEMAR**.

COCHENILLE, s. f. : a genus of *Hemipterous Insects*,—*Coccus*, L.,—die Cochenille, G.,—the *Cochineal*,—comprizing numerous species. One of the most important,—*coch. du nopal*, F.,—the *C. cacti*, of Naturalists, and *Coccinella*, of Pharmacologists,—lives upon a species of *Cactus* growing in Mexico,—hence called *C. cochiniifera*,—*cochenillenbaum*, m. G.,—see **CACTIER** ; and furnishes the valuable *carmine*. Another,—*coch. de Pologne*,—*C. Polonicus*,—is brought from *Poland*, on the roots of a *Polygonum*, or of *Scleranthus perennis* ; and yields a colouring matter less splendid than that of its Mexican congener : while a third,—*Cocc. ilicis*,—from which the animal kermes is obtained, lives upon a species of oak, see **KERMÈS**. These *Insects* were, long after their introduction into Europe, regarded as the *seeds* of a plant ; and, hence, derived their generic designation from the *Greek*, κόκκος. They are destitute of medicinal properties ; and now employed, in Pharmacy, merely as a colouring ingredient. **COCHENILINE**, s. f.,—*cochenilina*, f. L. : a term whereby it is proposed to designate the colouring matter,—*carmine*,—of the *Cochineal* insect.

COCHLEAIRE, adj.,—*cochlearis*, L.,—schneckartig, G.,—an epithet applied, by Cuvier, to the *fenestra rotunda*,—*la fenêtre ronde*, F. ; as establishing a communication between the cavity of the tympanum,—*paukenhöhle*, f. G.,—and the internal spire of the *cochlea*,—die schnecke, G.

COCHLEARIA. See **CRANSON**.

COCHON, f. m. : a genus, in Zoology, *Sus*. See **SANGLIER**. — *d'Inde* : a species, successively arranged in the genera, *Mus*, *Cavia*, and *Hydrochaerus* (*Mammifera*, *Rodentia*, Cuv.,—*Digitata*, *glires*, Bl.). The guinea-pig,—*Hydr.*—*Cavia*—*cobaia*, formerly, *Cav. porcellus*,—a well-known South-American animal, has long been domesticated in Europe. Its *flesh* is *edible*. See, also, **AGOUTI**, and **CABIAI**.

COCON, s. m. : in Zoology, the envelope of silk,—*βομβύλιον*,—*bombycis folliculus*, L.,—seidengehäuse, f. G.,—cocoon,—spun by the caterpillar of several species of *Bombyx*, especially the *B. mori*, or silk-worm moth,—previously to its transformation into the *chrysalis* state. A similar structure is produced by the larva of some other insects, as that of the ant-lion,—*Myrmeleon formicarius*,—*fourmilion*, F.,—ameisenlöwe, G. ; and by certain spiders, as a *nidus* for the reception of their ova.

COCOTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cocos* (*Monoecia*, *hexandr.*; *Palmeæ*), L.,—der Cocosbaum, G.,—Cocoa-nut-tree, containing several species; the most valuable of which is the *C. nucifera*,—*coc. des Indes*, F.,—a native of the tropical regions of Asia and America. Its *fruit*,—the cocoa-nut,—le *coco*, F.,—die cocosnuss, G.,—is enveloped in a fibrous mass which serves for the manufacture of cordage.—In the oval *shell*, is contained a hollow *kernel*: its interior filled with a pleasant, sweetish, whey-like fluid; both, *alimentary*. A sort of wine is obtained by the fermentation of this fluid, as well as of the *sap* of the tree; an ardent spirit, by their distillation. The kernel yields an oleaginous substance, resembling *butter*,—see **BEURRE**,—and frequently substituted for it, in domestic economy.

COCTION, s. f.,—coctio, f. (*coquere*, to boil, digest, concoct), L.,—kochung, verdauung, f. G.: in Physics, the subjection of an animal or vegetable substance, commonly for alimentary purposes, to the sustained action of fire, in order so to modify its internal qualities and texture, that the organs of digestion may operate with facility upon it: in Physiology, the process—*digestion*,—whereby alimentary substances, principally during their sojourn in the stomach, are converted into chyme. The fantastical notions of the ancients respecting *concoction* in its relations to Pathology, are destitute alike of interest and utility.

CODAGAPALE, s. m.,—codagapala, f. L.: in *Materia Medica*, the bark of *Nerium antidysentericum*, a tree of Ceylon and Malabar; lately constituted, by Brown, into a new genus, *Wrightia* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Apocynæ*), L. It is powerfully *astringent*; and represented as a more effectual remedy in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, than the *Simarouba*.

CODE, s. m.,—codex, m. L.,—codex, gesetzbuch, m. G.: in Medicine, a collection of formulæ destined to serve as a guide in the preparation of officinal remedies. Thus, the *Codex Medicamentarius*, sive *Pharmacopœa Gallica*,—an excellent work, published by the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, is a selection of pharmaceutical formulæ adopted by the medical practitioners of that city.

CÆCUM, **CÆCAL**. See **CÆCUM**.

CÆLIAQUE, adj.,—cœliacus, L.,—cœliac, belonging to the intestines,—*κοιλία*,—eingeweide, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an artery,—*art. cœliaque* (opistogastric, Ch.), F.,—*arteria cœliaca*, L.,—*eingeweideschlagader*, G.,—a large azygous trunk which arises from the abdominal aorta immediately after its passage through the diaphragm, and divides into

the coronary-stomachic, hepatic, and splenic branches: 2. to a plexus of nerves,—*pl. cœliaque* ou *solaire* (—median ou opistogastric, Ch.),—*pl. cœliacus*,—formed by numerous twigs from the semilunar ganglia, with branches of the pneumo-gastric; and situated, anteriorly to the aorta, around the *cœliac* trunk, or tripod,—*tronc*—ou *trépied de la—cœliaque*, F.,—as it is sometimes named. See Swan, *Demonstration of the Nerves*, 1830.—pl. vi—vii.

In Pathology, the term, *flux cœliaque*, F.,—*morbus cœliacus*, *lenteria*, L.,—*πάθος κοιλιακόν*,—*bauchfluss*, m. G.,—*cœliac* passion,—is applied to a diarrhœa, in which chyle or chyme is said to be evacuated by stool, without suffering any alteration in its passage through the intestinal canal. The affection is ordinarily symptomatic of chronic enteritis, or a tubercular condition of the mesenteric glands.

CÆLOMA, f. m. F., n. L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, *κοίλωμα*, which signifies hollow or cavity; and employed to designate a circular and superficial ulceration of the cornea,—*hornhautgeschwür*, n. G.,—more extensive, but less deep, than the **BOTHRION**.

CÆNOLOGIE, s. f.,—*κοινολογία*,—*cœnologia*, f. L.,—*berathschlagung*, *rathsversammlung*, f. G.,—conference or consultation of different persons, especially physicians or surgeons,—*consultatio medica vel chirurgica*, L.

CÆUR, s. m.,—*καρδία*,—*cor*, n. L.,—*herz*, n. G.,—heart: in Comparative Anatomy, a muscular organ consisting, in Man, the inferior *Mammifera*, and Birds, of four distinct cavities: two *Auricles*,—see **OREILLETE**; the *right*, receiving the blood from all parts of the system, by the *venæ cavæ*; the *left*, from the lungs, by the pulmonary veins: and two *Ventricles*,—see **VENTRICULE**; the *right*, propelling the blood to the lungs, by the pulmonary artery; the *left*, to the general system, by the aorta. Thus, the heart, constituted, in all these animals, of a pulmonary and an aortic portion,—each comprizing an auricle and ventricle, is said to be *double*; and performs a double—a *pulmonary* and a *systemic*—circulation. In some *Chelonian* and *Saurian Reptiles*,—as the Turtle and Crocodile, the heart consists of two *auricles*; one, destined for the reception of the venous or carbonized blood from the system; the other, of the arterial or decarbonized fluid from the lungs,—hence respectively corresponding to the pulmonary, and aortic or systemic, auricles of the higher animals: and of two *ventricles*, so disposed as to constitute, in fact, but one cavity; from the pulmonary portion of which, all the arterial trunks of the organ emanate. The *Batraciens*, F.

exhibit only a single auricle and ventricle; presiding, however, over a double circulation. One auricle and one ventricle exist, also, in *Fishes*: they execute merely a *branchial* circulation; which corresponds with the *pulmonary*, of the preceding Classes. Thus far, as regards the great organ of circulation in the *Vertebrated* animals.

Of the *Invertebrated*, the *Cephalopoda*, as the Cuttle-fish, among the *Mollusca*, possess two branchial and one aortic heart, without auricles; distinct, and even distantly situated, from each other: the two former, at the root of the branchiæ,—see **BRANCHIES**. In the other *Mollusca*, there exists only one branchial heart, composed of an auricle and ventricle; which, in some *Acephala*, as the Oyster, is perforated by, or rather surrounds, the intestinal canal. The *Crustacea* and *Arachnides* are furnished, on the contrary, with one aortic heart. An organ, called the *dorsal vessel*,—see **DORSAL**,—the intimate structure and functions of which are yet the subject of great doubt or controversy among physiologists, apparently supplies the place of the heart, in *Insects*, both in their larva and perfect states. The *Holothuræ*, among the *Zoophytes*, exhibit an appearance of vessels accompanying the intestinal canal; and an opaque spot, probably the gut, visible in the body of a *Vorticella*, has, by some Zootomists, been mistaken for the heart: yet, beyond the *Mollusca* and *Insects*, no distinct traces of a heart, or of any organ occupying its place, or executing its functions, has hitherto been detected. For an account of the *Structure* and *Physiology* of the human Heart, see Senac, *Traité de la Structure du Cœur*, &c. Paris, 1783; and Adelon, *Physiologie de l'Homme*, Paris, 1829: of the *Comparative Anatomy* and *Physiology* of the Heart, the often-cited works of Blumenbach, Carus, Dhéré; and Meckel, *System der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, translated from the German into French, by Jourdan: of its *Malformations*, and *Pathology*, in Man, Farre, *Pathological Researches*, Essay I., London, 1812; Senac, *Work just quoted*; Bertin, *Traité des Maladies du Cœur*, Paris, 1824; Kreysig, *Die Krankheiten des Herzens*, Berlin, 1814; Testa, *Delle Malattie del Cuore*, Naples, 1826; and Hope, *Treatise on Diseases of the Heart*, &c. 1832.

In Botany, the central layers of wood, exhibiting greater closeness of texture than—and differing, in colour, from—those situated nearer to the surface, are termed the heart,—*cœur*, F.,—*cor*, n. L.,—*kern*, m., *kernholz*, n. G.,—of the tree.

COHABITATION, s. f.,—cohabitatio, f. L.,—zusammenwohnen, n. G.: in common parlance, the act of living together, as man

and wife: in Juridical Medicine, the consummation of marriage; intercourse between the sexes. See **COÏT**.

COHESION, s. f.,—cohæsiō, f. (*cohærere*, to adhere or hang together), L.,—zusammenhang, f. G.: the action by which the molecules of a body *adhere together*, and resist their separation; the power producing this result. Syn. with *molecular affinity*,—the *affinity of aggregation*.

COHOBATION, s. f.: in Chemistry, the distillation of a liquid several times in succession,—wiederholtes abziehen, G.,—from the same substance.

COIFFE, COEFFE, s. f.,—haube, f. G.,—literally a cap or hood: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a portion of the membranes,—haubennetze, n. G.,—of the human ovum, with which the head of the foetus is sometimes enveloped at the period of birth. To be thus born,—*être né coëffé*,—is, by the vulgar, deemed a most auspicious circumstance: and the miraculous power of preserving its fortunate possessor from shipwreck and sundry other casualties, is still attached, in the eyes of ignorance and superstition, to the mystical *caul*. The child's head, in fact, exhibits this covering, either when rupture of the foetal membranes has occurred at a distance from the orifice of the uterus; or when, from their extraordinary resistance, the ovum has been expelled whole. In popular language, the omentum,—see **EPIPLOON**—is named *Coiffe*,—*caul*,—*netz*, G. The like designation is given, in Botany, to the membranous envelope,—see **CALYPTRE**,—which *caps*, like an extinguisher, the opercule, and sometimes the entire urn containing the organs of fructification, of the Mosses.

COIGNASSIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cydonia* (*Icosandria*, *pentagyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—der Quittenbaum, G.,—Quince-tree,—lately separated from *Pyrus*, and containing but few species. The common Quince,—*C. vulgaris*,—*coign. commun*,—originally from the town of *Cydon*, in Crete,—whence probably the name,—is cultivated in Europe, for the sake of its fruit,—*le Coing*, F.,—*malum cydonium*, L.,—*die quitte*, G.,—the quince; which is too austere to be eaten raw. The *pippins* abound in mucilage. The French have an *Officinal Syrup* of the fruit,—*Syrupus de Cydoniis*, *Ph. Gall.*,—said to be useful, as an *astringent*, in *Diarrhœa*: the Germans, a *Mucilage*,—*Quittenschleim*, of the seeds,—*quittensamen*.

COIN, s. m.,—*cuneus*, m. L.,—*keil*, m. G.,—wedge: in Physics, an instrument destined to effect the separation of the parts of a body between which it is insinuated: ordinarily employed, by the Anatomist, in exposing the vertebral cavity.

COÏNCIDENCE, s. f.,—coincidentia, f. L.,—zusammentreffen, n. G.,—coincidence, falling together—simultaneous concurrence—of several phenomena or circumstances; as, in Medicine, the symptoms—*phénomènes coïncidents*, F.—of diseases. In Optics, the *coincidence* of the rays of light upon the retina,—la *coïncidence* des rayons lumineux sur la rétine, F.,—is a condition essential to distinctness of vision.

COÏNDICATION, s. f.,—coindicatio, f. L.: in Therapeutics, das zusammentreffen mehrerer merkmale, G.,—the coincidence of several signs,—*signes coïndicans*, F.,—*signa coïndicantia*, L.,—which furnish the same,—or *strengthen* the indication furnished by other phenomena of the disease.

COING, s. m. See COIGNASSIER.

COÏT, s. m.,—coitio, f., coitus, concubitus, congressus veneris, m. L.,—ἀφροδισιασμός, συνουσία, beischlaf, m. G.,—coition, sexual intercourse; union des deux sexes pour l'acte de la génération. L'acte du coït est appelé aussi *copulation* chez les animaux; et *cohabitation* dans l'espèce humaine, F.

COL, ou COU, s. m.,—collum, n.,—cervix, f. L.,—ἀρχήν, πρᾶχνηλος, hals, m. G.,—neck: in Zoology, that part of the body which, in Man and the other *Vertebrata*, connects the head and thorax; and the commonly slender portion which, in *Insects*, intervenes between the head and corselet, or, sometimes, the corselet itself, when unusually long, slender, and rounded.

In Human Anatomy, the term is applied to the variously extenuated portion which unites the *body* of a bone to the rounded protuberance, called the *head*, or to an important process; or the body of a hollow viscus, to the more expanded part in which its orifice is situated: as, for example, the *neck* of the thigh- and the arm-bone,—*Col. du fémur*, — *de l' humerus*, F.,—*collum femoris*,—*humeri*, L.; the *neck* of the bladder,—of the uterus,—*col de la vessie*,—*de la matrice*,—*collum vesicæ urinaræ*, *cervix uteri*, L.,—*hals der harnblase*,—der gebärmutter, G. The *neck* of the scapula,—*col de l'omoplate*,—*collum scapulæ*,—is the contraction which the bone exhibits at its anterior superior or acromial angle, behind the glenoid cavity: that of the lower jaw,—*collum maxillæ inferioris*, L.,—*hals des unterkiefers*, G.,—the slightly extenuated portion, situated, on each side, immediately below the condyloid process of the bone.

COLATURE, s. f.,—colatura, f. (*colare*, to strain or filter), L.,—durchseihung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the filtration of a liquid; the product of such operation, or liquid filtered.

COLCHIQUE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Colchicum* (*Hexandria, trigyn.*; *Melantha-*

ceæ), L.,—das Kolchicum, die Zeitlose, G.,—Meadow-Saffron. It constitutes, with French Botanists, the type of a new Natural Family, COLCHICACÉES, COLCHICÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Colchicææ*, L.,—comprizing monocotyledonous monopetalous perigynous plants, with stamens inserted into the calyx. Among these, are the medicinal *Sabadilla*, and *Veratrum*.

The principal species,—*C. autumnale*,—*colchique de l'automne*, *saffran bâtard*, F.,—*κολχικόν* (quod a *Colchide*,—where, according to Dioscorides, it grew abundantly),—herbstzeitlose, G.,—common meadow-saffron,—flowers, during autumn, in the meadows of Europe. All parts of the plant exhale a nauseous and unpleasant odour; and the *fresh bulbs* contain a highly acrid milky juice, deleterious to man and many other animals. The *Colchicum* is powerfully *cathartic*; *diuretic*, and consequently administered as a substitute for Squill, in Dropsy; and a valuable remedy in rheumatism and gout,—constituting the basis of divers empirical remedies celebrated in the treatment of the latter disease. An exceedingly nutritious *fecula* may be obtained from the *bulbs*, by re-iterated ablu-
tion.

Officinal Preparations, French and German: a *Spirituos* and *Vinous Tincture*,—*Tinctura*—*Vinum de Bulbis Colchici*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistige, Weinige Tinctur der Herbstzeitlose; an *Oxymel*,—*Oxymel de Aceto Colchici*,—Herbstzeitlosen-Sauerhonig. German: a *Vinegar*, and *Syrup*,—Herbstzeitlosen-essig, und — Syrup.

COLÉOPTÈRE, s. m., and adj.,—coleopterous (*κολεός*, a sheath, *πτερον*, a wing), L. The term, *Coléoptères*, pl.,—Coleoptera, L.,—Coleoptern, G.,—has been applied, by De Geer, Linnæus, and succeeding Naturalists, to an Order of the Class, *Insecta*; the animals composing which, have their wings folded transversely, and protected by a horny or coriaceous covering,—mit *flügeldecken*, versehen, G.,—provided with *wing-cases*. The *Coleoptera*, of which the *Scarabæus*, *Cantharis*, and *Coccinella*, afford familiar examples, are, in popular language, termed *beetles*. See Dejean and Boisdual, *Iconographie des Coléoptères d'Europe*. 8vo., Paris, 1833.—COLÉOPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—coleopterologia, f. L.: a *Treatise on Coleoptera*. COLÉOPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—coleopterologus, m. L.,—coleopterist: one who especially studies *Coleopterous* Insects.

COLÉOPTILE, s. m.,—coleoptilus, m. (*κολεός*,—*πτίλον*, a downy feather, plumule), L.,—federchenscheide, f. G.: in Botany, a sort of *sheath* which envelopes the *plumule* of the *Liliacææ* and *Alismacææ*, at the moment of the germination of the seed. COLÉOPTILÉ, adj.,—coleoptilatus,

L.,—mit einer *federchenscheide* versehen, G.,—furnished with a *coléoptile*.

COLÉORRHIZE, s. f.,—coleorrhiza, f. (κολεός, a sheath,ρίζα, a root), L.,—wurzelchenscheide, f. G.: a *sheath* which envelops the *radicle* of the *Gramineæ*, and other plants, at the moment of germination. COLÉORRHIZÉ, adj.,—coleorrhizatus, L.,—furnished with a *radicle-sheath*.

COLÈRE, s. f.,—δράγη, θυμός,—ira, f., furor brevis, m. L.,—zorn, m. G.,—anger, choler, wrath: violent passion, accompanied by those well-known phenomena which result from the operation of some transient cause producing excitement of the brain.

COLIQUE, adj.,—κολικός,—colicus, L.,—kolisch? zum kolon gehörig, G.,—colic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to vessels, or other appendages, belonging to the COLON. Of the six *colic* arteries,—*art. coliques*, F.,—respectively distinguished by the terms, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*,—*supérieure*, *moyenne*, et *inférieure*, F.,—the three *right* (*méso-colique*,—*colique droite*,—and *cœcale*, Ch.), are branches of the superior mesenteric: while the *left superior* (*grande colique gauche*, Ch.), the *left middle*, frequently a branch of the preceding,—and the *left inferior* (*petite colique gauche*) are given off by the inferior mesenteric. The *colic* veins,—*veines coliques*, F.,—six also in number, pour their contents into the greater and lesser mesenteric veins. In Pathology, employed, in its original and strictly etymological acceptation, to designate a disease or pain seated in the *Colon*,—*κολικὴ νόσος*,—see COLIQUE, s.: in *Materia Medica*, a remedy, —*κολικὸν φάρμακον*,—*remedium colicum*, L.,—prescribed for the cure of such disease.

COLIQUE, s. f.,—colica, f. L.,—kolik, f. G. The term, *Colic*, was, as its etymology indicates, originally employed to designate a morbid condition of the *Colon*; but has subsequently been made to comprehend all those affections, which exhibit, as their characteristic phenomenon, acute pain seated in any part of the abdomen, especially about the umbilical and hypogastric regions. *French* writers enumerate many species, or varieties, of the disease, distinguished either by the peculiarity of the exciting cause; as *Colique de plomb*,—*vermineuse*,—the former, consequent on the introduction of *lead* into the system,—the latter, on the irritation of *worms*:—by the precise situation, or organ, which it affects; as *néphrétique*,—*utérine*,—uterine and nephritic *colic*: or by the external characters, or phenomena, which it exhibits; as *c. inflammatoire*,—*spasmodique*,—inflammatory and spasmodic *colic*.

COLITE, s. f.,—colitis, f., inflammatio membranæ mucosæ coli intestini, L.,—ent-

zündung des schleimhautes des kolons, G.,—inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *colon*.

COLLAPSUS, f. m.,—collapse: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and employed, in Pathology, to express sudden diminution of cerebral energy,—complete and instantaneous failure of the powers of life.

COLLATERAL, adj.,—collateralis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any vessel, or nerve, which accompanies, or runs *by the side*,—von der seite, G.,—of, another part or organ. There are, for example, two *collateral* arteries,—*art. collaterales*, F.,—of the arm: the *superior*,—*supérieure*,—*externe* (*grande musculaire du bras*, Ch.), a branch of the brachial; and the *inferior*,—*inférieure* ou *interne* (*collaterale du coude*), given off by the same vessel, near the internal condyle of the humerus. The *collateral* veins,—*veines collaterales*, F.,—pour their blood into the axillary.

COLLE, s. f.,—κόλλη,—colla, f. L.,—leim, m., gluten, n. G.,—glue or gluten. *Colle-forte*,—common glue: a gelatine extracted from divers *animal* substances. See GELATINE. — *de poisson*. See ICHTHYOCOLLE.

COLLECTION, s. f.,—collectio, f. (*colligere*, to accumulate), L.: a term employed, by Pathologists, in conjunction with the epithets, *purulent*, *sanguine*, *sereuse*, F.,—to designate an *accumulation*,—amas, m., F.,—sammlung, anhäufung, f. G.,—of pus, blood, or serum, in any cavity, or organ of the animal body.

COLLERETE, s. f.: in Botany, the involucre of the *Umbelliferae*. See INVOLUCRE.

COLLET, s. m.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate that part of the tooth of the *Mammifera*,—collum, n. L.,—hals, wurzelhals, m. G.,—neck,—which intervenes between the crown and fang, or fangs, of the organ. In Botany, that portion of a plant, which constitutes the line of separation betwixt the stem and root: also, the minute projection which exists at the base of the leaves of the *Gramineæ*: and, lastly, a kind of crown or ring,—*anneau*, *collier*,—F.,—annulus, cingulum, collare, L.,—halsring, G.,—which invests the superior portion of the pedicle of certain of the *Agarics* and *Boleti*.

COLLETIQUE, adj. (κόλλη, glue): an epithet formerly used, in *Materia Medica*, to designate remedies,—*κολλητικὰ φάρμακα*,—*remedia colletica*, L.,—*verleimende mittel*, G.,—which serve for the purpose of *agglutination*. See AGGLUTINATIF.

COLLIER, s. m.: a term applied, in Pathology, to exanthemata which surround the neck, like a *collar*. In Botany, synonym with COLLET.

COLLIQUATIF, adj.,—colliquescens (*col-*

liquere, to dissolve, to melt away), L.,—schmelzend, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to divers kinds of flux, as the *sueur colligative*,—*dévoïement colligatif*, F.,—*colligative perspiration* and *diarrhœa*,—of phthisis; which produce a rapid exhaustion of the patient, and are apparently the results of a morbid process, named, by the ancients, *COLLIQUATION*, s. f.—*colliquatio*, f. L.,—*schmelzung*, *aufösung*, f. G.: a progressive diminution, or *melting away*, of the solid parts of the animal body.

COLLISION, s. f.,—*collisio*, f. L.,—*zusammenstoss*, m. G.: in Physics, the shock of two bodies brought into contact.

COLLYRE, s. m.,—*κολλῦριον*, *κολλῆριον*,—*collyrium*, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an application, sometimes in the form of powder, and then termed *collyre sec.*,—*pulverulent*, but ordinarily liquid, for affections of the eye. Kraus describes it as a mucilaginous lotion,—*ein feuchtes schleimichtes augenmittel*, G. By the Ancients, the term was applied to a solid body, of elongated and cylindrical figure, destined for introduction into the anus, vagina, ear, or nostril, in the treatment of the various diseases of these cavities.

COLOMNÉES, adj. pl.—*Columnatæ*, L.: a name given, by Linnæus, to the Natural Family of the *Malvaceæ*; in consequence of the union of the filaments of the various plants composing it, into a sort of *column* or *cylinder*.

COLOMNAIRE, adj.,—*columnaris*, L.,—*saulenförmig*, G.: in Botany, the *androphore* of a plant is distinguished by the epithet, *columnar*; when, as in *Malva*, it rises vertically from the centre of the flower, and resembles a small *column*. A species of *Clathrus*, among the *Fungi*, receives also the distinctive epithet *columnarius*; as consisting of four *column-like* branches, united at their summit.

COLON, s. m.,—*κῶλον*,—*colon*, n. L.,—*kolon*, n., *grimmdarm*, m. G.: in Anatomy, a portion of the intestinal canal, intervening between the cœcum,—*caput coli*,—or *blind-gut*, and the rectum. The term, according to Blanchard, is derived from *κωλύειν*, to impede,—*ab impediendo*; quia in eo excrementa, ne statim decidunt, morantur, L.

The *Colon*, or great gut,—*le grand boyau*, F.,—presents four divisions: 1. the *right lumbar*, or *ascending colon*,—*col. lombaire droit ou ascendant*, F.,—occupying the *right lumbar* region, and extending from the summit of the cœcum, to the inferior surface of the liver and last asternal ribs: 2. the *transverse*, or *arch* of the, *colon*,—*c. transverse*, ou *l'arc du colon*,—*traversing* the *abdominal* cavity, and longer and more voluminous than the lumbar divisions, right and left, with which it is

continuous: 3. the *left lumbar* or *descending*,—*c. lombaire gauche ou descendant*,—situated vertically in the *left lumbar* region, below the spleen, anteriorly to the corresponding kidney and *quadratus lumborum* muscle; and continuous, above, with the preceding division, below, with 4. the *sigmoid flexure*, or *iliac convolution*,—l's, ou *circonvolution*, *iliaque*, *du colon*,—which occupies the *left iliac fossa*; and, forming a double curvature, and loosely confined by a process of peritoneum, unites, about the basis of the sacrum, with the rectum. The *Colon* exhibits the same peculiarities of structure as the cœcum. For an account of its *blood-vessels*, see *COLIQUE*, adj. Its supply of *nerves*,—*nerfs col'ques*, F.,—is derived from the *TRI-SPLANCHNIQUE*.

COLONNE, s. f.,—*στύλος*,—*columna*, f. L.,—*säule*, f. G.,—*column* or *pillar*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts which exhibit some resemblance to a *column*; as *la Colonne Vertébrale*, F.,—see *VERTÉBRAL*; *les colonnes charnues du cœur*,—see *CHARNU*. *Vessie à colonnes*: the urinary bladder receives this designation, when its muscular coat is formed by *large fasciculi* separated from each other, and exhibiting *projections* into the cavity of the organ, with intervening cells, or cysts, in which calculi may lodge, and thus become encysted: an anatomical disposition more common in subjects of advanced—than in those of early age. *Colonnes du rectum*: the longitudinal ridges which the interior of the rectum exhibits in its lower portion. For the application of the term, in Botany, see *COLOMNÉES*. In Physics, applied to a quantity of any fluid showing an altitude greater than the diameter of its base; as *Colonne d'air*,—*de mercure*,—a *column* of air,—of quicksilver.

COLOQUINTE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Cucumis*. See *CONCOMBRE*. The plant, *C. colocynthis*,—grows wild in the Levant. The *pulp*, contained in its *fruit*,—*κολοκυνθίς*,—*fructus*,—*pomum Colocynthisidis*, *Coloquintida*, f. L.,—*koloquinthe*, f., *koloquinthen-gurke*, f. G.,—*colocynth-cucumber*,—is excessively bitter and *purgative*. *French and German Official Preparations*: an *Extract*,—*Extractum Colocynthisidis*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Koloquinthen-Extract*. *German*: a *Tincture*,—*Koloquinthen-Tinctur*; an *Oil* by *Infusion*, and *Troches*,—*Aufgegossenes Koloquinthenöl*, und *Koloquinthenkugeln*.

COLOSTRUM, s. m.,—*colostra*, f., *colostrum*, n. L.,—*kolostrum*, n., *die erste muttermilch* nach der entbindung, G.: the first milk secreted by the female of mammiferous animals, after parturition. That of the human female contains more serum and butter, and less of the caseous principle, than ordinary milk: and consequently

exercises, on the intestinal of the infant, a slightly *purgative* action, whereby the expulsion of the *Meconium* is accelerated.—The *first milk* of the cow,—beestings,—die biestmilch, G.,—possesses similar qualities. COLOSTRATION, s. f.,—colostratio, f. L.: an absurd term which some authors apply to the diseases of infants, induced, in their opinion, by the peculiar qualities of the *first milk* or *Colostra*.

COLPALGIE, s. f.,—colpalgia, f. (κόλπος, sinus muliebris, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—schmerz in der mutterscheide, G.,—dolor vaginæ, L.

COLPOCÈLE, s. f.,—colpocele (κόλπος, κήλη, an hernial tumour, L.,—hernie vaginale, F.,—hernia vaginæ, L.,—mutter-scheidenbruch, m. G. Synon. with E'LYTROCÈLE.

COLPOPTOSE, s. f.,—colpoptosis, f. (same, and πτώσις, a falling), L.,—chute du vagin, F.,—prolapsus vaginæ, L.,—mutter-scheiden-vorfall, m. G.

COLPORRHAGIE, s. f.,—colporrhagia, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, I burst forth), hemorrhagia vaginalis, L.,—mutter-scheidenblut-fluss, m. G.,—écoulement de sang par le vagin, F.

COLPOSE, s. f.,—colposis, vel colpitis, f. L. Synon. with E'LYTROÏTE.

COLPOSTEGNOSE, s. f.,—colpostegnosis, f. (κόλπος, στεγνών, I close), vaginæ obliteration, L.,—verwachsung der mutterscheide, G.,—obliteration du vagin, F.

COLPOSTENOCHORIE, s. f.,—colpostenochoria, f. (same, and στενοχωρία, narrowing), contractio vaginæ, L.,—verengerung der mutterscheide, G.

COLUMBO, s. m. CALUMBA, COLUMBA: in Materia Medica, a root,—racine de Colombo, Ph. Gall.,—radix Columbæ, L.,—Columbo-wurzel, G.,—the product of a plant, *Menispermum palmatum*,—the *Cocculus palmatus*, of De Candolle,—see COQUECULE,—growing in the eastern regions of south Africa, and the forests of Mozambique. It was originally imported from Colombo, in the island of Ceylon; and hence derived its name. Bitter, slightly aromatic, tonic, and *restringent*, this root is regarded, and employed in diet, by the Chinese, as *analeptic* and *aphrodisiac*. The Germans have an *Officinal Extract* and *Tincture*,—Columbowurzelextract, und tinctur,—of the Columbo-root.

COLUMELLE, s. f.,—columella, f. L.,—säulchen, n. G.,—a little pillar, columnet? in Botany, the vertical axis of certain fruits which remains, as in the *Gerania*, after the decadence of the other parts: also, the filiform axis,—sporangidium, L.,—situated in the centre of the urn of the *Mosses*, to which the seeds are adherent. In Conchology, the little pillar which constitutes the axis of a spiral shell. COLUMELLÉ, adj.,—columellatus, L.: an epi-

thet applied to plant or shell which exhibits a *columnet*.

COMA, s. f.: a term borrowed from the Latin, coma,—Greek, κόμη,—schopf, m. G.,—a tuft of hairs, the hair; and employed, in Botany, to designate, 1. a *tuft* of bractæ, situated below the flower, as in *Fritillaria imperialis*: or 2. — of sterile flowers, which, as in *Hyacinthus comosus*, crowns the summit of certain forms of inflorescence: and 3. the *tufts of hairs* which are fixed in the pellicle of certain seeds.

COMA, s. m.,—κῶμα,—coma, n. L.,—schlafsucht, f. G.,—drowsiness, unconquerable disposition to sleep: a term applied, in Pathology, to a state of drowsiness,—ein krankhafter sehr fester schlaf, G.,—more heavy than sopor, but less profound than lethargy, or CARUS. Two species, or varieties, of it are recognized by pathologists: 1. *C. vigil*,—*agrypnoides*,—see AGRYPNIE,—characterized by delirium, closure of the eye-lids, and frequent change of posture: and 2. *C. somnolentum*, comatodes,—by immobility of the body and profound drowsiness. COMATEUX, adj.,—κωματώδης,—comatodes,—schlaf-süchtig,—comatose: *Ex. Sommeil*,—*symptômes comateux*, F.,—*somnus comatosus*, *symptomata comatosa*, L.; *fièvre comateuse*,—a variety of cerebral fever.

COMBINAISON, s. f.,—compositio, unio, f. L.,—verbindung, f. G.,—combination: in Chemistry, the intimate union of two or more bodies in definite proportions; from which results a compound, possessing new and peculiar properties. Thus, water is formed by the *combination* of hydrogen and oxygen; and nitrate of potass, by that of nitric acid and the vegetable alkali, potass. In Pharmacy, the admixture,—vermischung, f. G.,—of two or more medicinal agents, frequently without sufficient regard to their chemical affinities, and the changes which may result from their action upon each other.

COMBURANT, adj.,—comburens (*comburare*, to burn), L.,—verbrennend, G.—The term, *principe comburant*, is applied, by French chemists, to a body which, like oxygen, in combining with other bodies, gives rise to the phenomena of *combustion*.

COMBUSTIBILITÉ, s. f.,—verbrennlichkeit, f. G.,—combustibility: the property of *burning*.

COMBUSTION, s. f.,—combustio, f. (*comburare*, to burn), L.,—καύσις,—verbrennung, f. G.,—the act of burning: a process, in the popular acceptance of the term, characterized by the evolution of caloric and light, with a change in the nature of the body burned. Not syn. with OXYGENATION: since divers bodies, destitute of oxygen, give out caloric and light in combining together.

Spontaneous combustion,—*comb. spontané*, F.,—*selbstverbrennung*, G.,—taking place at a low atmospheric temperature, without the intervention of an ignited body, is frequently exhibited by accumulations of animal, vegetable, and even mineral substances, under circumstances favourable to its development,—as wool, furs, horse-manure, hay, cotton, coal. To this source, the otherwise inexplicable destruction of cotton-manufactories by fire has been plausibly ascribed. The *Spontaneous Combustion of the human body* constitutes a phenomenon yet more extraordinary. The possibility of its occurrence was long doubted; but sufficient evidence of the fact has, at length, been acquired, to justify its admission. Many attempts have been made to explain this mysterious process upon scientific principles; as an alcoholic impregnation of the system, and the evolution of phosphuretted hydrogen into the cellular membrane, and its subsequent ignition by an electric spark resulting from the highly electrical condition,—*idio-électricité*, F.,—of the animal body. Nothing decisive is, however, yet known respecting it. See Lair, *Essai sur les Combustions Humaines*, 8vo. Paris, 1800; Koester, *Dissertatio de Combustione Corporis Humani Spontaneâ*, 4to. Jenæ, 1804; and Kopp, *Ausführliche Darstellung und Untersuchung der Selbstverbrennungen des Menschlichen Körpers*, 8vo., Frankfurt, 1811. **COMBUSTIBLE**, adj.,—*combustioni obnoxius*, L.,—*καύσιμος*,—*brennbar*, *verbrennlich*, G.,—*combustible*: susceptible of combustion. **COMBUSTIBLES**, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*combustibilia*,—*brennmaterialien*,—*combustible materials*.

COMESTIBLE, adj.,—*βρώσιμος*, *ἐδωδιμὸς*,—*edulis*, *esculentus*, L.,—*essbar*, G.,—*eatable*, *edible*, *esculent*: an epithet applied to many organized bodies, animal and vegetable, which are susceptible of conversion to the sustenance of man; as, among the former,—*Ostrea*,—*Mytilus edulis*,—the edible Oyster and Mussel;—among the latter,—*Caladium esculentum*, *Morchella esculenta*,—*Caladium* with an edible root, and the *esculent* Morel. See Persoon, *Traité des Champignons Comestibles*. 8vo., Paris, 1818.

COMMEMORATIF, adj.,—*commemorativus* (*commemorare*, to call to remembrance), L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to signs,—*signes commemoratifs*, F.,—serving to recal any morbid affection, accident, or other important circumstance, which has existed, or occurred, previously to the development of the disease, under which the patient actually labours.

COMMINUTION, s. f.,—*comminutio*, f. (*comminuere*, to break to pieces), L.: in Surgical Pathology, the reduction of a

bone into splinters, by crushing. **COMMINUTIF**, adj.,—*comminutivus*: an epithet applied to fractures,—*fr. comminutives*, F.,—in which the bones are broken and separated into numerous fragments.

COMMISSURE, s. f.,—*commissura*, f. L.,—*συνεολή*,—*vereinigungspunkt*, m. G.: in Anatomy, the point of union between any two parts, or organs, of the animal body; as the *commissures* of the lips and eye-lids, —*comm. des lèvres*,—*des palpèbres*, F.,—and consequently, in this sense, *synon.* with *Angle*: also, the medium,—*band*, n. G.,—whereby the two corresponding portions of a double organ are united; as the *commissures* of the brain. These,—*comm. du cerveau*, F.,—*commissuræ cerebri*, L.,—*bänder des gehirns*, G.,—are two small fasciculi of medullary substance, situated, in a transverse direction; one anteriorly,—the other posteriorly, to the middle cerebral ventricle. The former,—*c. antérieure*,—is cylindrical, curved, and seated below the anterior pillars of the fornix: the latter,—*c. postérieure*,—shorter and more voluminous, loses itself in the hemispheres; and forms, according to Chaussier, one of the boundaries of the brain. The term, *commissure*, is also made, by Gall, to comprehend every part of the encephalon situated upon the median line; and constituted, in his opinion, by an union of converging nerves. Thus, the corpus callosum,—see CALLEUX,—is named by him, as it has been by Soemmering,—*grande commissure du cerveau*, F.,—*commissura maxima cerebri*, L.

COMMOTION, s. f.,—*commotio*, f. (*commovere*, to disturb), L.: a term employed, in Physics, to designate the shock,—*comm. électrique*, F.,—experienced on the reception of a charge from an electrical machine: in Surgical Pathology, violence inflicted, by external agents, upon an organ, without evident lesion of structure at the period of infliction of the injury; but frequently terminating in inflammation and abscess: as *comm. du cerveau*, —*du foie*, —*de la moelle épinière*, F.,—concussion of the brain,—of the liver,—of the spinal marrow.

COMMUN, adj.,—*κοινὸς*,—*communis*, *vulgaris*, L.,—*gemein*, *gemeinschaftlich*, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the main trunk of any vessel or canal, which divides into, or consists of, two or more branches; as the *common* carotid and iliac arteries,—see CAROTIDE, and ILIAQUE; the *common* gall-duct,—see CANAL, and CHOLÉDOQUE: or any structure extensively, or universally, enveloping others,—as the *common* integuments,—see TEGUMEN,—of the animal body. In Botany, the *petiole* is termed *common*, when, as in that of the compound leaf of *Cassia occidentalis*, it sustains several leaf-

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lets, or secondary petioles; the *receptacle*,—when, as in the *Synanthereæ*, it affords insertion to numerous sessile florets,—see CLINANTHE; the *involucrum*,—when, as in the *Umbelliferaæ*, several flowers are congregated above it; and the *spatha* wherein, as that of the genus *Allium*, several are enclosed. Thus far, the epithet is synonym. with the adjectives *général* (allgemein, G.), and *primitif*, *principal*, F.

In Natural History, applied to any object, of ordinary and familiar occurrence; and thus synonym. with *vulgaire*, F.,—*vulgaris*, L.; as la *Carotte commune*, the common carrot; la *carpe vulgaire*, the common carp: *Sturnus vulgaris*, L., the common Starling: *Prunella vulgaris*, common Self-heal.

COMMUNICANT, adj.,—communicans, conjungens, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *blood-vessels* which conspicuously *communicate* with, or establish a *communication* between, others. Of the two *communicating* arteries,—*art. communicantes*, F.,—of the brain, the *anterior*,—*antérieure*,—forms a *communication* between the anterior cerebral arteries; and the *posterior*,—*postérieure*, ou de *Willis*,—given off by the internal carotid, *anastomozes* with the posterior cerebral, a branch of the basilar,—*basilarterie*, G.

COMPACTÉ, s. f.,—*πυκνότης*,—*soliditas*, f. L.,—*dichtheit*, *festigkeit*, f. G.,—compactness, density, closeness of texture: in Physics, the quality of a body in which the molecules are so closely arranged that there exists only a very minute interval between them. COMPACT, adj.,—*dense*, *serré*,—*πυκνός*,—*compactus*, *solidus*, L.,—*dicht*, *fest*, G.,—compact, dense: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the more solid structure,—*tissu compact*,—of the bones: in Zoology, to the body of an *Insect*, when, as in the genus *Buprestis*, the head, trunk, and abdomen, are not separated by deep grooves or incisures: in Botany, employed to specifically designate a *plant*, all parts of which, as *Sphagnum compactum*, are very closely arranged: in Mineralogy, a *mineral*, the constituent particles of which, as in *Chaux carbonatée compacte*, F.,—compact carbonate of lime,—are so *densely pressed together*, as to exhibit no vestige of its structure.

COMPLÉMENTAIRE, adj.,—*complementarius* (*complere*, to complete), L.,—*συμπληρωτικός*,—complementary: qualified for *filling up*, or *supplying*, a deficiency; as *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*.

COMPLET, adj.,—complete, perfect: an epithet employed to designate a *flower*, which possesses a calyx, corolla, and sexual organs, male and female. Thus, the wild rose is termed, in Botanical language, *flos completus*, L.,—eine *vollständige blüthe*,

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G.: while the lily, as destitute of a calyx,—the *Hippuris*, of a corolla, and *Bryonia dioecia*, of either pistil, or of stamens, are imperfect,—*flores incompleti*, L.—*unvollständige blüthen*, G.

COMPLEXE, adj.,—*complexus*, L.,—complex: composed of an assemblage of many distinct things or objects. Chausier, in his anatomical descriptions, prefers the employment of this adjective, to that of the epithet complicated,—*compliqué*, F.

COMPLEXION, s. f.,—*complexio*, f. L.,—*beschaffenheit*, f. G.: an expression employed, by the medical physiognomist, especially to designate the assemblage of physical characters which an individual exhibits, when contemplated in relation to the exterior disposition of the body,—*corporis habitus vel constitutio*, L.: in common language, the colour of the face,—*vultus color*, L.,—*gesichtsfarbe*, f. G.: *Ex. Pallidus oris color*,—a pale complexion. On the varieties of the human complexion, and their causes, see Prichard's *Physical History of Man*.

COMPLEXUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, synonym. with the *French*, *Compliqué*; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *muscles* which are formed by an almost inextricable admixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres: 1. *Muscle grande complexus* (trachélo-occipital, Ch.),—*complexus*, seu *biventer cervicis major*, L.,—*zweibäuchiger nackenmuskel*, G.,—situated on the posterior part of the neck; and extending from the interval between the two transverse ridges on the posterior surface of the occipital bone, to the transverse and articular processes of the six lower cervical, and the transverse of the first five dorsal vertebræ: and 2. *M. petit complexus* (trachélo-mastoidien, Ch.),—*trachelo-mastoideus*,—*nackenwarzenbeinmuskel*;—from the posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, by thin tendons to the transverse processes of the five lower cervical and three superior dorsal vertebræ.

COMPLICATION, s. f.,—*complicatio*, f. L.,—*zusammenwicklung*, f. G.: in Pathology, the simultaneous existence of several diseases, not entirely independent on each other: the co-existence of morbid affections which do not, in any way, exercise a reciprocal modification, is not a *complication*. COMPLIQUÉ, adj.,—complicated: *Ex. Maladies compliquées*, F.,—*morbi complicati*, L.,—*verwickelte krankheiten*, G.,—*complicated diseases*. See COMPLEXE.

COMPOSÉ, adj.,—*compositus*, L.,—*zusammengesetzt*, G.,—compound: an epithet applied 1., in Pathology, to morbid affections,—*maladies composées*, F.,—*morbi compositi*, L.,—which, as bilious erysipelas,

and bilious inflammatory fever, result from the concurrence of *several* causes: 2. in Pharmacy, to an officinal Preparation, which, as the *compound* Tincture of Castor,—*Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinctur*, G.,—is composed of *several* medicinal substances: 3. in Botany, employed sometimes as *synon.* with *aggregate*,—*agrégé*, F.; thus the *bulb* of a plant is designated *compound*, when formed, as in *Allium*, by an assemblage of bulbules:—sometimes synonymous with *divided*,—*divisé*; for the *petiole*, when divided into secondary petioles sustaining leaflets, and the *peduncle* of the *Umbelliferae*, are termed *compound*; as is the *leaf*, when divided into *several* leaflets. In Chemistry, the result of the combination of several bodies is named a *compound*: if the constituent bodies of such compound be, themselves, simple, it is a *primary*,—if compound, a *secondary*—*compound*. Thus, water, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen, belongs to the *former*—and sulphate of soda, resulting from the combination of sulphuric acid, and the mineral alkali,—to the *latter* class of chemical *compounds*. For the application of the epithets, *Composées*, and *Compositiflores*, to Botany, see SYNANTHERÉES.

COMPOSITION, s. f.,—compositio, f. L.,—*zusammensetzung*, *vermischung*, composition, f. G.,—the act of *composing*: *Ex. Composition des remèdes*, F.,—*remediorum compositio*, L.: also the compound,—*composé*,—*compositum*,—resulting from such act; as *eine chemische oder pharmaceutische vermischung*, G.,—a chemical or pharmaceutical *composition*.

COMPRESSE, s. f.,—splenium, n. L.,—*compresse*, f., *bausch*, m., *bauschchen*, n. G. The *compress*, or pad, in Surgery, is a piece of folded linen, which serves, in the dressing of wounds or sores, to defend the injured parts from the contact of air and external bodies; to retain remedies in their proper situation; and fill up any existing inequalities of surface, so that an equable pressure, by bandage, may be exercised on the seat of injury or disease.

COMPRESSEUR, s. m.,—compressor, constrictor, m. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a facial *muscle*,—*compress.*—*triangulaire—du nez* (sus-maxillo-nasal, Ch.), F.,—compressor—constrictor—naris, L.,—*zusammendrucker der nase*, G.,—extending, on each side, from the outer part of the nasal, and adjacent portion of the superior maxillary bone, to the lower part of the former, and the nasal process of the latter: 2. to a *muscle*, or fasciculus of muscular fibres, situated in the perineum, and consisting of that portion of the *levator ani* which embraces the prostate. The existence of this,—*compr. de la prostate*, F.,—compressor prostratæ, L.,—as a distinct

muscle, is admitted by Albinus; and Winslow has named it the superior prostatic,—*m. prostatique supérieur*. It constitutes the pubio-sous-pubio-prostatique, of modern *French* anatomists. In Surgery, an instrument,—*compr. de Dupuytren*,—destined to *compress* the crural artery, is thus designated; and another, invented by Nuck, for exercising *compression* on the urethra, and thus preventing the involuntary escape of urine,—*compr. de Nuck*.

COMPRESSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—compressibilitas, f. L.,—*zusammendrückbarkeit*, f. G.,—compressibility: the property possessed by bodies, of reduction into a smaller volume, by the action of an external cause, as pressure or percussion; whereby their constituent molecules are more closely congregated. COMPRESSIBLE, adj.,—compressibilis,—*πρεστός*,—*zusammendrückbar*,—susceptible of *compression*.

COMPRESSION, s. f.,—compressio, f. L.,—*θλιμμός*,—*zusammendrückung*, *zusammenpressung*, f. G.: in Physics, the action exercised upon a body, by an external force, which *presses more closely together* its constituent molecules, and thus augments its density. *Compression* is employed, in Surgery, for the repression of hæmorrhage from diseased or wounded blood-vessels; in the treatment of aneurism, wounds, sores, and divers accidents and diseases of the animal organs: and has, in modern times, been extended to that of scirrhus and other indolent tumours, with the view of procuring their absorption.—The agent, made use of in the application of *pressure*, is ordinarily the *TOURNIQUET*; or a bandage, hence termed, by the *French*, *bandage compressif*. COMPRIMER, v. a.,—comprimere,—*zusammendrücken*,—to compress, to exercise *compression*. COMPRIMÉ, adj.,—compressus, complanatus,—*zusammengedrückt*: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to a blood-vessel, canal, or other organ or member of the animal body, which suffers *compression*: in Botany, to the various parts and organs of plants,—in Mineralogy, to crystals—which exhibit a *compressed* or *flattened* figure.

CONARION, s. m.,—*κωνάριον* (dimin. of *κωνος*, a cone),—conarium, n. L.: a term applied, by Galen, to the *pineal gland*,—*zirbelndrüse*, f. G.,—see PINÉALE; and revived, by Chaussier, in his reformed anatomical nomenclature.

CONCASSER, v. a.,—conterere, L.,—zerstossen, G.,—to bruise or triturate: in Pharmacy, to reduce ligneous substances, as barks and roots, into minute fragments.

CONCAVATION, s. f.,—concavatio, f. L. *Synon.* with ARCUATION.

CONCAVE, adj.,—concavus, L.,—*εγκοίλος*, *κοίλος*,—*ausgehöhlt*, *hohl*, G.: an epithet applied, in Physics, to any round and *hol-*

low body; as a *concave* mirror,—*miroir concave*, F.,—*ein hohlspiegel*, G.: in Botany, to any part or organ of a plant which exhibits a *hollowed* surface without the formation of an angle, and can only be flattened by the production of fold or rupture; as the *leaf* of *Drosera rotundifolia*; the *petal* of *Ruta graveolens*, and *Tilia Europæa*; and the *umbel* of *Daucus carota*.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, adj.,—concavo-concavus, L.: an epithet applied to a glass, *concave* on *both* sides,—*auf beiden seiten hohl*, G.; as CONCAVO-CONVEXE,—concavo-convexus,—to a body *concave* on *one* side, and *convex* on the *other*,—*auf der einen seite hohl, auf der andern erhaben*.

CONCENTRATION, s. f.,—concentratio, f. L.,—*ἀντιπερίστασις*,—concentrirung, zusammenziehung, f. G.: in Physics, the operation of collecting towards a common centre: in Chemistry, the process whereby the constituent molecules of a body are brought more closely together: in Pathology, the accumulation of the animal fluids, of the sensibility, or vital powers, in an organ. CONCENTRÉ, adj.,—concentratus: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to a *solution* deprived, by evaporation or other means, of the excess of the solvent body which it previously contained: in Pathology, to a *pulse*,—*pouls concentré*, F.,—indicating, by its peculiar character, a *contracted* condition of the artery. CONCENTRER, v. a.,—concentrare, ad centrum compellere,—concentriren, auf ein punkt zusammenziehen, to concentrate, to collect upon one point or centre;—as, in Physics, to *concentrate* the solar rays on the focus of a lens.

CONCENTRIQUE, adj.,—concentricus, L.,—concentrisch, G.,—concentric: an epithet applied, in Physics, to *circles* or *curves*, which have a *common centre*,—*welche ein gemeinschaftliches centrum haben*, G.

CONCEPTACLE, s. m.,—conceptaculum, n. L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Linnaeus, to a variety of *fruit*, since designated *follicle*: by others, to a *pulpy pericarp*. In general, the cavity, containing the spores of Cryptogamous plants, is distinguished by this name.

CONCEPTION, s. f.,—conceptio, f., conceptus, m. L.,—*σύλληψις*,—empfangniß, f. G.: in Physiology, a function exercised by the female of viviparous animals; from which results the formation of an embryo in the organs of the mother. It is the immediate consequence of an intercourse between the sexes.

CONCHIFÈRE, adj.,—conchifer (*concha*, a shell, *ferre*, to carry), L. CONCHIFÈRES, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*Conchifera*, L.: a name given, by Lamarck, Latreille, and other Naturalists, to a class, or rather

tribe, of Molluscar animals; comprehending all those which are furnished with *bi-valve shells*.

CONCHO-ANTHÉLICIEN, s. m., and adj.,—concho-anthelicius, L.,—belonging to the *concha* and *anthelix* of the external ear; as a small *muscle*,—*Concho-Anthélix*, m. *transverse de l'oreille*, F.,—m. concho-anthelicius, transversus auris, L.,—der ohrschneckengegenwindungsmuskel, quermuskel des ohres, G.,—which passes from the *anthelix* to the *concha*.

CONCHO-HELICIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to a small *muscle*,—*Concho-helix*, *petit muscle de l'helix*, F.,—m. concho-helicius, helicius minor, L.,—kleiner muskel der ohrleiste, G.,—which passes from the *helix* to the *concha*,—der vom *helix* zur *concha* geht, G.,—of the external ear.

CONCHOLOGIE, s. f. See CONCHYLIOLOGIE.

CONCHYLIFÈRE, adj.,—conchyliferus (*conchylium*, a shell, *ferre*, to carry), L.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to all the Molluscar animals which inhabit *shells*.—In the older systems, they constitute a distinct Order, by the title of *Mollusca testacea*, see TESTACÉ. The construction of the new term is obviously objectionable; since the *Latin* *conchylium*, as well as the *Greek* original, *κογχύλη*, rather signifies a bi-valved *shell-fish*, than the testaceous covering of the animal.

CONCHYLIOLOGIE, s. f.,—conchyliologia, f. (*κογχύλη*, a shell-fish, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—muschelschneckenlehre, f. G.,—conchology: that department of Natural History which *treats* upon *shells*, or rather, according to the precise etymology of the term, on *shell-fish*.

CONCOCTION, s. f.,—concoctio, f. L.—Synon. with COCTION, and DIGESTION.

CONCOMBRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cucumis* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph.*; *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—die Gurke, G.,—Cucumber,—containing numerous species; several of which afford a grateful, but neither wholesome nor nutritious *aliment*: as 1. the common cucumber,—*C. sativus*,—*conc. ordinaire*, F.; 2. the melon,—*C. melo*,—le melon, F.; 3. the hairy,—*C. chate*,—*c. d'Égypte*, F.; and 4. a species,—*C. acutangulus*,—le *paponge*, F.,—extensively cultivated in Bengal, China, and Tartary; and there eaten, boiled and seasoned, with oil and vinegar. The only *medicinal* species of the genus is the *Colocynth*. See COLOQUINTE.

CONCOMITANT, adj.,—concomitans, L.,—begleitend, G.; an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *signs* or *phenomena*,—*signes concomitans*, F.,—*signa concomitantia*, L.,—which *accompany* the other and more important symptoms of a disease.

CONCRETE, adj.,—concretus (*concrecere*, to congeal, curdle, thicken), L.,—concret, verdickt, G. The epithet, *concrete*, is employed, in Chemistry, to designate a substance, the state of which completely differs from that of a fluid. Thus, Camphor is termed a *concrete* oil,—*huile concrete*, F.; and benzoic acid,—*un acid concret*.

CONCRETION, s. f.,—concretio, f. L.: a term employed in different acceptations. It signifies, 1., in Chemistry, the act of *congealing* or *solidifying*; as exemplified in the *concretion* of milk and of oil,—*concr. du lait*,—*de l'huile*, F.: 2. in Surgery, the *growing together* of parts naturally separate; as *adhesion* of the fingers,—*concr. des doigts*,—of the eye-lids,—*concretio palpebrarum*, L.,—das *zusammenwachsen* der augenlieder, G.: 3. in Pathology, a *calculus* formed in the bile, urine,—*concr. biliaire*,—*urinaire*,—F.,—or other animal fluid; also, an *accumulation of solid matter*,—*concr. athritique*,—in the structure of a joint; or a *morbid production*,—as an hepatic tuber,—*tuber hepatis*, L.,—ein *concret* in der leber, G.,—developed in the substance of a parenchymatous organ.

CONDENSATION, s. f.,—condensatio, f. L.,—verdickung, f. G.: in Physics, the augmentation of the *density* of a body, and especially of a fluid. The term, *condensation*, has, also, been employed, in Pathology, to express an *increase* of the density of the blood or other animal fluid; and that peculiar condition of the lung, in which, from the obliteration of the air-cells by inflammation or sanguineous congestion, the organ has acquired an unnatural solidity of structure.

CONDIMENT, s. m.,—condimentum, n. L.,—würze, f. G.,—sauce, pickle: in Dietetics, an article employed as a *seasoning* of more substantial viands.

CONDUCTEUR, s. m.,—conductor, m. L. and G.: a term applied, in Surgery, to certain instruments, as the grooved staff which serves to *guide* the knife or gorget into the bladder, in the operation of lithotomy: in Physics, a body susceptible of transmitting caloric and electricity; also, the metallic rod,—*blitzableiter*, G.,—employed to protect buildings from the stroke of the electric fluid.

CONDUIT, s. m.,—ductus, meatus, m. F.,—gang, kanal, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synonymous, and generally susceptible of indiscriminate application, with **CANAL**: as *le conduit*, ou *le canal thoracique*, F.,—the thoracic duct. Yet, in the following instances, the *first* is arbitrarily and exclusively employed: 1. *Conduit auditif*, F.,—*meatus auditorius*, L.,—*gehörgang*, G.,—distinguished into an external and internal canal,—*c. auditif externe et*

interne, F.,—*meat. auditorius externus et internus*, L.; the *former* (cond. oriculaire, Ch.), composed of cartilage and bone, lined by a continuation of the membrane of the external ear, and extending from the concha to the membrana tympani; the *latter* (c. labyrinthique, Ch.), formed in the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lined with dura mater, and terminating abruptly in a cul-de-sac which is perforated with several orifices,—the largest of them, the orifice of the Aquæductus Fallopii, giving passage to the facial nerve,—the others, more minute, communicating with the labyrinth, and transmitting to it the filaments of the seventh or acoustic nerve: 2. — *guttural de l'oreille*,—*ductus gutturalis auris*, L.,—see TROMPE: 3. — *ptérygoïdien*,—*vidien*,—*ductus pterygoideus*,—*vidianus*, L.,—see VIDIEN: 4. — *ptérygo-palatin*,—*ductus pterygo-palatinus*, L.,—see PTÉRYGO-PALATIN: and 5. — *nourriciers* ou *nutriciers des os*,—*ductus ossium nutritii*, L.,—*minute canals* which perforate the structure, and transmit nutrient vessels to the medullary organ, and the cellular and compact tissue, of the various bones.

CONDUPLIQUÉ, adj.,—conduplicatus, L.,—doppeltliegend, zusammengelegt, G.,—conduplicate: an epithet applied, in Botany, 1. to *leaves* which lie *longitudinally folded up*, and arranged by the side of each other, in the bud,—as those of the beech-tree, cherry, lime and oak; and 2. to the *cotyledons* of a plant, when, as in *Avicennia* and *Brassica*, they exhibit a like disposition.

CONDYLE, s. m.,—*κόνδυλος*,—condylus, m. L.,—beinkopf, m. G.: in Anatomy, an articular eminence, rounded in one direction, and flattened in the other. According to this definition, the ginglymoid articulations only exhibit a true *condyle*.—See FÉMUR, MAXILLAIRE, OCCIPITAL.—The term, however, has been improperly extended to the *non-articular* eminences, as the lateral tuberosities,—external and internal *condyle*,—of the os humeri,—*äusserer und innerer gelenkhöcker* des oberarmbeins, G.; and, still more incorrectly, even to *depressions*, as the concave articular surfaces of the superior extremity of the tibia. The transverse root of the zygomatic process has, also, been designated, by Chaussier, *condyle de l'os temporal*.

CONDYLIEN, adj.,—belonging, or relating, to *condyles*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *fossæ* or *depressions*; one of which is situated anteriorly to, the other behind, each *condyle* of the occipital bone. The *former*,—*f. condylienne antérieure*, F.,—*vordere gelenkhügelgrube*, G.,—is perforated by an orifice,—*trou condylien antérieur*, F.,—*foramen condyloideum*

anterior, L.,—vorderes gelenkhügelloch, G.,—which transmits, from the interior of the cranium, the great hygo-glossal or lingual nerve: the latter,—f. *cond. postérieure*,—hintere gelenkhügelgrube,—by the *trou cond. postérieur*,—foramen posterius, —hinteres gelenkhügelloch,—frequently wanting; but, when present, giving passage to some inconsiderable blood-vessels.

CONDYLOÏDE, adj.,—κονδύλωδης,—condyloides, L.,—knopfförmig, G.,—condyloid, resembling a *condyle*. CONDYLOÏDIEN, adj.,—condyloideus, L.: an epithet commonly, but incorrectly, employed as a synonym of CONDYLIEN. Really synonymous with CONDYLOÏDE.

CONDYLOME, s. m.,—κονδύλωμα,—condyloma, n. L.,—kondylöm, n. G.: literally, an indurated swelling,—eine harte geschwulst, G.,—or tubercle; but employed, in modern Pathology, to designate a soft, fleshy, and indolent excrescence, resulting from a syphilitic taint; and developed around the orifices of the genital organs and rectum,—sometimes, on the fingers and toes.

CONE, s. m.,—κωνος,—conus, strobilus, m. L.,—zapfen, m. G.: in Botany, a conoid assemblage of coriaceous scales imbricated in every direction around a common axis; as exhibited in the fruits,—cones,—of the genera, *Abies* and *Pinus*.

CONFECTIO, s. f.,—confectio, f. L.: a pharmaceutical preparation, containing divers substances, principally vegetable, made up into a pulpy mass with sugar or honey. The term is nearly synon. with CONSERVE, and ELECTUAIRE.

CONFERVE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Conferva*, L.,—der Wasserfader, G.,—belonging to, and constituting the type of, Division ii, *Confervées*, *Algues Confervoides*, F.,—*Algæ Confervoides*, L.,—of the Order, *Algæ*, of Cryptogamous plants. See ALGUES. It contains numerous species; some of which are supposed to have been used, by the ancients, in the consolidation of fractured bones. See Dillwyn, *British Confervæ*, 4to., London, 1809.

CONFLUENT, adj.,—confluens (*confluere*, to run together), L.,—ineinanderfliessend, G.: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate certain exanthematous affections, the pustules of which, as in *confluent small-pox*,—la *petite vérole confluyente*, F.,—zusammenfliessende blattern, G.,—unite and run together. In Botany, the *anther* of a plant is termed *confluent*, when, as in *Plectranthus*, the two lobes, of which it is composed, apparently form but one; the *cotyledons*,—when sessile and united at their base, as in *Helianthus annuus*; and the *nervures* of a leaf, when simple, and coalescing at the summit of the organ.

CONFLUENT DES SINUS: in Anatomy,

an irregularly-shaped membranous cavity in which four several sinuses of the dura mater terminate. This cavity,—le *pres-soir d'Hérophile*, F.,—torcular Herophilii, F.,—die presse des Herophilus, G.,—corresponds, in situation, with the internal occipital tuberosity. Its interior exhibits six orifices: one *superior*, pertaining to the superior longitudinal sinus; two *inferior*, answering to the occipital sinuses; one *anterior*, forming the termination of the sinus situated in the lower edge of the falx cerebri; and two large *lateral* openings, destined to transmit to the lateral sinuses, the blood poured into the torcular by the four preceding orifices.

CONFORMATION, s. f.,—conformatio, f. L.,—bildung, gestalt, f. G.: the natural arrangement and structure of different parts of the animal body. *Vice de conformation*: congenital defect or deformity of the organs; syn. with MALFORMATION.

CONFRICATION, s. f.,—confricatio, f. (*confricare*, to rub down), L.,—aneinanderreiben, n. G.: in Pharmacy, reduction of a friable substance into powder, by rubbing with the hands.

CONGELATION, s. f.,—congelatio, f. L.,—πρήξις,—ausfrieren, n., gefrierung, f. G.: the act of *freezing*: in Physics and Chemistry, the reduction of a liquid into a solid state, by abstraction of part of its latent caloric. CONGÉLÉ, adj.,—congelatus, conglaciatus,—gefroren, G.,—frozen: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a limb, or other organ, of the animal body, stricken by frost.

CONGÉNÈRE,—adj.,—congener, L.,—συγγενής,—congeneric: an epithet applied, in Natural History, to *animals* and *plants* which belong to—constitute species of—the same genus. Thus the Horse and Ass, among the *former*, and the egg-plant and potatoe, among the *latter*, are strictly *congeneric*; or, in the substantive construction of the term, *congeners*. In Anatomy, those muscles are, also, frequently, in opposition to the term *Antagonist*, named *congeneric*, which co-operate in producing the same result. Thus, the *Brachialis internus*, as a flexor of the fore-arm, is a *congener* of the *Biceps flexor*—: while both are direct *antagonists* of the *Triceps extensor—cubiti*.

CONGÉNIAL, CONGÉNITAL, adj.,—congenitus, L.,—συγγενόμενος: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to every defect of configuration, infirmity, or disease, which exists in an individual at the period of birth; or, in ordinary language, is born with him. Among the more common forms of congenital affection or disease, hernia,—*hernie congénitale*, F.—is, perhaps, most frequently observed; and, next to this, hare-lip, spina bifida, and cataract.

CONGESTION, s. f.,—congestio, f. (*congerere*, to accumulate), L.,—congestion, häufung, f. G.: in Pathology, a slow and progressive accumulation of fluid, most commonly blood or serum, in any organ or viscus of the body. This is the ordinary acceptation of the term. Congestion of blood may, nevertheless, rapidly occur, in an important organ; as the brain, lungs, and liver: and hence has arisen, among pathologists, the distinction of congestions into *active* and *passive*.

CONGLOBÉ, adj.,—conglobatus, L.,—zusammengeballt, G.,—conglobate: an epithet, in Anatomy, whereby the lymphatic glands,—*glandes conglobées*, F.,—*glandulæ conglobatæ*, L.,—are frequently designated. see GANGLION. In Botany, certain organs, as the flowers and leaves of plants, when clustered together, are termed *fleurs*—, *feuilles conglobées*: and in Zoology, some species of *Insects*, distinguished by the rotundity of their figure; as *Coccinella conglobata*.

CONGLOMERÉ, adj.,—conglomeratus (*conglomerare*, to heap together), L.,—zusammengewickelt, G.,—conglomerate: an epithet nearly synonym. with *compound*; and applied to any secretory organ,—*glande conglomerée*, F.,—*zusammengesetzte drüse*, G.,—the lobules of which, as those of the liver, kidney, testis, and salivary glands, are enclosed in one common investing membrane.

CONGLUTINATION, s. f.,—conglutinatio, f. L.,—συγκόλλησις,—zusammenheilung, zusammenleimung, f. G.: the action of remedies,—*remèdes conglutinants*, F.,—*conglutinantia*, L.,—*zusammenleimende mittel*, G.,—intended for the agglutination of the lips of a wound.

CONGRE, s. m.: *anguille de mer*: a species, in Ichthyology, belonging to the genus, *Muræna*,—see MURÈNE. The conger-eel,—*κονγρος*,—meeraal, G.,—is an apodal fish inhabiting the ocean. Its flesh is edible: although much less delicate than that of its fresh-water congener, the common eel.

CONGRÈS, s. m.,—congressus, m. L.: commonly synon. with COÏT. The barbarian and disgraceful practice of the French courts, upon applications for divorce on the ground of sexual impotence, which this term, in its medico-juridical signification, serves to recal, was formally denounced and abolished by the senate, in February, 1667.

CONIDE, s. m.,—conidium (*κωνίον*, a little cone), L.: a minute rounded body growing upon certain lichens. The conide may be solitary, or agglomerate. In the latter case, it constitutes the *soredion*, F., *soridium*, n. L.,—keimpulverhäufchen, ? n. G.,—of Richard.

CONIFÈRE, adj.,—coniferus (*conus*, a cone, *ferre*, to bear), L.,—zapfentragend, G.,—coniferous. CONIFÈRES, s. m., and adj. pl.,—*Coniferæ*, L.: in Botany, a natural family which comprehends all the cone-bearing plants.

CONJOINT, adj.,—conjunctus, coalitus, connatus, L.,—vereinigt, verbunden, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of plants, which are intimately united: as the anthers of the *Synanthereæ*; the filaments of the *Malvaceæ*; the leaves of *Saponaria*; the petals of *Vitis*, soldered together at their summit,—of *Vaccinium oxycoccus*,—at their base; and the stipules of *Humulus lupulus*.

In Pathology, two species of *maladies conjointes*,—*morbi conjuncti*, L.,—have been distinguished by authors: one, in which both morbid affections exist simultaneously,—*morbi connexi*, L.: the other, in which they are consecutive,—*morbi consequentes*. Applied to the signs of diseases,—*signes conjoints*, F.,—the epithet is nearly synonymous with *Pathognomique*.

CONJUNCTIVE, s. f.: in Anatomy, a delicate, transparent, mucous membrane,—*la membr. conjonctive*, F.,—*tunica conjunctiva*,—*adnata oculi*, L.,—das angewachsene häutchen —, die bindehaut des auges, G.,—so called from its constituting the medium of junction between the eye-ball and lids. The *Conjunctiva* lines with delicate processes, the lachrymal canal, and the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland; and invests the follicles of the palpebræ. Its arteries are furnished, almost exclusively, by the ophthalmic; its nerves, principally, by the fifth pair.

CONJUGAISON, s. f.,—conjugatio, f. L.,—conjugation, paarung, f. G.,—conjugation, pairing or yoking together. *Trous de conjugaison*, F.,—*foramina conjugationis*, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the orifices which exist on each side of the vertebral column; and result from the conjugation of notches.—*échancrures des vertèbres*, F.,—*incisuræ intervertebrales*, L.,—zwischenwirbelausschnitte, G.,—existing in each vertebra, above and below. These openings afford passage to the spinal nerves, and to vessels entering into, or issuing from, the vertebral canal.

CONJUGUÉ, adj.,—conjugatus, L.,—gepaart, G.,—conjugate: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a leaf,—*feuille conjuguée*, F., *folium conjugatum*, L.,—which consists of leaflets, disposed by pairs, on each side of a common petiole. Such leaf is further designated *uni*-, *bi*-, *quadri*-, *quinque*-, *multi*-*juguée*, according as it exhibits one, two, three, four, five, or many pairs of leaflets.

CONNÉ, adj., connatus, L.,—verwachsen, zusammengewachsen, G.,—connate: an epithet, synonymous, in Botany, with

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CONJOINT : in Pathology, with **CONGENITAL**. Thus, the term, *feuilles connées*, F.,—*zusammenwachsene blätter*, G.,—is applied to *leaves*, as those of *Valeriana connata*, soldered together at their base; and *Maladie connée*, F.,—*morbis connatus*, L.,—*angeborene krankheit*, G.,—to a disease existing from birth.

CONNIVENT, adj.,—*connivens* (*connivere*, to close), L.,—*zusammenneigend*, *zusammenstossend*, *gegeneinandergebogen*, G. : an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *calyx* and *corolla* of plants, the sepals or petals of which exhibit a disposition to bend inwards or converge; as those of *Trollius Europæus*, and *Cissus connivens*. The leaves of others, as *Atriplex hortensis*, are *connivent* only during the sleep of the plant.

In Anatomy, the term, *valvules*,—*valvæ*, L.,—*conniventes*, is applied, in French and Latin, to the transverse, and commonly falciform, processes of mucous membrane, which project into the cavity of the small intestine; and are destined at once to retard the progress of the chyme, and give additional extent to the mucous surfaces on which the important processes of intestinal absorption and exhalation are effected.

CONOÏDE, adj.,—*κωνοειδής*,—*conoïdes*, *conoïdeus*, L.,—*konisch*, *kegelförmig*, G.,—*conoid*, exhibiting the figure of a *cone* : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *Pineal gland*,—*corps conoïde*, F.,—see **PINÉALE** : 2. by *Chaussier*, to the canine teeth,—*dents conoïdes*,—of the *Mammifera*,—see **CANIN** : 3. to a ligament of the shoulder,—*ligam. conoïde*; which, presenting the shape of an inverted *cone*, is attached, by its base, to a tuberosity on the inferior surface of the scapular extremity of the clavicle,—by its summit, to the broader part of the coracoid process of the scapula, and constitutes part of the coraco-clavicular ligament, of some Anatomists. In Zoology, the specific designation of certain *Mollusca*; as *Helix conoïdea*.

CONOPHTHALME, s. f.,—*conophthalmus*, m. (*κῶνος*, a cone, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye), L.,—*kegelauge*, f. G. : a term applied to *staphyloma* of the eye, on account of its conical figure.

CONQUASSATION, s. f.,—*zerquetschung*, f. G. : in Pharmacy, the operation of reducing into minute fragments, by aid of a pestle, different parts of a vegetable substance.

CONQUE, s. f.,—*κογχή*,—*concha*, f. L.,—*ohrenhöhle*, f. G. : in Anatomy, that portion of the *external ear* which represents a large oval cavity, bounded, above and behind, by the *anthelix*; below, by the *tragus* and *anti-tragus*. The external orifice of the *meatus auditorius* is visible at the fundus of the *conch*.

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CONSECUTIF, adj.,—*consecutivus*, *proximè sequens*, *subsequens*, L.,—*consecutive* : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to certain derangements of function,—*phénomènes consecutifs des maladies*, F.,—*signa morborum consequentia*, L.,—which survive the termination, or are developed on the decline, of different diseases.

CONSETEMENT des parties,—*consensus partium*, L.,—*übereinstimmung der theile*, G.,—*consent of parts* : the relation which exists between all parts of the animal body : more commonly known by the name of *Sympathy*.

CONSERVATION, s. f.,—*conservatio*, f. (*conservare*, to preserve), L. : in Pharmacy, the preservation, by particular processes, of medicinal substances, from those changes, to which, without such precaution, they would be, by their perishable nature, subjected.

CONSERVE, s., F., G., and E.,—*conserva*, *confectio*, f. L. : in Pharmacy, a preparation, of soft and pulpy consistence, in which the medicinal substance, constituting its base, is preserved by the admixture of a large proportion of sugar; as *Conserve of Rose*,—*Conserva*—*confectio*—*Rosæ*, L.,—*Rosenconserve*, G. **CONSERVES**, s. f., pl. : in Physics, a sort of *spectacles*,—*sorte des lunettes*, F.,—*conspicilla*, L.,—almost plane,—and possessing the two-fold property of slightly magnifying objects, and preserving the sight.

CONSOLIDATION, s. f.,—*consolidatio*, f. L.,—*zuheilung*, f. G. : in Therapeutics, the operation of remedies,—*remèdes consolidans*, F.,—*consolidantia*, L.,—*zuheilende mittel*, G.,—destined to accomplish the union of the lips of a wound, or the fragments of a broken bone.

CONSOMMÉ, s. f.,—*consummatum*, n. L.,—*kraftbrühe*, f. G. : an analeptic broth, containing so much gelatine, as to assume, on cooling, the form of a jelly.

CONSUMPTIF, adj. : an epithet formerly applied, by the French, to certain caustic substances,—*consumptiva medicamenta*, L.,—such as calcined alum, and nitrate of silver; from their employment in the destruction of exuberant granulations: by British writers, to forms of disease, of which *emaciation* constitutes the characteristic sign; as in Young's *Treatise on Consumptive Diseases*.

CONSUMPTION, s. f.,—*consumptio*, f. (*consumere*, to waste away), L.,—*schwindsucht*, f. G.,—*consumption* : a progressive wasting of the volume of the body. This phenomenon precedes death in the greater number of chronic diseases, especially in pulmonary phthisis; which has hence acquired, in popular language, the almost exclusive title of *consumption*. By some French writers, the term, *fièvre de consomp*

tion, has been applied to *hectic* fever; because *emaciation* of the body constitutes its leading phenomenon.

CONSOUDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Symphytum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Boraginæ*), L.,—der Beinwell, G.,—Comfrey. The root of the officinal species,—*S. officinale*, *Consolida major*, of the Ancients,—la grande consoude, F.,—a common European plant,—abounds in mucilage; is consequently emollient, and may be substituted for that of the *Althæa*. It also contains a portion of tannin. The name of the genus is derived from the Greek, *σύνϕυσις*, union. The species, composing it, originally possessed high reputation as *vulneraries*: and the French and German synonyms have obvious reference to the character, which these plants, however, no longer maintain.

CONSTIPATION, s. f.,—constipatio, f. (*constipare*, to cram close), L.,—verstopfung, f. G.: a term, in Pathology, signifying an *obstructed* or *costive* condition of the bowels.

CONSTITUTION, s. f.,—constitutio, f. L.: the assemblage of several parts which contribute to the formation of a whole. In Physiology, the term, *constitution*,—lebensbeschaffenheit, f. G.,—is synon. with COMPLEXION; and designates the mode of organization peculiar to individuals. Thus, the *constitution* of man is said to differ from that of woman; and an individual is represented as possessing a robust or delicate *constitution*. — *atmosphérique*: a term employed to designate the different conditions of the *atmosphere*, as regards its hygrometrical properties, temperature, the elevation of the barometer, and direction of the winds. — *médicale*: the relation which has existed during a certain period of time, between the condition of the atmosphere, and the prevalent *diseases*. CONSTITUTIONEL, adj.,—dependent on, or affecting, the *constitution* of an individual: an epithet opposed, in signification, to the adjective, *local*. Thus, Scrofula and Syphilis are *constitutional*,—*maladies constitutionnelles*, F.,—and Scabies and Gonorrhœa, *local*—diseases.

CONSTRICTEUR, s. m., and adj.,—constrictor, m. (*constringere*, to straiten or contract), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the following *muscles*,—schliessmuskeln, G.: they *contract*, by acting in a circular direction upon, the various canals and orifices to which they are respectively attached:

1. *Constricteur de l'anūs*,—constrictor ani, L. See SPHINCTER.

2. — *du larynx*. Lieutaud has described, under the title of *grand constricteur du larynx*, the crico-arytænoideus lateralis, and thyro-arytænoideus *muscles* united.—See CRICO- and THYRO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN.

3. — *de l'œsophage*: a circular fasciculus of muscular fibres, surrounding the superior extremity of the *œsophagus*; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*m. œsophagien*, F.,—constrictor œsophagi, L.

4. — *du vagin, ou de la vulve*, (périnéoclitorien, Ch.),—constrictor cunni, sphincter vaginae, L.,—schliessmuskel der scheide: a muscle,—by some described as a pair of muscles,—descending from the crura clitoridis, on each side of the vagina; and uniting, in the perineum, with the fibres of the transversus perinei, and external portion of the sphincter ani.

5. — *de la vessie*. See SPHINCTER.

6. *Constricteurs du pharynx*,—constrictores pharyngis, L.,—schliessmuskeln des schlundes, G. Of these muscles, three are commonly enumerated and described: A, the *superior*,—*constr. supérieur*, F.,—constrictor pharyngis superior, L.,—oberer schlundschnürer, G.; attached to the cuneiform process of the occipital, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, the posterior portions of the superior and inferior maxillary bones,—of the buccinator muscle, the sides of the base of the tongue, and the palate: B, the *middle*,—*moyen*,—*medius*,—der mittlere; to the greater and lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, the stylo-hyoid ligament, and cuneiform process of the os occipitis: and C, the *inferior*,—*inférieur*,—*inferior*,—der untere;—to the ala of the thyroid, and side of the cricoid cartilage. All these muscles exist in pairs; unite, on the mesial line of the pharynx, with the muscle of the opposite side; and constitute the muscular parietes of the canal. They were described, by the ancient Anatomists, as eight in number. Chaussier, on the contrary, regards them as forming, with the *stylo-pharyngeus*, only one muscle; the whole of which he designates by that term,—see STYLO-PHARYNGIEN: and his view of the subject is now generally adopted by French Anatomists.

CONSTRUCTION, s. f., *resserrement*,—constrictio, f. L.,—schliessung, zusammenziehung, f. G.: the *straitening* of an orifice or canal; the action of *constrictor* muscles.

CONSULTANT, s. m.,—consultor, m. L.,—consulent, m. G. A physician, or surgeon, who principally restricts his practice to attendance upon the sick, in *consultation* with other professional men, is termed *médecin*—ou *chirurgien consultant*, F.,—a *consulting* physician or surgeon.

CONTABESCENCE, s. f.,—contabescencia, f. (*contabescere*, to waste away), L. Syn. with ATROPHIE, CONSUMPTION, MARASME.

CONTACT, s. m.,—contactus, m. L.,—berührung, f. G.: the condition of bodies *touching* each other. In the etiology of

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diseases, two species of *contact* are admitted. See

CONTAGION, s. f.,—contages, contagio, f., contagium, n. (*contingere*, to touch), L.: the transmission of a morbid affection, from one individual to another, by *contact*. This is the precise and correct signification of the term: although by popular and even scientific writers, *French* and *British*, it is employed, like the *German* *ansteckung*, s. f., as syn. with INFECTION. *Contagion* is termed *immediate*, when resulting, as in Syphilis, and Hydrophobia, from the actual *contact* of one living animal body with another;—*mediate*, when the contagious principle or virus,—also termed *contagion*,—is communicated by the medium of articles, such as wearing-apparel and bed-linen, which have been in contact with the body of a diseased person. *Contagion* is supposed to be more readily transmitted by furs, wool, silk, cotton, and hemp, than by other animal or vegetable substances. CONTAGIEUX, adj.,—contagiosus,—contagious: an epithet applied to *diseases*,—*maladies contagieuses*,—F.,—*morbi contagiosi*, L.,—*ansteckende krankheiten*, G.,—which are susceptible of communication, from one individual to another, by immediate *contact*, or transmissible by intermediate bodies. The term is, or ought to be, no longer employed as designative of morbid affections; which, like Plague, Typhus, and probably Asiatic Cholera, are communicable through the medium of the atmosphere. See INFECTION.

CONTENTIF, adj.,—continens (*continere*, to retain), L.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *bandages*,—*band. contentifs*, F.,—which serve to *retain* in their situation, dressings or apparatus requisite for the treatment of wound, fracture, or other lesion of the animal organs. CONTENTION, s. f.,—contentio, f. L.: the action of *retaining*; the apparatus employed for the purposes of *retention*.

CONTEXTURE, s. f.,—contextura, f. L. Syn. with TEXTURE.

CONTIGUITÉ, s. f.,—contiguitas, f. (*contingere*, to touch), L.,—*angrenzen*, n. G.,—contiguity: the condition of two objects or bodies, which are in *contact*, but do not *adhere* together, and may be separated without solution of continuity. *Contiguity*, in its anatomical application, is thus opposed to the term *continuity*: the head of the humerus, and the glenoid cavity of the scapula are in a state of *contiguity*: while *continuity*, by the interposition of fibro-cartilages, exists between the bodies of the vertebræ. *Diarthroses de contiguité*: moveable articulations in which the bones *touch* each other by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous incrustation, and constantly lubricated by the synovial secretion.—

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CONTIGU, adj.,—contiguus,—*angränzend*, *anstehend*,—contiguous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *sepals*,—*sépales contigus*, F.,—which, like those of *Raphanus*, are in *contact* at the edges, *without adhering* to each other; and to *cotyledons*, placed, as in the *Rosaceæ*, in exact apposition by their internal surfaces.

CONTINENCE, s. f.,—continentia, f. L.,—*enthaltbarkeit*, f. G.,—continency: abstinence from physical indulgences; and, more especially, from that of the sexual passion,—*privation des plaisirs de l'amour physique*, F.

CONTINENT, adj.,—continens, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to any disease, as *continued fever*,—*fièvre continente*, F.,—*febris continens*, L.,—*σύννοχος πυρετός*,—*anhaltendes fieber*, G.,—which, in its whole course, exhibits no marked exacerbation, or remission, of the symptoms. Employed, also, to designate a *cause* (or causes),—*cause continente*,—*causa continens*,—*συνεχὴς αἰτία*,—which, having produced, continues throughout the whole duration of,—a disease.

CONTINUITÉ, s. f.,—continuitas, f. L.,—continuity: the intimate connection, or cohesion, of two bodies, which cannot be separated without fracture or laceration. See CONTIGUITÉ. *Diarthroses de continuité*: articulations of which the constituent bones are *not* in immediate *contact*, but connected, like the vertebræ, by the intervention of a ligamentous substance, allowing, by its flexibility, a certain degree of motion. *Solution de continuité*: in Surgery, the separation, by violence, of parts previously *continuous*; as wounds and fractures.

CONTINU, adj.,—continuus, L.,—*ununterbrochen*, *beständig*, *fortlaufend*, G.,—continuous, continued: an epithet, in Anatomy, opposed, in signification, to CONTIGU: in Pathology, nearly synon. with CONTINENT. In Botany, applied to parts, or organs, of plants,—*organes continus*,—which constitute, or exhibit, an *uninterrupted* series or outline; or are united to others, without articulation.

CONTONDANT, adj.,—contundens, L.—See CONTUSION.

CONTORSION, s. f.,—contorsio, f. (*contorquere*, to twist), L.,—*verdrehung*, *verrenkung*, f. G.: in Pathology, violent movement, accompanied with *twisting*, of the affected part or member. *Contorsion* of the limbs or trunk, attended with severe pain, occurs in certain convulsive diseases.

CONTRACTIF, adj.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to substances,—*medicamina contrahentia*, L.,—which exert a *constringent* operation. See ASTRICION, STYPTIQUE.

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CONTRACTILITÉ, s. f.,—contractilitas, f. L.,—zusammenziehbarkeit,? f. G.,—contractility: in Physiology, the vital property, with which certain parts of organized bodies are endowed, of *contracting*.—The *sensible* or *apparent contractility* of Bichât constitutes the MYOTILITÉ—; his *insensible contractility* corresponds with the TONICITÉ,—of other physiologists.—CONTRACTILE, adj.,—contractilis,—zusammenziehbar?—susceptible, like the muscular fibre, of *contracting*.

CONTRACTION, s. f.,—contractio, f. L.,—zusammenziehung, f. G.: the act of *contracting*. In Physiology, the term is nearly synonymous with *muscular action*. CONTRACTÉ, adj.,—contractus,—zusammengezogen,—contracted.

CONTRACTURE, s. f.,—contractura, f. L.,—ἄγκυρα, —contraktur, f. G.,—contraction; in Pathology, the state of rigidity which the flexor muscles of a limb slowly and progressively assume, in consequence of having suffered from gouty, rheumatic, neuralgic, convulsive, or paralytic affections. Such muscles, are found, on dissection, converted into tendinous chords: every vestige of muscular fibre having well-nigh disappeared.

CONTRAYERVA, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Dorstenia*,—see DORSTENE. The root,—*racine de contrayerva*, F.,—*radix contrajervæ*, L.,—giftwurzel, G.,—bitter and aromatic, is classed among the *stimulant diaphoretics*.—The name, originally *Spanish*, is derived from the supposed efficacy of the plant, as an *antidote* to the poison of *white hellebore*: *Hispanis contra yerva vocatur*, quasi *diceres contra Helleborum album*: hunc enim *yerva* vocant Hispani. This is Blanchard's (*Lexicon Medicum*) explanation of the term. In the *Spanish* language, however, *yerba*, not *yerva*, is employed rather as a designation of *poisonous plants* in general, than of any particular species.

CONTRE-COUP, s. m.,—contra-fissura, contra-fractura, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a *fracture* or *contusion*, occurring in a situation, or organ, *remote* from that upon which the violence was directly inflicted. See APÉCHÈME.

CONTRE-EXTENSION, s. f.,—contra-extensio, f. L.: in Operative Surgery, the action whereby the least moveable part of a dislocated joint, or the superior portion of a fractured bone, is directly or indirectly fixed, while *extension* is practised to operate its reduction.

CONTRE-FENTE, CONTRE-FRACTURE. See CONTRE-COUP.

CONTRE-INDICATION, s. f.,—contra-indicatio, f. G.,—gegenanzeige, f. G.: in Pathology, some peculiar circumstance opposing—*contra-indicating*—the adoption of

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a therapeutic plan. or the employment of a remedy, originally deemed requisite for the cure of a disease.

CONTRE-OUVERTURE, s. f.,—contra-incisio, f. L.,—gegeneinschnitt,? m., gegenöffnung, f. G.,—counter-incision, counter-opening: in Operative Surgery, an incision practised in the most depending part of a wound or abscess; the original orifice of which is inconveniently situated for the free evacuation of the pus, or the extraction of foreign bodies.

CONTRE-POISON, s. m. See ANTIDOTE.

CONTRE-STIMULUS, s. m., F. and L.: a term, in Pathology, employed, by Rasori, to designate the operation of substances,—s. *contre-stimulans*, F.,—which directly *lower* the vital action. CONTRE-STIMULISTE, s. m., and adj.: a partizan of the *contra-stimulant* doctrine,—CONTRE-STIMULISME, s. m.,—das contrastimulistische heilsystem, G.,—of the *Italian* theorist. A luminous account of his doctrines and practice is given by Valentin, *Voyage en Italie*, p. 282; Otto, *Reise durch die Schweiz, Italien, Frankreich, &c.*, ch. xiv: or may be gathered from his own work,—*Memorie sull' Azione Terapeutica dei Medicamenti, et sull' Azione dei Rimedi Contro-stimolanti*, Bologna, 1826.

CONTUSION, s. f.,—contusio, f. (*contundere*, to bruise), L.,—quetschung, zerstoßung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a lesion resulting from the shock, or violent contact, of a blunt body, without loss of substance, and commonly without apparent solution of continuity. If, however, the skin be divided, the lesion assumes the title of a *contused* wound,—*plaie contuse*, F.,—*vulnus contusum*, L.

CONVALESCENCE, s. f.,—convalescentia, f. (*convalescere*, to recover health), L.,—genesung, f. G.: the state, or period, which intervenes between the cessation of the characteristic symptoms of a disease, and restoration to perfect health. CONVALESCENT, s. m. and adj.,—convalescens,—genesend: der genesende, a *convalescent*.

CONVERGENCE, s. f.,—convergentia, f. L.,—zusammenlaufen, n. G.: in Physics, the disposition of lines or radii which, at first separate, *converge* towards, and attain, the *same point*. CONVERGENT, adj.,—convergens,—zusammenlaufend: *Ex. Rayons convergens*, F.,—*converging rays*.

CONVERSION, s. f.,—conversio, f. L.,—veränderung, verwandlung, f. G. *Conversion des maladies*, F.,—*morborum conversio*, L.: a term, implying, in Pathology, the *transformation*,—*changement*, F.,—of one disease into another.

CONVEXE, adj.,—convexus,—κυρτός, κύφος,—rund erhaben, gewölbt, G.: an epithet applied to a curved surface, the centre of which is more elevated than the

borders: as, among *plants*, the *receptacle* of *Rubus*; the *leaves* of *Ocimum basilicum*; and the *pileus* of certain *Fungi*. CONVEYO-CONCAVE, adj.,—convexo-concavus, L.,—CONVEYO-CONVEXE, —convexo-convexus: epithets, in Physics, applied, respectively, to bodies *convex* on *one side*, and *concave*, on the *other*; and to bodies *convex* on *both sides*. See CONCAVO-CONCAVE.

CONVOLVULACÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Convolvulaceæ*, L.: the name of a Family of *plants*; of which the genus, *Convolvulus*, —see LISERON,—constitutes the type.

CONVOLUTÉ, adj.,—convolutus,—zusammengerollt, G.,—convolute; an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts or organs of *insects* and of *plants*, which are *rolled up together*,—*roulés en cornet*, F.; as among the *former*, the *wings*, —*ailes convolutées*, F.,—of *Crambus*: among the *latter*, the *cotyledons*,—*cotylédons convolutés*,—of *Punica granatum*; the *leaves* of *Canna*; and *petiole* of the *Gramineæ*.

CONVULSIBILITÉ, s. f.: disposition to *convulsive* affections. CONVULSIBLE, adj.: *Ex. Individu—*; an individual exhibiting *such disposition*.

CONVULSION, s. f.,—convulsio, f. L.,—convulsion, zuckung, verzuckung, f. G.: in Pathology, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles, induced by irritation, primary or secondary, of some portion of the nervous system. *Convulsions* may be distinguished into *clonic* and *tonic*,—see CLONIQUE, and TONIQUE: they are merely symptoms of some morbid state or affection; and never constitute the disease. CONVULSÉ, adj.,—convulsus,—convulsed, affected with *convulsions*. CONVULSIF, adj.,—convulsivus,—convulsivisch,—mit zuckungen begleitet, G.,—attended with *convulsions*: *Exs. Toux convulsive*, F.,—*tussis convulsiva*, L.,—a *convulsive cough*; *remèdes convulsifs*,—*remedia convulsiva*,—remedies, which, like the strychnine, induce *convulsions*.

COPAHU, COPAIBA. See BAUME, COPAYER, TÉRÉBINTHINE.

COPALINE, s. f.,—copalina, f. L.: a peculiar substance, discovered, by John, in gum *copal*.

COPAYER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Copaifera* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Copaivabaum, G. The only species, at present known,—*C. officinalis*,—a native of Brazil, and the West-Indian islands, yields the *Copaiba balsam*, —*baume de Copahu*. See TÉRÉBINTHINE.

COPHOSE, s. f.,—cophosis, f. L.: a term borrowed from the Greek, κώφωσις, which signifies *deafening* or *stupefaction*; and employed, in Pathology, to express *deafness*, *surdité*, F.,—*surditas*, L.,—*hardness of hearing*, almost complete *deafness*,—das sehr schwere gehör, die fast gänzliche

taubheit, G. By Cullen, it has been used as *synon.* with DYSÉCIE; by Pinel,—with PARACOUSIE. Sauvages represents it as differing from both.

COPROCRASIE, or, more correctly, COPRACRASIE, s. f.,—copracratia, f. (κόπρος, excrement, ἀκρατεία, want of command, weakness), L.,—der unwillkürliche kothabgang, G.,—*involuntary discharge of feces*.

COPROCRITIQUE, adj.,—coprocriticus (κόπρος,—κρίνω, I separate), L.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to remedies, —*remèdes coprocritiques*, F.,—*koth ausleerende mittel*, G.,—which operate as *purgatives*: *synon.* with the modern *Latin* adjective, *Copragogus* (κόπρος, and ἄγω, I expel), and with the *French*, ECCOPROTIQUE.

COPROÉMÈSE, s. f.,—coproemesia, coproemesia, f. (same, and ἐμεσία, vomiting), L.,—kothbrechen, n. G.,—*vomiting of feces*.

COPROPHORIE, s. f.,—coprophoria, f. (same, and φέρω, I carry away), L.,—*ausleerung des koths*, G.,—*evacuation of the feces*: *synon.* with PURGATION.

COPORRHÉE, s. f.,—coporrhœa, f. (same, and ῥέω, I flow), L.: *synon.* with DIARRHÉE.

COPROSCLEROSE, s. f.,—coprosclerosis, f. (same, and σκληρός, hard), L.,—kothverhärtung, f. G.,—*induration of the feces*.

COPROSTASIE, s. f.,—coprostasia, f. (same, and στάσις, fixed state, stoppage), L.,—*ré-tention des excréments*, F.,—*eine gänzliche verstopfung des darmcanals*, G.,—*retention of the feces*, complete *obstruction of the bowels*: constituting the first genus of the *Enteroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of A-libert.

COPULATION, s. f.,—copulatio, f. L.,—*union des deux sexes*. See COÏT.

COQUE, s. f.,—κόκκος,—coccum, n. L.,—knopkapsel, f. G. Botanists differ widely on the precise meaning and application of this term. By the *French*, it is described as a sort of “pericarpal cell,”—*loge pericarpienne*, F.,—“which opens with a spring when the seeds are ripe; or remains closed, but is formed of a valve united by the borders.” Smith, on the contrary, defines *Coccum* to be “one portion of an aggregate, dry, elastic, bivalve capsule,” as in *Euphorbia*, and the *Rutaceæ* (*Grammar of Botany*, p. 23). The fruits of various plants are respectively composed of one, two, or several *cocca*; unilocular and monospermal in *Tropæolum*, unilocular and dispermal in *Dictamnus*; or consisting, as in *Tribulus terrestris*, of two or three cavities which contain two or three seeds.

COQUECULE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cocculus* (*Dioecia, dodecandr.*; *Menispermæ*), L.,—comprizing numerous species which formerly belonged to *Menispermum*,—see MÉNISPERME. The following are principally those which interest

the practitioner of medicine; 1. *Cocculus cordifolius*,—leaves contain a juice useful in the treatment of old ulcers; 2. — *crispus*,—bitter, employed, in the Molluccas, against worms and colic; 3. and 4. — *flavescens*, and — *lacunosus*,—berries used, in India, as a substitute for those of *C. suberosus*; 5. — *limacia*,—berries acidulous, edible; 6. — *palmatus*,—root, see COLUMBO, —referred, by some authors, to 7. — *pel-tatus*; 8. — *sebastha*,—fruit yielding a sort of wine; 9. — *suberosus*,—*Menispermum cocculus*, Linn.,—: a Malabarese shrub, supplying the well-known berry,—*Coque du Levant*, F.,—*cocculus indicus*, *coccus orientalis*, L.,—*kokkelskorn*, indianische kokkelsbeere, G.; whose *poisonous* operation on animals is referrible to the contained *picrotoxine*. It is employed popularly to destroy human *pediculi*; and exercises an intoxicating effect upon fishes, without imparting to their flesh any deleterious quality. The noxious principle resides chiefly in the *kernel*; the investing *membrane* of which is merely *emetic*.

COQUE d'Œuf. See COQUILLE. — *du Levant*. See COQUECULE, and PICTO-TOXINE.

COQUELICOT, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Papaver*,—see PAVOT. The *petals* of this, the common red poppy or corn-rose,—*P. Rhœas*,—*klatschrosen*, *kornrosen*, *feldmohn*, *wilder rother mohn*, G.,—are accounted *diuretic* and slightly *anodyne*: they form the basis of a *French* and *German* *Officinal Syrup*,—*sirop de pavot rouge*,—*Syrupus de Floribus Papaveris Rhœados*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Klatschrosensyrup*, G.

COQUELOURDE, s. f.: the vulgar designation of *ANEMONE pulsatilla*.

COQUELUCHE, s. f.,—*pertussis*, *tussis convulsiva*,—*ferina*, L.,—*keichkusten*, *kinderkusten*, m. G.,—*chincough*, *hooping-cough*: in Pathology, a morbid affection, characterized by *convulsive cough*, which recurs in *paroxysms*. During these, several rapid expirations are succeeded by one slow, difficult, and sonorous inspiration. The *paroxysm*,—*la quinte*, F.,—after several minutes' duration, is ordinarily terminated by *expectoration* or *vomiting* of *mucus*; sometimes, by rejection of the contents of the stomach. *Hooping-cough* is, almost exclusively, the disease of early age. By Cullen (*First Lines of the Practice of Physic*), and Pinel (*Nosographie Philosophique*), it is regarded as simply a *spasmodic* affection, and ranked among the *Neuroses*. Others, as Watt (*Treatise on Chincough*), and Allcock (*Lectures on Surgery*), describe it as a peculiar form of *Bronchitis*; and, consequently, assign to it a situation among the *Phlegmasiæ*.—While a third party, as Desruelles (*Traité*

de la Coqueluche—unquestionably the best work hitherto published on the subject), and Palmer (*Illustrations of Medicine*), assert that it is *bronchial inflammation*, essentially connected with *cerebral congestion*, which imparts to the disease its *convulsive* character. Certain it is that the majority of children, who die in *Hooping-cough*, are destroyed by inflammation of the membranes, or effusion of blood or serum into the substance or cavities, of the brain. And it is a curious fact that large-headed children, in general, suffer far more severely from *Hooping-cough*, than those in whom the cerebral organ is less fully or perfectly developed.

COQUERELLE, ou COQUERET: a genus, in Botany, *Physalis* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Solanææ*), L.,—die *Judenkirsche*, G.,—*Winter-Cherry*. For an account of the most important species, see ALKE-KENGI. The fruit of another, *P. somnifera*, is accounted *diuretic*; the root and leaves powerfully *narcotic*: while the berries of a third, *P. edulis*,—*coq. des Barbades*, F.,—are *edible*.

COQUILLAGES, s. m., pl.,—*conchyliæ* (*κογχύλιον*, a mussel-shell), L.: a term employed, by some Naturalists, to designate the *Testaceous Mollusca*,—vulgarly called shell-animals,—*schalthiere*, n. G.; including both the animal and its *calcareous envelope*: sometimes as syn. with COQUILLE.

COQUILLE, s. f. (*κογχύλιον*): a term applied, 1. in Zoology, to the *shell*,—*concha*, f. L.,—*muschel*, *muschelschale*, f. G.,—of the *Testaceous Mollusca*,—see COQUILLAGE; and to the *external envelope*,—*coq. de l'œuf*,—*ovi putamen*, n. L.,—*eyerschale*, f. G.,—consisting principally of *carbonate of lime*,—which the egg of the bird acquires in its passage through the *oviduct*: 2. in Botany, to the *ligneous substance*,—*c. de la noix*,—*nucis putamen*,—*nusschale*,—which surrounds the kernel of the *Drupæ*, or stone-fruits; 3. in Anatomy, to the *cochlea*,—*coq. ou limaçon de l'oreille interne*, F.,—*schnecke*, f. G.,—of the internal ear; and to the *spongy bone*,—*coq. du nez*,—see CORNET,—of the nasal cavities.

COR, s. m.,—*clavus pedis*, m., *gemurza*, f. L.,—*hühnenauge*, f. G.,—a corn.

CORACO-BRACHIAL, adj.: an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate a *muscle*,—*m. coraco-brachial* (*coraco-huméral*, Ch.), F.,—*coraco-brachialis*, L.,—*hackenarm-muskel*, *rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel*, G.;—situated on the interior and superior part of the arm, and extending from the *coracoid* process of the scapula, to the middle of the internal border of the *os brachii*.

CORACO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—*coraco-clavicularis*, L.: an epithet applied to a *ligament*,—*ligam. coraco-omo-claviculaire*, F.,—which serves to connect the *coracoid*

process of the scapula and the *clavicle*.—It is strong, irregular; and consists of two fasciculi, which have been described, by some Anatomists, as distinct ligaments, under the titles of *ligament conoïde*, and — *trapezoïde*. See these terms.

CORACO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—coraco-humeralis, L.,—belonging to the *coracoid* process, and *humerus*: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the coraco-brachial muscle.

CORACO-HYOÏDIEN, adj.,—coraco-hyoides, L.; belonging to the *coracoid* process and *hyoid* bone; as the *coraco-hyoid* muscle,—m. *coraco-hyoidien*, F. See **OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN**.

CORACOÏDE, adj.,—κορακοειδής (κόραξ, a raven, εἶδος, resemblance),—coracoides, coracoides, ancyroides, rostriformis, L.,—rabenhähnlich, rabenartig, rabenschnabelförmig, G.,—coracoid, *resembling the ravens' beak*: an epithet first applied, by Galen, to a strong and curved process,—*apophyse coracoïde*, F.,—processus coracoides, L.,—rabenschnabelförmiger fortsatz, G.,—which terminates, anteriorly, the superior border of the scapula. It is connected, by the coraco-clavicular, and — acromial ligaments, to the clavicle and acromion; and affords a point of attachment to the *coraco-brachialis*, *pectoralis minor*, and short head of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*, muscles. In the *Ovipara*, it is largely developed, and acquires the name of *clavicule coracoïde*, F.

CORACOÏDIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a minute *fibrous band*,—*ligament coracoïdien*, F.,—ligamentum coracoidium, L.,—by which the notch of the superior border of the scapula is converted into a foramen, for the transit of the supra-scapular branch of the axillary artery.

CORACO-RADIAL, adj.,—coraco-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle; as attached to the *coracoid* process of the scapula, and the *radius*.

CORAIL, s. m.,—κοράλιον, κοράλλιον,—corallium, n. L.,—koralle, f. G.,—coral: a marine production, ramose, of white or red colour, and regarded, by the ancients, as of vegetable origin; but constituting the habitation of certain polypi. It consists, almost exclusively, of carbonate of lime; and was formerly employed, in medicine, as an *absorbent*. Found principally in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

CORALLINE, s. f.,—corallina, f. L.,—corallenmoos, n. G.: in Zoology, a species of lithoid *polype*, ramose and articulated, found in the European seas; and employed as an *anthelmintic*, under the title of *Corallina officinalis*. — *de Corse*: in Botany, a *marine plant*,—see **HELMINTHOCORTON**, and **MOUSSE**,—which constitutes the basis of a *vermifuge Syrup*,—*Sirop de Coralline*, of French Pharmacy.

CORDE, s. f., (χορδή, the string of a bow, or musical instrument, made of gut),—chorda, f., funiculus, m. L.,—strick, m., saite, f. G.,—chord or cord: a term, in Anatomy, applied, 1., by the Ancients, to *tendons*, in general; and, especially, to the great tendon of the leg, *corde d'Hippocrate*, F.,—tendo Achillis, L.,—see **TENDON**: 2. to a slender *nerve* of the internal ear,—*la corde du tympan*, ou *du tambour* (filet tympanique du nerf facial, Ch.), F.,—*chorda—funiculus—tympani*, L.,—paukensellsaite, G.;—which, quitting the facial nerve in the Aquæductus Fallopii, enters the cavity of the tympanum, by an orifice situated above the pyramid; and, passing between the longer process of the incus and the handle of the malleus, goes out through the fissura Glasseri, to unite, at an acute angle, with the lingual branch of the inferior maxillary nerve, and thus establish a communication between the sphenopalatine and submaxillary ganglia: and 3. to the *ligaments* of the *rima glottidis*,—*cordes vocales*, F.,—*chordæ vocales*, L.,—stimmritzenbänder, G.,—which some Anatomists have regarded as tense *chords* producing the phenomena of voice.

In certain cases of acute blennorrhagia, or urethritis, the spongy structure of the male urethra forms an indurated and knotty tumour,—in French Pathology, termed *corde*,—of oblong figure, beneath the membrum virile; and opposing the elongation of that organ in the state of erethism.—This morbid condition constitutes the affection named *Cordée*, *chaudepisse*, by the French,—the harnstreng of German writers.

CORDIAL, adj.,—cordialis (*cor*, the heart), L.,—herzstärkend, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*, as stimulants and tonics,—which are supposed to invigorate the system by acting primarily on the heart. Syn. with **CARDIAQUE**.

CORDIFORME, adj.,—cordiformis, L.,—herzförmig, G.,—cordiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of plants, which exhibit, in their general outline, the *figure of a heart*; as the *cotyledons*,—*cotyléd. cordiformes*, F.,—of *Coffea Arabica*; the *hile* of *Cardiospermum*; the *leaves* of *Tamus communis*; the *bractæ* of *Salvia bicolor*; the *petals* of *Parnassia palustris*; and *anthers* of *Ocimum basilicum*.

CORDON, s. m.,—funiculus, m. L.,—schnur, f. G.,—a string or small chord: a term employed, in Anatomy and Phytophraphy, to designate, 1. the trunk of a nerve, or its principal divisions,—*cordon nerveux*, F.,—ramus nervosus, L.: 2. the *string* of vessels,—*cord. ombilical*,—*funiculus umbilicalis*,—*nabelschnur*, G.,—which forms the medium of communication between the parent and embryo, in animals and plants,—see **OMBILICAL**: 3. the *assem-*

blage of vessels, and nerves,—*c. spermatique* ou *testiculaire*,—*funiculus spermaticus*,—*samenstrang*,—which pass through the abdominal ring, to the *testis*,—see SPERMATIQUE: and 4, the round ligaments of the uterus,—die runden mutterbänder, G.,—named, by Chaussier, *cordons sus-pubiens*. See LIGAMENT, and SUS-PUBIEN.

CORÈTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Corchorus* (*Polyandria, monogyn.*; *Tiliaceæ*), L.,—das musskraut, G.,—Jew's-Mallow,—comprehending several exotic and principally herbaceous species. The *C. olitorius* is largely cultivated, and consumed, in Egypt and at Aleppo, as a *pot-herb*: and the Moors of Barbary convert to *alimentary* uses, the leaves of *C. trilobularis*.

CORIANDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Coriandrum* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbellifera*), L.,—der koriander, G.,—Coriander. The cultivated species,—*C. sativum*,—*c. cultivée*, F.,—*κορίαννον*,—exhales, when fresh, a most disgusting odour like that of bugs: hence the derivation of the Greek name of the plant, from *κόρις*, a bug. Yet the dried seeds,—*semina coriandri*, L.,—koriandersamen, G.,—possess a grateful aroma; are employed, in domestic economy, as a *condiment*; and, in medicine, as a *tonic, stimulant, and carminative*. In German Pharmacy, they constitute the basis of a *Confection*,—*Ueberzuckerter Koriander*,—*Conf. Sem. Coriandri*, L.

CORNE, s. f.,—*cornu*, n. L.,—*κέρας*,—horn, G. and E.: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate, 1. the hard and ordinarily conical *eminences* or *processes*, curved or straight, hollow or solid, deciduous or permanent, with which the cranium, or nasal region, of certain *Mammifera*, as the ox, deer, and goat, among the *Ruminantia*, and rhinoceros among the *Pachydermata*,—and the head, corslet, or thorax of some Insects, as *Geotrupes nasicornis* and *Hercules*, among the *Coleoptera*, is provided; and which serve the individuals as organs of aggression or defence: 2. vulgarly and incorrectly, the long, spirally-twisted, supra-maxillary tooth of the *Monodon monoceros*, or narwal, hence sometimes named the sea-unicorn; the minute horn-like production attached to the eye-lid of the *Vipera cerastes*,—*le céraсте d' Egypte*,—see VIPÈRE; the pointed fleshy protuberance which the caterpillars of certain *Lepidoptera*, as the *Sphingidæ*, exhibit on the eleventh ring of the body; the mandibles of *Lucanus cervus*; the antennæ of all true Insects; and the flexible and projecting pedicles upon which the eyes of the snail and slug are supported: and 3. the solid and insensible substance,—*sabot*, F.,—which invests the sensitive portion of the foot of many of the larger *Mammifera*, and protects it from injury in the act of progression.

In Anatomy, divers organs, cavities, and processes of cartilage or bone, which exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to the horns of animals; as 1. the *corne d'Ammon*, F.,—*cornu Ammonis*, *processus cerebri lateralis*, L.,—*ammonshorn*, G.,—see HIPPOCAMPE: 2. the anterior, posterior, and descending or inferior, cavities of the lateral ventricle of the brain,—*c. antérieure, postérieure, et descendante ou inférieure, du ventricule latéral du cerveau*, F.,—*cornu anterius, posterius, et descendens vel inferius, ventriculi lateralis cerebri*, L.,—das vordere, das untere, und das abwärtssteigende horn der seitenventrikel des gehirns, G.,—see VENTRICULE: 3. the horns or processes of the thyroid cartilage,—*c. du cartilage thyroïde*,—*cornua, vel processus, cartilaginis thyroïdæ*,—die hörner, oder die fortsätze, des schildknorpels; distinguished into the superior or great,—*supérieures ou grandes*,—*superiora, vel superiores*,—obere,—and articulated with the *cornua* of the hyoid bone; and the inferior or lesser,—*inférieures ou petites*,—*inferiora vel inferiores*,—untere,—which unite with the cricoid cartilage,—ringknorpel,—see THYROÏDE: 4. certain horn-like processes of the hyoid bone,—*c. de l'hyoïde*,—*cornua ossis hyoidei*,—die hörner des zungenbeins; distinguished, also, into the small and superior, and greater or lateral,—*petites ou supérieurs, et grandes ou latérales*,—see HYOÏDE: 5. the small processes of the coccyx,—*c. du coccyx*,—*cornua coccygis*,—steissbeinhörner,—which articulate with, 6. those of the sacral bone,—*c. du sacrum*,—*cornua ossis sacri*,—kreuzbeinhörner,—two tubercles projecting from its posterior and inferior part,—see SACRUM: and 7. the Fallopian tubes,—muttertrompeten, G.,—sometimes termed the horns of the womb,—*c. de la matrice*, F.,—*cornua, uteri*, L.

In Botany, the curved beak of the capsule of certain plants, and the spur of the corolla of others, as *Linaria*, is named the horn: and the term, *corne de cerf*,—*cornu cervi*, L.,—is applied as a specific designation of several fungi belonging to *Hydnum* and *Clavaria*; and some *phænogamous* plants whose foliage resembles, in disposition, the figure of the deer's horn.

In Pathology, the horn-like excrescence, which sometimes appears on the surface of the body, is termed, by French writers, *corne de la peau*: and, lastly, in Materia Medica, harts-horn,—*corne de cerf*, F.,—*cornu cervi*, L.,—hirschhorn, G.,—serves, in the form of shavings,—*coupée ou râpée*, F.,—for the preparation of mucilaginous drinks; and deprived, by calcination, of its gelatine,—*c. de cerf calcinée*,—*cornu cervinum ustum*,—constitutes a principal ingredient in the *Décoction blanche de Sydenham*,—*Decoctum Cornu cervini*, L.

COR

CORNÉ, adj.,—corneus, L.,—*κερατώδης*,—hornartig, G.,—corneous, horn-like: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, to *parts, organs, or objects*, which possess the nature, or exhibit the aspect, consistence, or other properties, of *horn*; as 1. the *horny* structure,—*tissu corné*, F.,—composing the human nails, and the *horn-like* membrane of the *eye*,—see CORNÉE: 2. the *horn-like* envelope of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*, as *Helix cornea*, *Buccinum corneum*: and 3. the *corneous perisperm* of the *Rubiaceæ*; the *pollen* of *Asclepias*; and the *stem* and *branches* of many *Fuci*. For the application of the term to Pathology, see ICTHYOSE.

CORNÉE, s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the circular and transparent *membrane*,—*cornée transparente*, F.,—*tunica oculi cornea seu ceratodes*,—*transparens*,—*pellucida*, L.,—*die hornhaut des auges*, G.,—which, convex on its exterior, and concave on its internal surface, constitutes the anterior fifth of the surface of the *eyeball*. The transparent *cornea* is intimately connected with the *sclerotica*,—see SCLÉROTIQUE,—sometimes named, in contradistinction, the opaque *cornea*,—*c. opaque*, F.,—*cornea opaca*, L.

CORNET, s. m.,—*cucullus*, m. L.,—*hörnchen*, n. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain delicate lamellæ of bone, of convoluted figure; and occupying, principally, the nasal fossæ. Of these, there are four on each side: 1. *Corn. de Bertin* ou *sphénoïdal*; situated at the basis of the cranium, between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, with which, in the adult subject, it is confounded; articulated, also, with the *os palati*, and *vomer*; and first discovered by the Anatomist whose name it bears: 2. — *de Morgagni* ou *supérieur*,—*concha superior*, L.,—*obere muschel*, G.; forming part of the ethmoid bone; and closing the superior meatus of the nasal fossæ: 3. — *moyen* ou *ethmoïdal*,—*os turbinatum medium*, *concha media*,—*mittlere muschel*; forming, also, part of the ethmoid, and the *os turbinatum*—*spongiosum*—*superius*, of *British Anatomists*: and 4. — *inférieur* (*os sous-ethmoïdal*, Ch.),—*os turbinatum, concha nasi inferior*,—*untere muschel*,—*inferior spongy bone*; an irregular, elongated, almost elliptical bone, suspended on each side of the nasal cavities (*die nasenhöhle*, G.); forming the boundary between their middle and lower meatus; and articulated with the superior maxillary, palate, lachrymal, and ethmoid bones.

In Surgery, *cornet acustique*, F.,—*tubus acusticus*, *cornu acusticum*, L.,—*ohrrohr*, G.,—an ear-trumpet.

CORNICULE, s. f.,—*cornicula*, f. L.,—or, more correctly, *corniculum*, n.,—literally, a little horn: in Surgery, a cupping-glass,

COR

—*schröpkopf*, m. G.,—of elongated *horn-like* figure, with an orifice at the summit, for exhaustion of the contained air: in Chemistry, a small retort,—*ein kleiner destillir- oder sublimir-kolben*, G.

CORNU, adj.,—*cornutus*, L.,—*κεραδός*,—*gehörnt*, G.,—horned: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, which exhibit appendages resembling *horns*; as, among the *former*, *Bubo maximus*, the great horned Owl; among the *latter*, *Saxifraga hircina*, a Saxifrage with *horn-like* styles: employed, also, to designate, specifically, certain objects in Natural History; as *Caprimulgus cornutus*, a species of Goat-sucker furnished with short straight feathers projecting above each eye; and *Solanum cornutum*, a Night-shade, with *horn-shaped* anthers.

CORNUE, s. f.,—*cornuta*, f. L.,—*retorte*, f. G.,—retort: in Chemistry, a vessel, of glass, free-stone, porcelain, or metal, employed in distillation. When perforated with an orifice at the upper part, it is termed, in French, *cornue tubulée*.

COROLLACÉ, adj.,—*corollaceus*, L. Syn. with PETALOÏDE.

COROLLAIRE, adj.,—*corollaris*, L.,—*corollary*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *tendril*,—*vrille corollaire*, F.,—which is formed by a *petal* or segment of a *corolla*.

COROLLE, s. f.,—*corolla*, f. L.,—*blumenkrone*, f. G.: in Botany, the interior envelope of flowers which have a double perianth; immediately surrounding the sexual organs. The *corolla* is *monopetalous*, when consisting of *one piece* or *petal*, as in *Digitalis*; *polypetalous*, when of *many*, as in *Rosa*; *regular*, when all the parts of which it is composed, correspond, as in *Convolvulus*; *irregular*, when differing in size and figure, as in *Viola*. It is termed *inferior*, when attached *below* the ovary, as in *Vinca*; *superior*, when *above*, as in *Caprifolium*; *deciduous*,—*caduque*, F.,—when falling, on the perfect development of the flower, as in *Actæa*; *marcescent*,—*marcescente*, F.,—when it *wITHERS* upon the stem, without falling, as in *Campanula*. For an explanation of the differences of opinion which exist among Botanists, respecting the precise application of the term, see CALICE, PERIANTHE, and PÉRIGONE.—COROLLULE, s. f.,—*petite corolle*, ou *fleuron*, F.,—*corollula*, f. L.,—*blumenkrönchen*, n. G.,—a little corolla, or floret. COROLLÉ, adj.,—*corollatus*, L.,—*mit blumenkrone versehen*, G.,—provided with a *corolla*.

COROLLIFÈRE, adj.,—*corolliferus*, L.,—*eine blumenkrone tragend*, G.,—*corolliferus*, bearing a *corolla*; as the *gynophore*,—*g. corollifère*, F.,—of *Dianthus*.

COROLLIFORME, adj.,—*corolliformis*, L.,—*corolliform*: an epithet applied to the *androphore* of a plant, when, as in *Gom-*

phrena globosa, it assumes the aspect, consistence, and figure of a *corolla*.

CORONAIRE, adj.,—*coronarius*, L.,—*kranzförmig*, *kronartig*, G.,—*coronary*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain *blood-vessels* distributed around the organ which they are destined to supply, somewhat in the manner of a *crown* or *garland*,—*corona*, f. L.,—*krone*, f., *kranz*, m. G.; as *A.* the proper *blood-vessels*,—*vaisseaux coronaires*, F.,—*vasa coronaria*, L.,—*kranzblutadern*, G.,—of the heart. Of these, the two *coronary arteries*,—*artères coronaires du cœur*,—*arteriæ coronariæ cordis*,—*die kranzschlagadern des herzens*,—originate from the *aorta* immediately above the *semilunar valves*. The anterior or left,—*antérieure* ou *gauche*,—*anterior* vel *sinistra*,—*vordere* oder *linke*,—traverses the groove on the convex surface of the heart; and terminates near its apex:—while the posterior or right,—*hindere* oder *rechte*, G.,—divides into two branches which are distributed on the posterior surface of the organ. The *coronary veins*,—*veines coronaires*,—*venæ coronariæ*,—*kranzadern*,—ordinarily four in number, two anterior and two posterior,—pour their contained blood into the right auricle, by one orifice which exhibits a distinctly marked valve. See also **CARDIAQUE**. B. An artery of the stomach,—*coronaire* ou *stomachique supérieure* (*stomo-gastrique*, Ch.), F.,—*arteria coronaria ventriculi*, *gastrica major*, *seu gastrica superior sinistra*, L.,—*kranzarterie des magens*, oder *grosse magenarterie*, oder *linke obere magenschlagader*, G.,—which, given off by the *cœliac*, runs along the lesser curvature of the stomach, and anastomozes with the *pyloric branch* of the *hepatic*,—*leberschlagader*, G. The accompanying vein,—*veine coronaire stomachique*, F.,—usually terminates in the *vena portarum*, sometimes in the *splenic*. For an account of the right inferior *coronary artery* of the stomach,—the *arteria coronaria dextra inferior*, of *Latin*—, *rechte untere kranzarterie des magens*, of *German* writers, see **GASTRO-EPIPLOIQUE**. C. The *coronary arteries* of the lips,—*art. coronaires des lèvres*, F.,—*arteriæ coronariæ labiorum*, L.,—*kranzarterie der ober- und der unterlippe*, G.,—are, finally, branches of the external maxillary,—*äussere kieferarterie*: they surround the mouth. 2. The *coronary ligament* of the liver,—*ligam. coronaire du foie*, F.,—*ligamentum coronarium*,—*est peritonæi plica quæ marginem hepatis superiorem circumdat*, L.

In *Comparative Anatomy*, one of the bones of the extremities of the *horse*, articulating, above, with the *pastern*, below, with the proper bone of the foot, is termed *os coronaire*, ou *os de la couronne du pied*,—*crown* or *coronary bone*: and the same

designation,—*os coronaire*, ou *coronoïdien*,—is applied, by *Cuvier*, to one of the six osseous pieces which compose the lower jaw of *birds* and *reptiles*.

CORONAL, adj.,—*coronalis*, *coronarius*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the bones of the head,—l'os coronal, or substantively used, simply *Coronal*: because upon it the crown of kings, and the *garland*—*corona*—of the conqueror and the bard, partly or principally reposes. This, the *os frontis*,—*stirnbein*,—*frontal bone*, of *Latin*, *German*, and *British* writers, is pairless, of somewhat semi-circular figure; and occupies the anterior superior region of the skull. It presents three surfaces: an *external*,—*face frontale*, F.,—convex; an *inferior*,—f. *orbito-ethmoïdale*,—irregular, constituting the roof of the orbits, and separated, in the middle, by a large fissure, which admits the *ethmoid bone*; and an *internal*,—f. *cérébrale*,—concave, lined with *dura mater*, and lodging the anterior lobes of the brain. It is articulated with the *parietal*, *sphenoid*, *ethmoid*, *nasal*, *superior maxillary*, *lachrymal*, and *malar bones*; and affords points of attachment to one *azygous muscle*,—the *Occipito-frontalis*, and to three pairs, *Corrugatores superciliarum*, *Orbiculares palpebrarum*, and *Temporales*. In early age, it consists of two portions which are developed by two distinct points of ossification at the *supraciliary ridges*,—*die augenbraunenbögen*, G.,—not, as commonly described, at the *frontal eminences*,—*tubera frontalia*, L. The *suture* which unites them in adult age, is termed the *coronal*,—*suture coronale*, F.,—*sutura coronalis*, L.,—*die kranznaht*, G.

CORONOÏDE, adj.,—*coronoides* (*κορώνη*, a crow, *ἴδος*, resemblance), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the triangular eminence,—*apophyse coronoïde*, F.,—*processus coronoides*, L.,—*kronenförmiger fortsatz*, G.,—which terminates the ascending ramus of the lower jaw at its anterior superior part, and gives attachment to the temporal muscle: and 2. to a process of the *ulna*, situated anteriorly to, and below, the sigmoid notch of that bone. The tendon of the *Brachialis internus* is affixed into its root. Both of these processes derive their adjective designation from a supposed resemblance to the crow's beak.

CORONOÏDIEN, adj.,—*coronoideus*, L.—See **CORONAIRE**.

CORPS, s. m.,—*corpus*, n. L.,—*σῶμα*,—*körper*, m. G.,—*body*: in *Physics*, an object, or portion of matter, occupying a definite space; consisting of molecules united by the force of cohesion; and striking, by its proper qualities, one or more of the senses. In *Natural History*, such objects are termed *gaseous*, *mineral*, *vegetable*, and *animal bodies*: the former further dis-

tinguished by the epithet *inorganic*,—*inorganiques* ou *bruts*, F.; the two latter, *organic*,—*organiques*. In Chemistry, *bodies* are distinguished into the *simple* and *compound*. To the former,—also termed elements,—belong, with many others, oxygen, carbon, and the metals: the latter are composed of two or more elements; as water, potass, and the other innumerable compounds. *Bodies* may, moreover, be *solid* or *fluid*; and the latter are subdivided into *liquids* and *elastic fluids*.

In Anatomy, the term is applied to an assemblage of parts constituting a whole, and contributing to a common end; as the animal *body*,—*corpus animale*, L.,—the human *body*,—*corps humaine*, F.,—*der menschliche körper*, G.; or to the main part, or trunk, of such *body*, as distinguishing it from the head and limbs: also, to the principal portion of a *bone* or *muscle*; as the *body* of the sphenoid,—*corpus ossis sphenoidi*, L.; — of the sartorius,—*corps du muscle ilio-prétibial*, F.,—*der körper des schneidermuskels*, G. The following parts are, moreover, in human Anatomy, thus specially designated:

1. *Corps begeminés, tubercules quadrijumeaux*, F.,—*corpora*,—*tubercula quadrigemina*, L.,—*vierhügel*, G. See QUADRIJUMEAUX.

2. — *bordés, ou frangés*,—*corpora fimbriata*, L.: the delicate and flattened bands of medullary substance which run along the concave border of the cornu Ammonis, in the lateral ventricle of the brain; a continuation of the posterior crura, or pillars, of the fornix.

3. — *calleux, voûte médullaire, plafond des ventricules du cerveau*, F.,—*corpus callosum*, L. See CALLEUX.

4. — *cannelés*. See CANNELÉ, and STRIÉS.

5. — *caverneux*; as the *corpora cavernosa penis et clitoridis*, L.,—*die schwammichten körper der ruthe und des kitzlers*, G. See CAVERNEUX.

6. — *cendré, rhomboïdal ou rhomboïde*,—*corpus cinereum, rhomboidale vel rhomboideum*, L.: an ovoid nucleus, of cineritious substance, existing in the centre of the cerebellum; and exhibiting a dented outline, of brownish or yellow colour, surrounded by medullary substance.

7. — *ciliaire*,—*corpus ciliare*, L.,—*strahlenkörper*, G. See CILIAIRE.

8. — *cribleux*,—*corpus cribrosum*, L.: a term sometimes applied to the cellular membrane.

9. — *dentelé*: the epithet applied, by Vicq d'Azyr, to the *corpus rhomboideum*, of Vieussens. See *Cendré*.

10. — *festonné*. Synon. with *dentelé*.

11. — *frangés*. Synon. with *bordés*.

12. — *geniculés, genouillés*,—*corpora ge-*

niculata, L.: two tubercles situated at the external and inferior part of the *optic thalami*,—*sehhügel*, G.; and supplying several filaments to the optic nerves.

13. — *d'Highmore*, (sinus des vaisseaux seminiferes, Ch.),—*corpus Highmorianum*, L.,—*hodenkern*, G.: an oblong projection exhibited by the *tunica albuginea*, about the superior border of the *testis*, and traversed obliquely by the seminal vessels, in their course to the head of the epididymis.

14. — *jaune*,—*corpus luteum*, L.,—*der gelbe körper im eierstocke*, G.: a minute reddish-yellow body observed in the *ovary* of the female, after rupture of one of the vesicles consequent on impregnation. It disappears before the close of pregnancy; and a slight cicatrix, indicative of the site which it once occupied, alone remains.

15. — *muqueux ou reticulaire*,—*corpus mucosum vel reticulare, rete mucosum*, L.,—*das Malpighische netz*, G.: the second stratum of *skin* situated between the dermis and epidermis; and composed of four secondary layers,—the *bourgeons sanguins*,—*couche albide profonde*,—*gemmules*,—and *c. albide superficielle*, of Gaultier. The third of these, from the interior, is impregnated with a colouring matter, brown in the negro, white in the European.

16. — *olivaires* (éminences laterales, Ch.),—*corpora olivaria*, L.,—*die olivenkörper*, G.: two oblong, firm, whitish eminences,—situated on the anterior or occipital surface of the *medulla oblongata*, exteriorly to the *corpora pyramidalia*.

17. — *pampiniforme*,—*corpus pampiniforme*,—*varicosum*, L.: the vascular rete, or net-work, formed by the *spermatic* arteries and veins, in front of the psoas muscle.

18. — *papillaire*,—*corpus papillare*, L.: the assemblage of nervous and vascular *papillæ*, situated beneath the *epidermis*.—See *muqueux*.

19. — *psalloïde*,—*corpus psalloides*, L.,—*der psalterförmige körper*, G.: a term applied to the *lyre* on the inferior part of the fornix.

20. — *pyramidaux* (éminences médianes, —pyramidales, Ch.,—*pyramides antérieures*, Gall),—*corpora pyramidalia*, L.,—*pyramidenkörper*, G.: two medullary eminences situated on the anterior surface of the *medulla oblongata*, between the *corpora olivaria*, and separated from each other by the median sulcus.

21. — *restiformes, cuisses postérieures*,—*racines, bras, ou jambes—du cervelet, petites branches de la moelle allongée*, F.,—*corpora restiformia*, L.,—*die untern schenkel des kleinen gehirns*, G.: the posterior and most external of the three medullary fasciculi into which each principal chord of the *medulla oblongata* is divided; and con-

tributing to the formation of the cerebellum.

22. — *rhomboidal*. See *cendré*.

23. — *striés*,—*corpora striata*, *colliculi nervi ethmoidalis*, *apices crurum medullæ oblongatæ*, L.,—die gestreiften hirnkörper, G.,—see *CANNELÉ*: the two greyish pyriform eminences, large and approximating anteriorly, less voluminous and diverging posteriorly, which exist below the *fornix*, and constitute part of the floor of the lateral ventricles. They consist of medullary and cortical substance disposed in *stris*. All the white bands are continuous with the primitive fasciculi of the *corpora olivaria*.

24. — *vitré*,—*corpus vitreum*, L.,—glas-körper, G.: the transparent and gelatinous mass, situated posteriorly to the crystalline lens; and constituting the bulk of the *eyeball*. It consists of the vitreous humour contained in the cells of the hyaloid membrane. See *VITRÉ*.

In Pathology, the term is employed to designate 1. certain tumours referrible to none of the forms of morbid excrescence which have received particular appellations; as the fibrous *bodies*,—*corps fibreux*, F.,—*corpora fibrosa*, L.,—fibröse körper, G.; which, so termed by Bayle, are spherical, circumscribed tumours, of fibrous structure, more or less adherent, sometimes pediculated, and most frequently occurring in the substance of the uterus. 2. Extraneous or foreign *bodies*,—*corps étrangers*, F.,—*corpora externa*, L.,—fremde körper, G. Under this title is comprehended every substance, or portion of matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous, introduced from without into, or formed, or accumulated, in the interior of, the animal economy; but not constituting, either from its composition, or the site occupied by it, an original part of the organization. *Extraneous bodies* are distinguishable into A. the *Animate*,—*Animés*, *Corps étrangers vivants*, F.; admitting of subdivision into *a*. those which participate the life of the individual; as cysts of every description, developed in the structure of almost all the animal organs, and certain pendulous or nearly isolated tumours; and *b*. those endowed with an isolated or independent existence, as worms, hydatids, and other parasitic animals: and B. the *Inanimate*,—*Inanimés*, F.,—distributable, also, into two sections; *a*. those introduced from the exterior, either by the natural passages, as a piece of metal lodged in the stomach,—or through an accidental opening, as a musket-ball; and *b*. those formed, or secreted, in the interior, as lithoid concretions, of every kind; and extravasations of blood, serum, pus, urine, or air, into cavities not naturally containing them. In Surgical Pa-

thology, any substance which, brought into violent contact with the animal organs, determines a *contusion*, is designated, in French, *corps contondant*.

Finally, in Botany, the *cotyledons* of plants, when pressed together, and united so as to form only one mass, are named *corps cotylédonaire*, F.,—*corpus cotyledoneum*, L.,—samenlappenkörper, G.: and that portion of the root and stem comprized between the bark and pith of dicotyledonous plants, is termed *corps ligneux*, F.,—*corpus ligneum*, L.,—der holzige körper, G. In the monocotyledonous plants, the *ligneous body* constitutes the whole stem.

CORPUSCULE, s. m.,—*corpusculum* (dim. of *corpus*, a body), L.,—σωμάτιον,—körperchen, n. G.: a *body*, of extreme minuteness, and regarded as *indivisible*: hence synonym with *ATOME*. **CORPUSCULAIRE**, adj.,—*corpuscularis*,—körperlich, atomistisch,—*corpuscular*, atomic: *Ex. Philosophie corpusculaire ou atomique*, F.,—*doctrina corpuscularis vel atomica*, L.,—*corpuscularphilosophie*, die *atomistik*, die *atomistische ontologie*, G.,—the system of Democritus, and other Greek philosophers, who, by the existence of *corpuscules* or *atoms*, explained all the phenomena of the universe.

CORRECTIF, adj.,—*corrigens*, L.: an epithet substantively employed to designate any ingredient,—*correctorium*, L.,—*einschränkungsmittel*, G.,—which may be added to a pharmaceutical compound, in order to *mitigate*, or *restrain*, the activity of the principal agent. Thus, mucilage is frequently employed to *soften* the operation of astringent collyria; and opium internally administered, as a *corrective*, in combination with mercury.

CORROBORANT, adj.,—*corroborans* (*corroborare*, to strengthen), L.,—stärkend, G.,—strengthening: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to all substances,—*remèdes corroborants*, ou *corroboratifs*, F.,—*corroborantia*, L.,—die stärkungsmittel, G.,—which operate by imparting *tone* and *vigour* to the system; as wine, iron, and Cinchona. **CORROBORATION**, s. f.,—*corroboratio*, f. L.,—stärkung, f. G.: the act of *strengthening*; the operation of *corroborative* medicines, or remedies.

CORROSIF, adj.,—*corrosivus* (*corrodere*, to corrode), L.,—ätzend, fressend, G.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to substances—*corrosifs*,—*remedia corrosiva*,—*ätzmittel*, *zernagende mittel*,—which disorganize, when placed in contact with, the living parts. Such are the caustic alkalis, the mineral acids, and the deuto-chloride—hence called the *corrosive* sublimate,—*sublimé corrosif*, F.,—*ätzsublimat*, G.,—of mercury. These substances are inferior in energy, to the caustics properly so termed. **CORROSION**, s. f.,—*corrosio*, f. L.,—ätzung,

COR

zerfressung, f. G.: the action of *corrosive* substances.

CORRUGATEUR, adj.: an epithet substantively employed to designate a facial muscle,—*m. sourcilier* (fronto-sourcilier, Ch.), F.,—*corrugator supercilii*, L.,—augenbraunenmuskel, augenbraunenrunzler, G.; which extends, on each side, from the internal angular process of the os frontis, to the internal fleshy part of the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle, and, in contracting, *corrugates* the eye-brow.

CORRUGATION, s. f.,—*crispation, fronce-ment*, F.,—*corrugatio*, f. L.,—runzeln, n. G.: in Physiology, the *wrinkling* of skin produced by the action of subcutaneous muscles: in Pathology, a phenomenon consequent on the application of cold or styptics to the surface. The spontaneous *corrugation* of the scrotum may commonly be regarded as indicative of health and sexual vigour. *Ἀνασπᾶν τὸ μίστωπον*,—*frontem corrugare*, L.

CORRUPTION, s. f.,—*corruptio*, f. L.,—verdorbenheit, fäulniss, f. G.: in Chemistry, the alteration suffered by an organized body when its elements react upon each other; especially occurring in substances deprived of life, and frequently preceeding putrefaction; in Pathology, the depravation which the solids and fluids of the living animal body are *supposed* to undergo, in certain states or forms of disease.

CORSELET, s. m.,—vorderlieb, brustschild, m., bruststück, n. G.: a term, in Zoology, respecting the precise application of which, great discrepancy and confusion exist among Entomologists. By some, the whole portion of the insect body intervening between the head and abdomen, is thus designated; by others, the superior or dorsal surface, only, of this portion. Among the moderns, some restrict the term exclusively to the anterior segment of the trunk, or *prothorax*; and distinguish the two remaining segments by the titles of *mesothorax* and *metathorax*. Others divide the whole trunk, or *corselet*, into the *fore corselet*, bearing the anterior pair of legs; the *mid corselet*,—the second legs and first pair of wings; and the *hind corselet*,—the posterior legs and second wings. The *corselet*, and its respective divisions, are most conspicuously exhibited in the *Hymenoptera*. See Kirby and Spence, *Introd. to Entomology*, v. iii, p. 529.

CORSET, s. m.,—*tunica thoracis*, L.,—corset, G. and E.: in Hygiène, a garment closely investing the chest; and much worn by the women of civilized countries: in Surgery, a bandage, of one or more pieces, which envelopes the greater portion of the trunk. — *de Brasidor*: a bandage for retaining, in their place, the fragments of a broken clavicle.

COS

CORTICAL, adj.,—*corticalis* (*cortex*, bark or rind), L.,—zur rinde gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *exterior* grey portion,—*substance corticale*, F.,—see CENDRÉ,—of the *encephalon*; because it envelopes, like a *rind*, the internal or medullary portion of the organ: also, to the *exterior* substance of the *kidney*, differing, by its deeper colour, from the internal.—In Botany, everything which relates to the *bark*, is thus designated; as the more exterior of the layers,—*couches corticales*, F.,—of the *liber*, apparent only in a few trees. CORTICATÉ, adj.,—*corticatus*, L.,—rindenartig, G.,—*corticate*. CORTIQUEUX, adj.,—*corticosis*,—rindig,—furnished, as divers pulpy fruits, with a thick and coriaceous *rind*.

CORYBANTIASME, s. m.,—*κορυβαντίαςμος* (*κορυβαντία*, to imitate the frantic conduct of the *Corybantes*),—*corybantiasmus*, m. L.,—ein wilder tobender gemüthzustand, G.,—*corybantiasm*; in Pathology, a sort of *phrenzy*, in which the patient has fantastic visions, with incessant watchfulness.

CORYMBE, s. m.,—*κόρυμβος*,—*corymbus*, m. F.,—döldentraube, f., blumenbuschel, m. G.,—*corymb*: in Botany, a cluster of flowers placed nearly on the same level; but with peduncles not arising from the same point of the stem, or ramifying irregularly; as in *Achillea* and *Sambucus*.—CORYMBÉ, CORYMBEUX, adj.,—*corymbosus*,—döldentraubig,—*corymbosus*: an epithet employed to specifically designate a *plant*; the branches of which, as *Cardiopathium corymbosum*, exhibit the disposition of a *corymb*.

CORYMBIFÈRE, adj.,—*κορυμβοφόρος*,—*corymbiferus*, *corymbophorus*, L.,—eine döldentraube tragend, G.,—*corymbiferous*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *plants*,—*plantæ corymbifères*, L.,—which bear a *corymb*. Some Botanists have arranged, under the title *Corymbiferae*,—CORYMBIFÈRES, F.,—a group of plants formerly included among the *Synantheræ*; and comprehending those genera, as *Achillea*, *Anthemis*, *Eupatoria*, *Tanacetum*, the flowers of which are disposed in a *corymb*. CORYMBOÏDE, adj., ?—*corymboides*,—einem *korymbos* ähnlich,—resembling a *corymb*.

CORYZA, s. m.,—*κορύζα*,—*coryza*, f. L.,—schnupfen, m. G.: in Pathology, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and of the sinuses communicating with them. See CATARRHE.

COSMÉTIQUE, adj., and s. f.,—*κοσμητικός*,—*cosmeticus*, L.,—schmückend, G.,—*cosmetic*, pertaining to ornament,—*κόσμος*.—*Cosmetics*,—la *Cosmétique*, F.,—*ars cosmetica*,—die *kosmetik*, *schmückkunst*, *verschönerungskunst*,—is that part of Hygiène, which teaches the *preservation* or *restoration* of the *beauty* of the human frame, by

various *cosmetic* remedies,—*remedia cosmetica*,—*schmück- oder verschönerungsmittel*. For a curious article on this subject, as it regards female beauty, see Moreau, *Histoire Naturelle de la Femme*, vol. ii, p. 417.

COSSE, s. f.: the vulgar designation of the *envelope*,—see *SILIQUE*,—of the seeds of certain *Leguminosæ*, and of the fruits of some shrubs.

COSSUS, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Entomology, belonging to the Order, *Lepidoptera* (*Nocturna*, *Hepialidæ*, Cuv. and St.). The large caterpillar of an European species, *C. ligniperda* (*Bombyx cossus*, Linn.) does great damage, by perforating the trunks of the elm, poplar, and willow. See Lyonnet, *Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le bois de Saule*. The larvæ of the *Cerambyx*, *Lucanus*, and other beetles found also in wood, were, by the ancients, eaten as delicacies, under the name of *Cossus*. See CALANDRE, and CAPRICORNE.

COSTAL, adj.,—*costalis*, L.,—*πλευρικός*,—zu den *rippen* gehörig, G.,—an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to various parts connected with, or belonging to, the *ribs*,—*costæ*, L.; as 1. the *costal* cartilages,—*cart. costaux*, F.,—*rippenknorpeln*, G.: of these, twelve pairs, the first seven are continuous with the sternum; the following three united with the seventh; and the last two almost invariably remain loose,—see CÔTE: 2. the *costal* vertebræ; and 3. the *costal* nerves, see DORSAL: and 4. that sheet of pleura which lines the interior of the thoracic cavity, and is termed *plèvre costale*, F.,—*pleura costalis*, L.,—*rippenfell*, n. G.,—in order to distinguish it from the portion,—see PLÈVRE and PULMONAIRE,—which invests the lung.

COSTÉ, adj.,—*costatus*, L.,—*gerippt*, G.,—ribbed: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals*, or parts or organs of *plants*, furnished with *ribs*.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—*costo-abdominalis*, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Chaussier, to the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle; from its connection with the *ribs* and *abdomen*. See OBLIQUE.

COSTO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—*costo-clavicularis*, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the *ligament*,—*ligam. cleido-costal* ou *costo-clavulaire*, F.,—which passes from the interior superior part of the cartilage of the first *rib*, to the inferior surface of the *clavicle*: by Chaussier, to the *Subclavius* muscle. See SOUS-CLAVIER.

COSTO-CORACOÏDIEN, adj.,—*costo-coracoideus*, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Pectoralis minor* muscle,—see PECTORAL; from its attachment to the *ribs*, and the *coracoid* process of the scapula.

COSTO-PUBIEN, adj.: a name given, by

Portal, to the *Rectus abdominis* muscle.—See DROIT de l'*abdomen*.

COSTO-SCAPULAIRE, adj.,—*costo-scapularis*, L.: Chaussier's term for the *Serratus major anticus* muscle, attached to the *ribs* and *scapula*. See DENTELÉ.

COSTO-STERNAL, adj.,—*costo-sternalis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the articulations of the first seven *ribs* with the *sternum*.

COSTO-THORACIQUE, adj.,—*costo-thoracicus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *arteries* and *veins*,—*les artères et veines costo-thoraciques*, F.; ordinarily known by the name of the inferior thoracic,—*untere brustschlagadern*, und *brust-venen*, G.,—as belonging to the *ribs* and *thorax*.

COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN, adj.,—*costo-trachelianus*, L.: an epithet by which Chaussier distinguishes the united anterior and posterior *Scaleni* muscles. See SCALÈNE. They are attached to the *ribs*, and to the transverse processes,—*apophyses trachéliennes*, F.,—of the cervical vertebræ.

COSTO-TRANSVERSAIRE, adj.,—*costo-transversarius*, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichât, to the articulations,—*artic. costo-transversaires*, F.,—of the tuberosity of the *ribs*,—*höcker der rippen*, G.,—with the summit of the transverse processes of the corresponding dorsal vertebræ. Each articulation is secured by three ligaments,—*ligam. costo-transversaires*, F.,—respectively distinguished by the epithets, *posterior*, *middle*, and *inferior*.

COSTO-VERTÉBRAL, adj.,—*costo-vertebralis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichât, to the articulation between the head of each *rib*,—*rippenköpfchen*, n. G.,—and the dorsal vertebræ. The articular surfaces are retained in contact by an anterior or radiated, and an inter-articular ligament,—*ligam. antérieur* ou *rayonné*, et —*inter-articulaire*, F. The latter, however, does not exist in the articulations of the first, eleventh, and twelfth ribs.

COSTO-XYPHOÏD, adj.,—*costo-xyphoideus*, L.: in Anatomy, a *ligament* which connects the seventh true *rib* to the *xyphoid* cartilage, is thus designated.

COSTUS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Costus* (*Monandria*, *monogyn.*; *Amomeæ*), L.; the root of one species of which,—*C. arabicus*,—*costus d'Arabie*, F.,—porous, fragile, and aromatic, is employed, in medicine, as *tonic* and *excitant*.

CÔTE, s. f.,—*costa*, f. L.,—*πλευρά*,—*rippe*, f. G.,—*rib*: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *bones*, twelve on each side, which, in the human skeleton, form the lateral parietes of the thorax. They are articulated, at their posterior or vertebral extremity, with the bodies and transverse processes of the dorsal,—hence termed, al-

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so, *costal* vertebræ. These bones are distinguishable into A, the superior, long, true or sternal ribs,—*les vraies côtes* (c. vertebro-sternales, Ch.), F.,—*costæ veræ*,—sternales, L.,—die obern, langen, oder wahren rippen, G.,—seven in number, and united to the sternum, anteriorly, by their sternal cartilages,—see *COSTAL*: and B. the lower, shorter, false, asternal—*les fausses côtes* (c. asternales, Ch.),—*costæ spuræ*,—asternales,—die untern, kurzen, oder falschen rippen,—*νόθαι πλευραὶ*. Of these latter, the first three pairs terminate, at their anterior extremities, in a common connecting cartilage: while the lower two,—hence termed loose or floating ribs,—*côtes flottantes*, F.—ordinarily remain free. Great variety in the form, number, and disposition of the ribs, is exhibited by the different Orders, genera, and even species, of Vertebrated Animals. Some *Simiæ*, among the *Mammifera*, possess 13—, the bear 14—, the seal, and the fin-fish (*Balænoptera physalis*), 15—, the horse 13—, rhinoceros 19—, and elephant 20 pairs. In *Birds*, they never exceed ten pairs. The tortoise, among the *Chelonian Reptiles*, has its upper or dorsal shell,—see *CARAPACE*,—formed by the dilatation and consolidation of the eight ribs. In *Dracovolans*, among the *Saurians*, the posterior ribs,—see *AILE*,—constitute, by their peculiar extension, the skeleton of the organs of flight. They are very numerous,—sometimes amounting to 250 pairs,—in the *Serpents*. The Frog-tribe, among the *Batrachians*, are wholly destitute of ribs: and in the Salamander, they are so short as to resemble, rather than *costæ*, the transverse processes of the vertebræ. Finally, in some *Cartilaginous Fishes*, as the Rays, they do not exist; and in others, as the Sturgeons, are so imperfectly developed as to exhibit merely a rudimentary character: while their number, in *Osseous Fishes*, varies like that of the abdominal or dorsal vertebræ with which they are usually, but not invariably, connected. From a fact observed by Sir E. Home, the ribs appear to constitute, in *Ophidian Reptiles*, the organs of progression. 2. the anterior, external, or axillary border of the scapula,—äusserer rand des schulterblatts, G.,—is designated, in *French*, *côte de l'omoplate*,—*costa scapulæ*, L.

In Pathology, the term, *pointe de côte*, F.,—*dolor lateris*, L.,—rippenweh, n. G.,—is employed to designate the acute pain—vulgarly named stitch—in the side which occurs in rheumatic inflammation of the parietes of the chest; and constitutes a pathognomic sign of pleuritis: and, in Botany, the mesial nervure of a leaf, when unusually prominent, is, in popular language, termed *rib*,—*costa*, L.; as are the

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prominent lines,—*jugæ*,—of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants.

COTIGNAC, s. m.,—*cydoniacum*, n. L.,—quittenlatwerge, f. G.: a jelly or conserve prepared with unripe *quinces*, white wine and sugar: *astringent* and *stomachic*.

COTON, s. m.,—*ἔριον ἀπὸ ξύλου*,—*gossypium*, xylon, n. L.,—baumwolle, f. G.,—cotton: in Botany, a soft, delicate, and filamentous substance which envelopes the seeds of divers plants, especially those belonging to the genera, *Asclepias* and *Gossypium*,—see *COTONNIER*. It is of incalculable value in commerce; and employed, by the Surgeon, in the preparation of *moxæ*, and as a substitute for *lint*. Thompson regards it as one of the immediate principles of vegetables. See *GOSSYPINE*.

COTONNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Gossypium* (*Monadelphia, polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*), L.,—*Ἐριοξύλον*,—der Baumwollenbaum, G.,—Cotton-plant,—containing shrubby and herbaceous species, indigenous in America and the East. To the *G. herbaceum*, European commerce is principally indebted for the cotton-wool, which lines the pod,—see *COTON*. From the seeds of *G. Barbadosense*, an oil is obtained which burns well; and constitutes the basis of a pectoral emulsion. The seeds of all the species furnish a nutritious aliment.

COTYLE, s. f.,—*cotyla*, *cotyle*, f. L.,—gelenkhöhle, besonders die pfanne des hüftgelenks, G.,—est acetabulum, seu cavitas ossis coxæ, quæ caput ossis femoris excipit, L.: in Anatomy, the socket or cavity of the ilium which receives the head of the thigh-bone. See *COTYLOÏDE*. All the cavities, now termed cotyloid and glenoid, were designated *κοτύλη*, by the *Greeks*.

COTYLÉAL, s. m. and adj. By this term, —os *cotyleale*, L.,—Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire designates a bone in the cranial vault of animals; which serves as a support to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the external part of the cavity of the tympanum,—ein knochen im gewölbe des schädels, welches zur befestigung des felsenbeins und der äussern theils der paukenhöhle dient, G.

COTYLÉDON, s. m.,—*cotyledon*, m. (*κοτύλεδον*, a cavity or hollow), L.: in Zoology, the cellular excrescences,—*les cotylédons*, F.,—*cotyledones* vel acetabula uterina, L.,—die milchdrüsen oder mutterdrüsen, G.,—seen in the gravid uterus of the *Bisulca*,—sunt glandulæ per externam foetus membranam, seu chorion dispersæ, quæ succum nutritium foetui alendo ex utero segregant, L.; the inequalities presented by the surface of, or lobes composing, the placenta: in Botany, organs,—*gâteaux*,—*lobes seminaux*, F.,—folia seminalia, F.,—samenkuchen, samenlappen, samenblättchen, G.,—adherent to the plu-

mule of the seed; representing the first leaves of the plant; and serving, when fleshy, to supply it with a prepared aliment, or, when foliaceous, to prepare for it such aliment, from the moment of germination.

COTYLÉDONAIRE, adj.,—cotyledoneus, L.,—relating to the vegetable *cotyledon*; as the *cotyledonary* body,—see CORPS *cotylédonaire*. COTYLEDONÉ, adj.,—cotyledonous: an epithet applied to plants,—*plantes cotylédonnées*, F.,—*plantæ cotyledoneæ*, L.,—the seed of which is provided with *cotyledons*: hence opposed, in signification, to ACOTYLÉDONÉ. The term is, also, regarded, by some Botanists, as a synonym of PHÆNOGAME; because *cotyledons* are found only in plants,—yet not in all,—which exhibit distinct sexual characters.

COTYLOÏDE, adj.,—*κοτυλωδής*,—*cotyloides*, L.,—*einer kotyle ähnlich*, G.,—*cotyloid*, resembling a small cup: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the almost hemispherical cavity, which exists in the external surface of each *os innominatum*, and receives the head of the thigh-bone. COTYLOÏDIEN, adj.,—*cotyloideus*,—belonging to the *cotyloid* cavity; as the *notch*,—*Echancrure cotyloïdienne*, F.,—*ausschnitt der gelenkpfanne*, G.,—*incisura acetabuli*, L.,—situated in the margin of that cavity, and destined to transmit the articular vessels; and the fibro-cartilaginous rim,—*ligament cotyloïdien*,—*limbus acetabuli*,—*pfannenrand*,—which surrounds, and augments the depth of, the *cotyloid* cavity.

COU, s. m.,—*collum*, n. L. See COL.

COUCHE, s. f.: a term applied, in Descriptive Anatomy, to a *layer*,—*stratum*, n. L.,—*lage*, f. G.,—of membrane or of muscles: thus the transparent cornea, and the common integument, of animals, consist of numerous *layers* of membrane; and the muscular system, of successive *strata* of muscles,—*muskellage*, G.: specially, to divers parts or organs of the animal body; as 1., by Chaussier, to the corpus striatum,—*couche du nerf ethmoïdal*, F.,—see CORPS: and 2. to two eminences,—*c. des nerfs optiques* (c. des nerfs oculaires, Ch.), F.,—*thalami nervorum opticorum*, L.,—*seh-hügel*, G.,—situated in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Contrary to the general opinion of Anatomists, Gall believes that the optic nerves do not originate from the *thalami*, but simply adhere to, in the transit through, them. He regards the latter as *appareils de renforcement*; and designates them *le grand ganglion cérébral inférieur*, F. They are composed, internally, of cineritious,—but covered, on the exterior, with medullary substance. In Pathological Anatomy, various organs, most commonly the heart and lungs, are often described as ex-

hibiting, on their surface, a *layer* of effused lymph; and the aneurismal sac, *layers* of coagulum, in its interior: while, in Obstetrics, the term, *couche*, ou *couches*, pl., constitutes a familiar synonym of ACCOUCHEMENT,—*enfantement*, F.; or is employed to indicate the period during which the woman remains in bed after delivery.—*Suite de couches*. Synon. with LOCHIES.

In Botany, *couches corticales*, F.,—*strata corticalia*, L.,—are the exterior *layers* of the *liber*,—see CORPS; and *couches ligneuses*,—*strata lignea*,—the *layers* of ligneous substance which, disposed in concentric circles, constitute the trunk of the tree.—One of these layers is annually formed: and they increase in density as they approach the centre. In Geology, the beds of sand, soil, chalk, schistus, and other mineral substances which, disposed in regular succession, form the crust of the globe, are termed *strata*, by the Latin,—*couches*, by the French,—and *die schichten*, by the German writers.

COUDE, s. m.,—*cubitus*, m. L.,—*elbogen*, m. G.,—*elbow*: in human Anatomy, the projecting and exterior part of the cubito-humeral articulation; formed, principally, by the olecranon. The articulation itself is sometimes, but improperly, thus designated. COUDÉ, adj.,—*bent* or *elbowed*.—See GENICULÉ.

COUDE-PIED, s. m.,—*pedis convexum*, L.,—*fussbiege*, f. G.,—*instep*: the prominence formed, by the tarsal bones, on the superior part of the foot, between the metatarsus and tibio-tarsal articulation.

COUDRIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Corylus* (*Monoecia*, *polyandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—*der Haselstrauch*, *die Haselstaude*, G.,—*Hazel-nut-Tree*,—containing several European and North-American species.—The most common of these,—*C. avellana*, *noisetier*, F.,—*der nussbaum*, F.,—presents several varieties; by one of which the well-known filbert,—*aveline*, f. F.,—*lambertsnuß*, f. G.,—is produced.

COUENNE, s. f.,—literally, a pig's hide,—*cutis suilla*, L.,—*schweinshaut*, f. G.; but employed as a term, in Pathology, to designate 1. an organic alteration of the human integument, which becomes indurated, prominent, brownish, and covered with hairs differing, in colour, from those developed in its healthy state: 2. the greyish *crust* or *layer*,—*corium phlogisticum*, *crusta phlogistica*, L.,—*die speckhaut auf dem blute*, G.,—exhibited by the surface of the coagulum of blood, when drawn from a vein, in inflammatory affections, especially phlegmasiæ of the thoracic organs; and hence frequently designated *couenne pleurétique*, F.,—*crusta pleuritica*, L.—COUENNEUX, adj.: an epithet applied to the blood,—*sanguis crustâ phlogisticâ ob-*

ductus, L.,—when covered with the inflammatory crust.

COULEUR, s. f.,—color, m. L.,—*χρῶμα*, —farbe, f. G.,—colour: in Physics, the impression produced by light, direct, or reflected from the surface of bodies, upon the organ of vision.

COULEUVRE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Ophidian Reptiles*,—*Coluber*, L.,—die Natter, G.,—comprizing many species of innoxious serpents. In several provinces of France, the *flesh* of the common snake, —*C. natrix*,—*coul. à collier*, F.,—die ringelnatter, G.,—is employed as an article of diet: and *broth*, prepared with it, is still recommended, by the continental Physicians, in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases.

COULEUVRÉE blanche. Syn. with BRYONE. — noire. See TAMINIER.

COULISSE, s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a deep and narrow *channel* on the surface of bone; as the *groove*,—*c. bicipitale*,—*rinne zwischen den beiden höckern*, G.,—situated between the tuberosities of the head of the humerus. See BICEPS.—The *coulisse* differs from the *gouttière*, F., in being lined with smooth periosteum or synovial membrane; whereby the action of the tendon which it is destined to receive, is greatly facilitated.

COULOIR, s. m.,—*sehtuch*, n. G.,—literally a strainer: a term formerly applied, in Anatomy, to any *canal* or *duct* through which the excrementitious fluids of the animal body are evacuated: in Pathology, to accidental or artificial sores,—ulcers, and fistulæ,—setons and cauteries,—regarded as *drains* by which the system is cleansed from morbid humours.

COUP, s. m.,—*πληγή*,—ictus, m. L.,—schlag, stoss, m. G.,—blow or stroke: in Physics, the impression produced by one body which has forcibly stricken another: the mark of the action of the striking upon the stricken body. In Surgical Pathology, *Coup de feu, plaie d'armes à feu*, F.,—*vulnus sclopetarium*, L.,—*schusswunde*, f. G.,—a gun-shot wound; — *de poignard*,—*ictus pugione inflictus*,—ein stoss mit einem dolch,—a dagger-wound; — *de maître*, see TOUR. In Pathology, *coup de sang*: a vulgar term for sanguineous apoplexy. — *de soleil*,—*ictus solis*,—*sonnenschuss*: a morbid affection, commonly of erysipelatous character, induced by the action of the sun upon any region of the human body. Exposure of the bare head to the rays of the sun, particularly in tropical climates, frequently excites inflammation of the substance or membranes of the brain with all its fatal or disastrous consequences. To this affection, by Sauvages designated *Carus ab insolatione*, the term, *sun-stroke*, is now more especially applied.

COUPE, s. f. (*κυπέλλον*, a drinking-cup), —scyphus, m. L.,—becker, m. G.: in Botany, a cavity; which, in certain *lichens*, as *Lichen pixidatus*,—*l. porte-verres*, F.,—contains the reproductive corpuscles.

COUELLE, s. f.,—cupella, f. L.,—kappelle, f. G.: in Chemistry, a small vessel, composed of calcined and pulverized bones, made into a paste with water; and used for the purposes of COUPELLATION, s. f.,—abtreiben, n. G.,—cupellation: a process for separating silver-ore, by fusion with lead, from all the metals, except gold, with which it may be found alloyed.

COUPER, v. a.,—diluire, L.,—verdünnen, G.,—to dilute: to reduce the strength or properties of a liquid by the addition of another, less powerful or active: *Ex. Couper du lait*, F.,—*lac aquâ commiscere*, L.,—milch mit wasser vermischen, G.,—to dilute milk with water. COUPÉ, adj.,—dilutus, L. *Bouillon coupé*,—weak broth.

COUPEROSE, s. f.,—calcanthum, n. (quasi *cupri rosa*), L.,—kupferrauch, n. G.,—copperas: a term applied, by the ancient chemists, to different *metallic sulphates*.—Thus, the deuto-sulphates of copper and iron, and the proto-sulphate of zinc,—see SULFATE,—bore, respectively, with them, the names of *couperose bleue*,—*verte*, et—*blanche*. In Pathology, *Couperose ou goutterose*, F.,—*gutta rosea vel rosacea*, L.,—kupfer im gesicht, G.: a chronic affection of the integuments of the face, characterized by red and irregular pimples: it constitutes a variety of the *dartre pustuleuse*,—herpes pustulosus, L.,—of Alibert. See ACNÉ. COUPEROSÉ, adj.: an epithet applied to an individual, or portion of integument, suffering from *gutta rosea*.

COUPURE, s. f.,—cæsura, incisio, f. L.,—einschnitt, m. G.,—cut or gash: the popular designation of a solution of continuity, produced by a cutting-instrument.

COURBARIL, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hymenæa* (*Decandria monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Heuschreckenbaum, G.,—Locust-Tree,—containing two exotic species; from the trunk and branches of one of which,—*courb. de Cayenne*,—the resinous substance, called gum ANIME, exudes;—the COURBARINE, s. f.,—courbarina, f. L.,—of Guibourt.

COURBATURE, s. f.,—acerba lassitudo, F.,—herzschlachtigkeit, f. G.: in Pathology, the condition of an individual who, after inordinate exertion, experiences obtuse pains in the limbs and lumbar region; followed by a sense of lassitude and general debility, slight pyrexia, anorexy, headache, and watchfulness. These symptoms commonly subside in a few hours; and rarely continue more than two or three days. COURBATU, COURBATURÉ, adj.: suffering from *Courbature*.

COURBÉ, adj.,—curvus, curvatus (incurvus, bent inwards, recurvatus, bent outwards), L.,—gekrümmt, G.,—curved, bent: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts or organs of *plants*, which deviate, in their direction, from the straight line; as the *prickles*,—*aiguillons courbés*,—of *Rosa muscosa*; the *fruit*,—le *pépon*,—of *Cucumis flexuosus*; and the *leaves* of *Dicranum curvatum*: in Anatomy, to the two prominent ridges,—*ligne courbée supérieure et inférieure*,—exhibited by the posterior surface of the occipital bone.

COURBURE, s. f.,—curvamen, n., curvatura, f. L.,—καμπυλότης,—krümmung, f. G.,—curvature: the disposition of a surface or line, whereby it assumes, more or less, the figure of an *arch*. Such, in Anatomy, are the natural *curvatures* of the vertebral column, the duodenum, and stomach. In Pathology, the *curvature* of bones,—la *courbure des os*, F.,—die *krümmung der knochen*, G.,—is ordinarily the result of a solution of continuity, or of a softening of their structure from rachitis. See RACHITISME.

COURGE, s. f.: a genus in Botany, *Cucurbita* (*Monoecia, monadelph.*: *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—der Kürbiss, G.,—Gourd,—containing several species. They are annual plants; remarkable for the great size of the fruit which they produce; and originally introduced from the warmer regions of India and Africa, into America and Europe. The following species are, from their *alimentary, medicinal*, or economical properties, the most worthy of enumeration: 1. *C. lagenaria*,—der flaschenkürbiss, G.,—bottle-gourd,—its *fruit*, the common calabash,—*calebasse commune*, F.,—*edible* in an unripe state, and convertible, when emptied of the *pulp*,—which is bitter, *purgative*, and may be employed as a substitute for colocynth,—into vessels wherein liquids may be preserved: 2. *C. pepo*,—*potiron*, F.,—der runde kürbiss,—pompion or pumpkin; *fruit* acquiring sometimes an enormous size, and affording a very delicate article of *diet*; as do those of *C. aurantiaca* and *verrucosa*: 3. *C. melopepo*,—turkenbund, m. G.,—squash; and 4. *C. citrullus*,—*citrouille, pastèque*, ou *melon d'eau*, F.,—wassermelone, f. G.,—watermelon,—respectively eulogized for their savoury and refrigerant qualities. The *tops* of all the species of the *Cucurbita* genus, which produce edible fruit, constitute, like those of the *Cucumis*, when boiled, an excellent substitute for greens.

COURLIS, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Numenius* (*Grallatores*, Temm.; *Echassiers, rampholites*, Cuv.), L.,—der Brachvogel, G.,—Curlew,—containing two European species: 1. *N. arquata*,—*grand courlis cendré*,—der grosse brachvogel,

el,—common curlew: and 2. *N. Phæopus*,—*c. corlieu*, ou le *petit c.*,—regenbrachvogel,—whimbrel or lesser curlew. The *flesh* of both is *edible*, and was formerly much prized for its *dietetic* properties.—See Werner, *Atlas des Oiseaux d'Europe*, Livr. 29, pl. iv.—v.

COURONNANT, adj.,—coronans, L.,—crowning: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *bractæ*, when they form a *crown*,—*corona*, L.,—which *surmounts* the flower, as in *Fritillaria imperialis*,—crown-imperial; to *leaves*, when *terminating* the stem and its branches, as in the *Palmæ*; and to the *nectary*, when it *crowns* the ovary, as in the *Synantheræ*.

COURONNE, s. f.,—corona, f. L.,—kranz, m., krone, f. G.,—crown: a term employed, in Human and Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate divers organs, or parts, rudiments, or appendages, of organs, which exhibit a circular form, or by which others are circumscribed, encircled, or surmounted; as 1. the *ciliary crown*,—*cour. ciliaire*, F.,—*corona ciliaris*, L.,—*ciliarkrone*, G.,—a synonym of the ciliary ligament,—see CILIAIRE: 2. the *crown* of the *teeth*,—*c. des dents*,—*corona dentium*,—that portion of the organs of mastication which protrudes from the gum: 3. the nearly circular ridge,—*c. du gland*,—*corona glandis*,—which surrounds the base of the *glans penis*: 4. the lower part of the *pastern* of the horse; and the smaller *pastern*, *coronary* or *crown-bone*,—*os de couronne*,—see CORONAIRE,—the second phalangeal,—*deuxième phalangien*,—of Girard; the cannon-bone representing the metatarsus,—and the *pastern* and *coffin-bone*, the first and third phalanges of the human foot. 5. The rudiment of the *horn* in the young *deer*,—the *down* which surrounds the base of the beak in the *Rapaces*,—and the *tuft of feathers* which adorns the head of certain other *birds*, as the Secretary, *Falco serpentarius*, and Peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, are also, by zoologists, designated the *crown*.

In Pathology, the term, *c. de Venus*,—*corona Veneris*,—is applied to the red, indurated, rounded *pustules*—*venusblütchen*, G.,—dry or humid; which sometimes occupy the *human face*, especially the forehead and temples, and are regarded as of syphilitic origin. In Surgery, the circular saw of the trephine is named the *crown*,—*c. de trépan*, F.,—die *trepankrone*, G.

Lastly, in Botany, the separate or united appendages,—*paracorolla*, f. L.,—which *surmount* the throat of the corolla, in *Narcissus*, and the interior of the perigone, in *Passiflora*, are distinguished by the term, *crown*,—*schlundkrone*, G.: and certain species of the genera, *Fritillaria*, *Melilotus*, and *Glechoma*, (*couronne imperiale*,—*royale*

—*de terre*) are, from their peculiarity of structure or appearance, thus designated in popular language.

COURONNÉ, adj.,—coronatus, L.,—bekranzt, G.,—crowned: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, or their organs or appendages, which exhibit a *crown-like* figure or disposition.

COURONNEMENT, s. m.,—corona, f. L.,—krönung, f. G.: in Obstetrics, the circumference of the vaginal orifice of the uterus; which, at a certain period of the process of parturition, encircles, like a *crown*, the child's head. Hence, *la tête est au couronnement*, is a familiar expression among the midwives of *France*. — *de la femme*: in popular language, *vulvæ labia*, L.,—die äusserste öffnung der weiblichen scham, G.

COURS de Ventre, s. m.,—alvi fluxus, m. L.,—bauchfluss, m. G.,—looseness of the bowels: a term, in Pathology, synon. with DÉVOIEMENT, and DIARRHÉE.

COURT, adj.,—βραχύς, —brevis, L.,—kurz, G.,—short: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, A. to certain *bones*, which, as those of the carpus, tarsus, and vertebral column, exhibit little diversity of admeasurement in length, breadth, and thickness: and B. to various *muscles* and *blood-vessels*, in order to distinguish them from others; which, differing only in length, have nearly the same denomination. Of the *former*, the following may be enumerated, as the principal; arranged according to the extremities and regions which they severally occupy: a. *Short muscles of the thoracic limb*: 1. *Muscle court*—*petit-radial*, ou *second radial externe* (épicondylus-métacarpien, Ch.), F.,—extensor carpi radialis brevior, L.,—kurzer äusserer speichenmuskel, G.; 2. *le court supinateur*,—supinator radii brevis, —kurzer rückwärtsdreh-er; 3. *le court abducteur du pouce*,—abductor brevis pollicis manûs, —kurzer abzieh-er des daumens; 4. *le court extenseur du pouce*,—extensor brevis—primi internodii—pollicis manûs, —kurzer ausstrecker des daumens; 5. *le court fléchisseur du pouce*,—flexor brevis pollicis manûs, —kurzer beug-er des daumens; 6. *le palmaire cutané*,—palmaris brevis, —hohlhandmuskel; 7. *le court fléchisseur du petit doigt*,—flexor brevis—parvus—minimi digiti, —kurzer beuger des kleinen fingers. b. *Short muscles of the pelvic limb*: 3. *le court péronier latéral*, (grand péronéo-sus-métatarsien, Ch.), F.,—peroneus brevis, L.,—kurzer wadenbein-muskel, G.; 9. *le court extenseur commun des orteils*,—extensor brevis digitorum pe-dis, —kurzer ausstrecker der zehen; 10. *le court extenseur du gros orteil*,—extensor brevis hallucis, vel pollicis pedis, —kurzer ausstrecker der grossen zehe, —usually de-scribed as a portion of the preceding mus-

cle; 11. *le court fléchisseur des orteils*,—flexor brevis digitorum pedis, —kurzer beug-er der zehen; 12. *le court fléchisseur du gros orteil*,—flexor brevis pollicis pedis, —kurzer beuger der grossen zehe; and 13. *le court fléchisseur du petit orteil*,—flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, —kurzer beuger der kleinen zehe. To these may be added the *short heads* of the *Triceps extensor*—, and of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*, in the *tho-racic*—, and of the *Triceps adductor femoris*, and the *Biceps flexor cruris*, in the *pelvic ex-tremity*. See the Articles, ABDUCTEUR, BICEPS, EXTENSEUR, FLÉCHISSEUR, SUPINATEUR, RADIAL, TRICEPS: and, for an account of the *short vessels*,—*vaisseaux courtes*, F.,—SPLENO-GASTRIQUE.

COURTE-HALEINE, s. f.,—anhelatio, res-piratio brevis, f. L.,—enbrüstigkeit, f. G.,—short breathing: a vulgar synonym of DYSPNÉE.

COUSIN, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, *Culex* (*Diptera*, *Culicidæ*, Latr.), L.,—the Gnat,—comprizing many species; the principal of which,—*C. pipiens*,—le *cousin commun*, F.,—πάνωψ, ἐμπίς,—die mücke, G.,—common gnat,—is everywhere noto-rious, from the annoyance of which the puncture of the female is productive to man and the lower animals. The mode of oviposition, and the transformations, of this insect are very remarkable. Other species, as *C. annulatus*, *pulicaris*, and *rep-tans*, are sources of still greater annoyance than the preceding: and the celebrated scourge of the western continent, the *Mous-tique* of *French*, and *Mosquito* of *Spanish* writers, is a larger species of *Culex*, or va-riety of the *C. pipiens*.

COUSSINET, s. m.,—pulvillus, m., par-vum pulvinar, n. L.,—kleines küssen oder polster, G.,—a small cushion or bolster: in Surgery, a bag filled with feathers, hair, wool, saw-dust, or oat-chaff; and varying, in size and figure, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In general, it is employed to support wounded or diseased parts, when confined long to one posture. A variety, named *remplissage*, F.,—is in-terposed, in fractures, between the injured limb and splints, in order to fill up in-equalities of surface, and protect from bruise or excoriation the projecting points, of the former.

COUTEAU, s. m.,—μάχαιρα, —culter, cul-tellus, m. L.,—messer, n. G.,—knife: in Surgery, a cutting-instrument employed for the division of the soft, and sometimes even the harder parts of the animal body. The *knife* differs from the bistoury,—see BISTOURI,—in being, ordinarily, of larger size, and fixed to the handle: it varies, however, in figure and dimensions, accord-ing to the precise purpose which it is de-stined to serve. The following is an enu-

meration of the principal varieties of *knife* at present employed in Surgery: *Couteau à amputation*, F.,—amputation-knife; — *à cataracte*,—ceratotomy, m. L.,—keratotomy, n. G.,—cataract-knife; — *à crochet*, *cultellus uncus*,—crochet,—employed to empty the foetal cranium of its contents, in difficult parturition; — *à deux tranchants*,—anceps *cultellus*, L.,—zwei-schneidiges messer, G.,—two-edged knife; — *courbe*,—*culter curvus*,—*falcatus*, L.,—gebogenes messer, G.,—curved knife; — *de Cheselden*, the short knife, very convex on the edge, and concave on the back, employed, by the celebrated surgeon whose name it bears, in lithotomy; — *désarticulateur de Larrey*,—*inter-osseux*, same as the *two-edged*, and employed, by Larrey, in amputation at the joints; — *droit*,—*culter rectus*, L.,—das gerade messer, G.,—straight knife, used in amputations; — *en serpette*,—an instrument exhibiting the figure of a pruning-knife, —*serpette*, F.,—and invented, by Desault, for cutting away the osseous paries of the maxillary sinus, in order to extract fungous tumours which may be developed there: — *lenticulaire*,—*culter lenticularis*, L.,—a short thick knife, convex on one side, plane on the other; furnished with two cutting edges, and employed in removing the inequalities which sometimes remain on the circumference of the orifice made in the bones of the cranium, in the operation of the trephine; — *lithotome*,—*lithotomus*, m. L.,—das steinmesser, lithotomy, n. G.,—the long straight-bladed knife, used by Foubert, in the lateral operation of lithotomy; — *pour la rescision des amygdales*,—*cultellus tonsillarum excisorius*, L.,—a knife invented, by Cagué, for the removal of enlarged tonsils.

COUTURE, s. f.: in Pathology, a very conspicuous scar,—*cicatrix*, f. L.,—see **CICATRICE**,—consequent upon pustule, wound, or ulceration: in Operative Surgery, a suture,—see **SUTURE**. **COUTURÉ**, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to an individual disfigured by the *cicatrices* of wounds or pustules: *Visage couturé par la petite-vérole*, F.,—a face seamed, or pitted, with the small-pox.

COUTURIER, s. m.: in Anatomy, one of the femoral muscles, (ilio-prétibial, Ch.),—*musculus sartorius*, L.,—der schneider-muskel, G.; attached, above, to the anterior superior spine of the ilium,—below, to the internal part of the superior extremity of the tibia. It derives the singular designation of *tailor's* muscle from its action; which consists in placing the lower extremity in the attitude invariably observed by the tailor, in his degrading occupation.

COUVERT, adj.,—*tectus*, *obtectus*, oc-

cultatus, L.,—bedeckt, verdeckt, G.,—covered, concealed: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *fruit* when enveloped and *concealed*, as in *Physalis*, by the loose and persistent calyx: in Zoology, to the *wings* of *insects* when entirely concealed beneath the elytra.

COUVRE-CHEF, s. m.,—*cucullus*, m., *fasciatio cucullata*, f. L.,—kopfhülle, eine chirurgische hauptbinde, f. G.: in Surgery, a *bandage* applied to the head for the retention of dressings. Two varieties of this bandage are distinguished by *French* surgeons: 1. *le grand couvre-chef*, ou *la serviette en carré*,—*cucullus major*, L.; and 2. *le petite* —, ou *le mouchoir en triangle*,—*cucullus minor*.

COXAGRE, s. f.,—*coxagra*, f. L. Synon. with **COXALGIE**.

COXAL, adj.,—*coxalis* (*coxa*, haunch or hip), L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied by Chaussier, to the *haunch* or *hip-bone*,—*os coxal*,—*des hanches*,—*des îles*,—*iliaque*,—*innominé*, F.,—*os coxæ*,—*ilii*,—*innominatum*, L.,—höftbein, das ungenannte bein, n. G.; composed, in early life, of three distinct pieces,—see **ILION**, **ISCHION**, **PUBIS**; each developed by one principal and several minor points of ossification. These pieces unite in the cotyloid cavity, to the formation of which they contribute in different proportions; and constitute, in the adult, one bone. The *os innominatum*, articulated anteriorly with its fellow bone, posteriorly, with the sacrum, and with the femur, below, occupies the anterior and lateral parts of the pelvis: and, if the *Gemini* are regarded as two, and the *Triceps adductor femoris*, as a single muscle, each bone affords points of attachment to thirty-five muscles.

COXALGIE, s. f.,—*coxalgia*, f. L. (a barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *coxa*, haunch, with the *Greek*, *ἄλγος*, pain),—höftweh, n. G.,—*pain* in the *hip*: in Pathology, an affection almost invariably symptomatic of rheumatism, gout, inflammation, or organic lesion, of the *hip-joint*. **COXALGIQUE**? adj.,—*coxalgicus*, L.,—an *coxalgie* leidend, G.,—*coxalgic*: suffering from *coxalgia*. By some *Latin* writers, it has been proposed to apply the term, *Coxitis*, s. f.,—*coxite*, f. ? F.,—to active inflammation,—hitziige entzündung des höftgelenkes, G.,—of the *hip-joint*.

COXARTHROCE, s. f. (*coxa*, the hip,—*ἄρθρον*, joint,—*κακός*, faulty): in Pathology, *caries* of the *coxo-femoral* articulation.

COXO-FÉMORAL, adj.,—*coxo-femoralis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*art. coxo-fémorale*, F.,—höftgelenke, G.,—formed by the reception of the head of the *femoral* into the cotyloid cavity of the *hip- or coxal* bone. This articulation, designated, also, the *ilio-femoral*,

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—*ilio-fémorale*, F.,—is maintained by a very strong capsular ligament extending from the circumference of the cotyloid cavity to the neck of the femur; by a round inter-articular ligament, which passes from the cotyloid notch, to be inserted into a depression in the summit of the head of the femur; and by the fibro-cartilaginous rim,—see COTYLOÏDE,—which tips the margin of the acetabulum, and converts the notch into a foramen.

CRAPE, s. m.: a genus of *Marine Crustacea*, *Cancer* (*Malacostraca*, *Decapoda*, Cuv.,—*Podophthalma*, Leach), L.,—der krebs, G.,—the Crab,—comprizing many species; the body and ten limbs of which are covered with an articulated crust, annually renewed. Two of these species,—*C. mænas*,—*crabe ordinaire*, F.,—καρκίνος,—common crab, and *C. pagurus*,—*cr. tourteau* ou — *poupart*,—παύροςος,—black-clawed crab, or punger, afford a grateful, nutritious, and stimulating aliment, greedily sought after, but, in certain conditions either of the animal itself, or of the individual feeding on it, not always taken with impunity; and quite inadmissible in congestive or inflammatory states or affections of the system. The calcareous covering of the latter animal, which, like the concretions obtained from the stomach of a species of *Astacus*, consists principally of carbonate of lime, with a minute proportion of the phosphate and gelatine, was formerly employed, in medicine, under the title of *crabs'-claws*,—*Cancris paguri chelæ*, L.,—die krebsscheeren, G.,—as an antacid and absorbent. All the species, which now constitute the genus, *Astacus*,—see E/CREVISSE,—were originally arranged, by Naturalists, under *Cancer*.

CRAPE, s. f.: in Pathology, excoriation or ulceration of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; occurring as a symptom of *Frambæsia*. See PIAN.

CRACHAT, s. m.,—πτύελον,—sputum, n. L.,—auswurf, speichel, m. G.,—spitting, spittle: the fluid ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting out, or expectoration, —CRACHEMENT, s. m.,—exscreatio, f. L.,—speyung, ausspeyen, n. G. It consists of saliva, and of mucus secreted by the nasal, faucial, and laryngo-bronchial membranes; and is distinguished by various epithets, according to the precise character which it assumes; as *un gros—muqueux—crachat*, F.,—*sputum—crassum—mucosum*, L.,—ein dicker speichel, G.,—thick—mucous—*spittle*; *les crachats striés*,—*spitting streaked with blood*; — *sanguinolents*,—offering an uniformly red colour; — *purulents*,—consisting principally of pus; — *puriformes*,—exhibiting the appearance of that fluid. One French writer, Chomel, after illustrating, by *Crachement de pus*,—

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puris expuitio, L.,—the application of the term to the *spitting of pus* which occurs in *phthisis*, and *vomica*; and to that of *blood*, —*cr. de sang*,—“from whatever part of the respiratory passages the hemorrhage may proceed,” asserts, with singular inconsistency, that it ought not to be confounded with *expuition* and *expectoration*: and another anonymous author, while he defines *crachement* as *expulsion, from the mouth only*, of the contents of this cavity, acknowledges that the expressions, *cr. de pus*, et — *de sang*, are sometimes employed as syn. with *phthisie pulmonaire, vomique, ou hémoptysie*. CRACHER, v. a.,—expuere, sputum edere, L.,—ausspeyen,—to spit out: *Cracher du sang*,—*sanguinem exscreare*,—*sputare*,—*blut speyen*,—to spit blood.

CRACHOIR, s. m.,—speynapf, spucknapf, m. G.,—a spitting-pot.

CRACHOTEMENT, s. m.,—sputatio frequens, L.,—öfteres ausspeyen, G.,—frequent expuition or spitting: an uncleanly habit, independent on any morbid condition, sometimes acquired by thoughtless persons: in Pathology, a symptom often attendant on delirium in the more dangerous forms of acute disease.

CRAIE, s. f.,—creta, f. L.,—kreide, f. G.,—chalk: the popular designation of *carbonate of lime*,—see CARBONATE: *Creta alba vel preparata*, L.,—*weisse oder präparirte kreide*, G.,—white—prepared—*chalk*.

CRAMPE, s. f.,—σπασμός,—spasmus, m. L.,—krampf, m. G.,—cramp or spasm: in Pathology, a sudden, involuntary, and most painful contraction of one or more muscles,—especially those of the lower limbs, termed *wadenmuskelkrampf*, by German writers. The more ordinary causes of *cramp* are exhaustion or fatigue, from inordinate exertion, or an unwonted attitude, of the affected muscles. Sometimes, as in *Colica pictorum* and *Cholera*, the affection is sympathetic of intestinal torpor or irritation. Anodyne frictions and the application of a tight bandage around the suffering limb, constitute its most effectual remedies. If, as frequently happens, spasm of the stomach,—*crampe d'estomac*, F.,—or of any other internal organ or external member, arise from spinal irritation or disease, nothing, but attention to the source of the complaint, can permanently remove, or avert, the painful consequences.

CRAMPON, s. m.,—fulcrum, n. L.,—klammer, f. G.: in Botany, the designation of every appendage of the stem of plants, which serves to fasten it to neighbouring bodies; without exhibiting a spiral contortion like the *tendrils*, or absorbing nutriment, like the *root*. The stem of the ivy, *Hedera helix*, affords a familiar illustration of the *fulcrum*.

CRÂNE, s. m.,—*κράνιον*,—cranium, n., calva, calvaria, f. L.,—schädel, hirnschädel, m., hirnschale, f. G.,—skull, brain-pan: in Anatomy, the great ovoid cavity, occupying the superior and posterior regions of the head. It is destined, in the *Vertebrata*, to enclose and protect the encephalon; and constituted, in Man, of the eight following bones,—see CRANIEN,—articulated together by numerous sutures,—*hirnschädelkugen*, G.: 1. the *frontal bone*,—le *frontal*, F.,—os frontis, L.,—stirnbein, G.,—situated anteriorly,—see CORONAL; 2. the *occipital*,—l' *occipital*,—os occipitis,—hinterhauptsbein, posteriorly,—see OCCIPITAL; 3. 4. the two *parietal*,—les *pariétaux*,—ossa parietalia,—bregmatis,—scheitelbeine,—laterally and above,—see PARIÉTAL; 5. 6. the two *temporal*,—les *temporaux*,—ossa temporum,—schlafenbeine,—laterally and below,—see TEMPORAL; 7. the *sphenoid*,—le SPHENOÏDE,—os sphenoides,—keilbein,—centrally and below; and 8., immediately anterior to the preceding, the *ethmoid*,—l'ETHMOÏDE,—os ethmoides,—siebbein. In addition to these eight principal bones, may be enumerated the two *cornets sphenoidaux*,—see CORNET; the eight *ossicula auditus*,—gehörknochen, G.,—see OSSELET; and the small bones, as variable in figure as in number,—see WORMIEN,—which frequently occur in the sutures. The anterior region of the skull is termed the *forehead*,—*sinciput*, F. and L.,—vorderhaupt, n. G.; the posterior, *hindhead*,—*occiput*,—hinterhaupt; the superior, the *crown of the head*,—*voûte*, F.,—vertex capitis, f., bregma, n. L.,—scheitel, das oberste des haupts, G.; the lateral, the *temples*,—les *tempes*,—tempora capitis,—die schläfe am haupt; and the lower region, the *base of the skull*,—*base du crâne*,—basis cranii,—gehirnschädelgrundfläche. The whole is articulated, anteriorly and below, with the facial bones,—les *os de la face*, F.,—ossa faciei, L.,—gesichtsknochen, G.; and, posteriorly and below, by the two occipital condyles, with the vertebral column,—la *colonne vertébrale*,—columna vertebralis,—die wirbelsäule. For an account of the variety of figure and dimensions exhibited by the human *Cranium*, in individuals of different nations, see Blumenbach, *Collectiones suæ Craniorum diversarum Gentium*, &c., 4to. Goettingæ, 1790—1826; and of the relative proportions of the *Cranium* and face in different animals,—Lawrence, *Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, &c.*, p. 166.—London, 1819.

The *Invertebrated Animals* possess no proper *cranium*. Lyonnet has, indeed, applied this term to the assemblage of solid parts which constitute the head of *Insects*. Yet it is not in them, as in the *Ver-*

tebrata, the receptacle of a brain; but ordinarily supports, or contains, the antennæ, the organs of vision, and the parts connected, or furnished, with those of prehension, taste, and touch. In some of these animals, as the *Acephalous Mollusca*, and many of the *Zoophytes*, no distinct traces of even a head can be detected.

CRANIEN, adj.,—cranianus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy and Physiology, of anything relating to the *cranium*; as les *os crâniens*, F.,—ossa cranii, L.,—*gehirnschädelknochen*, G.,—the *cranial bones*,—see CRÂNE; *cavité crânienne*,—schädelhöhle,—the *cranial cavity*: *tempérament crânién*,—a constitution in which the *cerebral* influence predominates.

CRANIOLOGIE, s. f.,—craniologia, f. (*κράνιον*, the skull, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—kranilogie, schädellehre, f. G.,—craniology, *doctrine of the skull*: an exposition of the inferences which may be drawn from attentive examination of the prominences exhibited by the external surface of the *cranium*, relative to the propensities, moral dispositions, and intellectual faculties, of an individual, according to the system of Dr. Gall. Now regarded, by the Phrenologist, as a term of reproach. CRANIOLOGUE, ? s. m.,—craniologus, n. L.,—kranilog, m. G.,—craniologist: one who practises —: CRANIOLOGIQUE, adj.,—craniologicus,—kranilogisch,—craniological, pertaining to *craniology*.

CRANIOMÉTRIE, s. f.,—craniometria, f. (*κράνιον*,—*μέτρον*, measure), L.,—kranio-metrie, schädelmesskunst, f. G.,—craniometry: the art of determining the *dimensions* of the *cranial cavity* on simple mathematical principles.

CRANIOPATHIE, s. f.,—craniopathia, f. (*same*, and *πάθος*, disease), L.,—kranio-pathie, f., ein *leiden* des *schädels*, G.,—a *morbid affection* of the skull.

CRANIOSCOPIE, s. f.,—cranoscopia, f. (*same*, and *σκοπέω*, I survey), L.,—kranioscopia, f.,—die untersuchung des schädels, G.,—cranoscopy, *inspection* of the *cranium*, as practised by Dr. Gall,—die Gall'sche *kranioscopie*,—in order to ascertain the peculiarities which it exhibits with a view to phrenological inductions.—Hence, not synonymous with—but rather the means of acquiring a knowledge of—*Craniology* or *Phrenology*. CRANIOSCOPE, s. m.,—cranoscopus, m. L.,—kranioscop, m. G.,—cranoscopist: one who practises *cranoscopy*.

CRANOLOGIE, s. f.,—cranologia, f. (*κράνιον*, the head, *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—kranologie, f. G.,—cranology: the term originally selected, by Dr. Gall, as designative of his new physiological system of the brain. Since commonly regarded as syn. with CRANIOLOGIE.

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CRANSON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cochlearia* (*Tetradynamia*, *silicul.*; *Cruciferae*), L.,—das Löffelkraut, die Löffelkresse, G.—Scurvy Grass,—containing several herbaceous and principally European species. Genus nomen a *cochlearis* formâ accipit, quam folia exhibent, L.

Two of the species are employed in *Diet* and *Medicine*: 1. Common Scurvy grass, —*C. officinalis*,—herbe aux cuillers, F.,—gemeines löffelkraut; a powerful *antiscorbutic*; frequently eaten as a salad; and constituting the basis of one *French Official Preparation*, a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Cochleariâ officinali, *Ph. Gall.*: and several *German*—; as a *Conserve*, *Distilled Water*, *Extract*, *Oil*, and *Spirit*,—Löffelkrautconserve, — wasser, — extract, — öl, und — geist: and 2. Horse-radish, —*C. armoracia*, —cran de Bretagne, moutarde des Allemands, raifort, —meerrettig, G.; the acrid and pungent root of which is employed as a *condiment*; possesses *diuretic* properties; and forms the principal ingredient of the *Vinum Antiscorbuticum*, and *Syrupus de Armoraciâ compositus*, *Ph. Gall.*

CRANTÈRE, adj. (κραῖνος, I complete),—complementary: an epithet applied, in *Anatomy*, to the posterior *grinders* or *wisdom-teeth*,—οἱ κραντήρες, —cranteres, dentes sapientiæ, L.,—die hintersten backenzähne, die weisheitszähne, G.,—of the human jaw.

CRAPAUD, s. m.: in *Zoology*, a genus of *Batrachian Reptiles*,—*Bufo*, L.,—die Kröte, G.,—the Toad,—comprehending several species,—the inoffensive objects of many vulgar prejudices and superstitions. The *flesh* of the common toad, —*C. vulgaris* (*Rana bufo*, Linn.),—le crapaud commun, F.,—φρύνος, —is almost invariably substituted, in Paris, as an article of *diet*, for that of the frog; and accounted equally delicate and nutritious. By the negroes in Africa and America, it is habitually consumed. As a *pharmaceutical* remedy, it has, long since, fallen into merited neglect.

CRAPULE, s. f.,—κραϊπάλη, —crapula, f. L.,—rausche, m., das kopfweh nach dem rausche, G.,—surfeit, headache produced by a surfeit.

CRASE, s. f.,—κράσις (κράννυμι, I mingle), —crasis, f. L.,—mischung, f. G.,—mixture, —especially of the humours, —*cr. des humeurs*, F.,—die mischung der säfte, G.; or of the constituent parts of a fluid, —*cr. du sang*, —*crasis sanguinis*, L. Employed, by some authors, as *synon.* with *temperament* and *complexion*.

CRATÈRE, s. m.,—κρατήρ, —crater, m. L.: a drinking-cup among the ancient Romans, and especially a large goblet wherein wine and water were commingled,—eine trinkschale bey den altern Römern, und

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besonders ein grosser becker in welchem man den wein mit wasser mischte, G.: also, the superior orifice, —*crater*, —of a burning (volcanic) mountain,—die obere öffnung eines feuerspeienden berges.

CRAYEUX, adj.,—cretaceus, L.,—kreidig, G.,—cretaceus, chalky, pertaining to chalk: *Acide crayeux*, F.,—the name given, by Keir, to carbonic acid; *sol crayeux*, —a chalky soil.

CRÉMASTER, s. m.,—κρεμαστήρ (κρέμαω, I suspend): a term employed, in *Anatomy*, to a delicate fasciculus of muscular fibres, —*muscle crémaster*, F.,—cremaster, L.,—der hodenmuskel, hebemuskel der hoden, G.,—by which the human testis is *suspended*, and occasionally drawn up.—Proceeding from its origin in the abdomen, it traverses the opening in the external oblique muscle; and continuing down the spermatic chord, is insensibly lost upon the *tunica vaginalis testis*. The *cremaster* does not exist in the foetus: it is formed by the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle; which adhere to the *gubernaculum testis*, and are dragged down with it, through the abdominal ring, on the descent of the organ into the scrotum.

CREME, s.,—cream: the thick, unctuous, yellow-white substance, —flos lactis, L.,—milchrahm, m. G.,—which, composed of serum, butter, and the caseous principle, rises on the surface of *milk*, when left to rest, at the ordinary temperature.

In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, 1. *Crème de chaux*, F.,—*cremor calcis*, L.,—the delicate pellicle of sub-carbonate of lime, which forms on the surface of an aqueous solution of oxide of calcium (lime-water) when exposed to the atmospheric air; 2. — *de soufre*,—see *LAIT de soufre*; 3. — *de tartre*, —*cremor tartari*, L.,—weinsteinrahm, G.,—cream of tartar, the vulgar name of the acidulous tartrate, or supertartrate, of potass, —*tartrate acidule*, ou *surtartrate de potasse*, F.,—supertartras potassæ, L.,—saures weinsteinsaures kali oder kaliumoxyd, G. In *Dietetics*, *crème d'orge*, —*de riz*,—a jelly composed of the farina of barley or rice; and frequently administered, as a *restorative*, to convalescents.

CRÉMNONCOSE, s. f.,—cremnoncus, m. L.,—eine geschwulst der schaamlippen, G.: *tumor labiorum vulvæ muliebris*.

CRÉMOCARPE, s. m.,—cremocarpium, cremocarpon, n. (κρέμαω, I suspend, κρῆπις, fruit): a term applied, by Mirbel, to the *fruit* of the *Umbelliferae*,—die samen der schirmpflanzen, G.; *synon.* with the *Carpadèle*,—carpadelium, n. L.,—of Desvauz, and the *Polachène*,—polachena, f. L.,—doldenfrucht, G.,—of Richard.—The fruit is, here, incorporated with the calyx, and divided into two indehiscent monospermal cells which remain, for some

time, *suspended*, by their summit, to a slender central axis.

CRÉNULURE, s. f.,—crena, crenatura, f. L.,—kerbzahn, m. G.: in Botany and Zoology, a division, in the form of an obtuse or rounded *tooth*, exhibited by the border of the leaves, or by other parts of *plants*, or of *animals*,—see CRÉNÉ: in Anatomy, the minute *teeth*,—denticuli, L.,—with which the margins of the cranial bones are furnished, in order, by their union, to constitute the sutures: in Surgery, the *groove*,—*gouttière*, F.,—formed in a blunt—, and destined to act as a guide in directing the course of a cutting-instrument.

CRÉNÉ, CRÉNELÉ, CRÉNULÉ, adj.,—crenatus, crenulatus, L.,—gekerbt, kerbzählig, G.,—crenated, crunulated: an epithet applied, generally, in Botany, to organs or parts of *plants* which exhibit, on their borders, numerous minute rounded *teeth*, separated by acute angles,—see CRÉNULURE; as the *petals* of *Dianthus caryophyllatus*; the *stigma* of *Crocus sativus*; the *androphore* of *Gomphrena globosa*; the *leaves* of *Betonica officinalis* and *Glechoma hederacea*; and, specifically, to plants themselves,—as *Pothos crenata*,—which possess such character: in Zoology, to the parts or organs of certain *Insects*,—as the *corselet* or *wings*,—which offer a *crenulated* margin; and, specifically, to divers *animals* whose organs, as the *nasal membrane* of the *Phyllostoma crenulata*—a species of bat,—or whose *testaceous coverings*, as those of *Trochus crenularis* and *Venus crenulata*, among the *marine Mollusca*, exhibit a *crenulated* border, or *crenulated* striæ.

CREPITATION, s. f.,—crepitatio, f. (*crepitare*, to crackle), L.,—knarren, knacken, n. G.: in Chemistry, the noise emitted by certain bodies, as *salts*, when thrown upon the fire: in Surgery, the peculiar impression, or sound, conveyed to the organ of touch, and frequently to the ear, on causing a movement among the fragments of a broken bone.

CRÉPITANT, adj.,—crepitans, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the peculiar *sound*,—*râle crépitant*, F.,—heard during respiration in the first stage of *Pneumonia*, and in *œdema* of the lungs; from the analogy which exists between it and the sound emitted by the healthy organ on pressure with the finger: in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of a *Bird*,—*Ædicnemus crepitans*,—*Ædicnème criard*, F.,—lerchengraue regenpfeifer, grosser brachvögel, G.,—Stone-Curlew,—belonging to the *Grallatores*,—on account of its peculiar *cry*; and to an *Insect* of the *Brachinus* genus,—see BRACHYN,—from the *sound* which it emits, when menaced or assailed.

CRÉPU, adj.,—crispus, L.,—kraus, G.,—

crisp or frizzled: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts or organs of *plants*, which are *undulated* at the borders, and exhibit, on their surface, numerous minute *wrinkles*; as the *leaves* of *Arabis crispata*, and *Malva crispa*; the *sepals* of *Clematis crispa*; and the *petals* of *Pterocarpus crispatus*: in Zoology, to the naturally *crisp* or *frizzled hair*,—les *cheveux crépus*, F.,—of the negro; and to the *reticulated shells*,—*coquilles crépues*,—of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*; as *Venus reticulata*.

CRÉPUSCULE, s. m.,—crepusculum, n. L.,—dämmerung, f. G.,—twilight. The space of time which intervenes between night and sunrise, is designated the morning-*twilight*,—le *crépuscule du matin*, ou *aurore*, of French,—the *δείλη ὁψις*, of Greek,—and *morgendämmerung*, *morgenröthe*, of German writers; its commencement,—day-break, *aube* ou *point du jour*, F.,—*diluculum*, L.,—*tagesanbruch*, G.: and *crépuscule du soir*,—*δείλη πρῶιν*,—*abenddämmerung*, *abendröthe*, or evening-*twilight*,—that which elapses between sunset and the fall of night. The extreme limit of *astronomical twilight* appears to be determined by the descent of the sun eighteen degrees below the horizon; but the *civil twilight* is of much shorter duration: it commences, by the vulgar calculation, at the moment when an individual can no longer pursue his occupation, in the house, without the aid of artificial light; and terminates when the smaller stars are discernible with the naked eye. CRÉPUSCULAIRE, adj.,—crepuscularis, L.,—crepuscular: an epithet applied to divers *animals* which issue from their retreat on the approach of evening-*twilight*; as many species of the Owl-tribe, among *Birds*; and one in particular, the *Noctua crepuscularis*, among *Insects*. From this peculiarity of habit, in fact, Naturalists have been led to distinguish a family of the Order, *Lepidoptera*, by the term, CRÉPUSCULAIRES, s. f., pl., F.,—*Crepuscularia*, L. It comprehends, in Stephen's arrangement, the *Zygænidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, and *Egeriidæ*,—the comparatively few species, which, constituting the genus, *Sphinx*, of Linnaeus, fly, principally, at *twilight*.

CRESSON, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of the Genus, *Cardamine*, previously to the introduction of that scientific term into the French language: also, the vulgar name of several *plants* reputed to possess *antiscorbutic* properties; as *Cresson alénois*, F.,—*Lepidium sativum*, L.,—die gartenkresse, G.,—garden-cress; — *aquatique*, ou — *de fontaine*,—*Sisymbrium nasturtium*,—*wasserkresse*,—water-cress; — *d'Inde*,—*Tropeolum majus*,—Indianische kresse,—Indian cress; — *de Para*,—*Spilanthus oleraceus*,—esculent *Spilanthus*;

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and — *sauvage*,—*Cochlearia coronopus*, (*Coronopus Ruellii*, Sm.),—common wart-*cress*.

CRETE, s. f.,—*crista*, f. L.,—*λόφος*,—*kamm*, m. G.,—*crest*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *projections* of divers bones: as 1. *Crête de l'éthmoïde*, F.,—*crista galli ossis ethmoidei*, L.,—*hahnenkamm* de sieb-*beins*, G.,—the cock's-*crest* process of the ethmoid bone; 2. — *iliaque*, ou — *de l'os des iles*,—*crista ossis ilii*,—*darmbeinkamm*,—the *crest*, or superior border, of the iliac portion of the *os innominatum*; 3. — *du tibia*,—*crista*—*angulus anterior*—*ossis tibiæ*,—*crest*—*spine*—*anterior ridge*—of the leg-bone. Winslow has, moreover, applied to the *labia minora* of the female organs, the designation of *Crêtes du clitoris*, F.,—*cristæ clitoridis*, L.,—see NYPHE; and Chaussier, that of *Crête uréthrale*, to the *Caput gallinaginis* of the male urethra, see VERUMONTANUM.

In Zoology, to the fleshy caruncle which adorns the head of the domestic cock, and the tuft of the lapwing, and other birds; to the nuchal appendage of certain serpents; the membrane which runs along the back of divers Saurian Reptiles, especially the guana, see IGUANE; and to an eminence which divides longitudinally the frontal region of some fishes, as the *Coryphæna*: in Botany, a peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ*: in Geology, the summit or ridge of a mountain or mountain-chain. CRÉTÉ, adj.,—*cristatus*, L.,—*crested*: an epithet applied to animals which are furnished with a *crest*; as *Cavia cristata*, among the *Mammifera*; *Fulica cristata*, among Birds; and *Acridium cristatum*, — *Insects*: or marked by a distinctly elevated rib or ridge, as *Strombus cristatus*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

CRETES, s. f. pl.,—*Crêtes de Cog*,—*veneriennes*,—*cristæ*, L.,—*kammförmige fleischgewächse*, G.: in Pathology, excrescences, of syphilitic origin, resembling, in figure and appearance, the cock's comb; and ordinarily developed around the anus, vulva, and base of the glans penis.

CRÉTIN, s. m.: in Pathology, an individual affected with *cretinism*,—CRÉTINAGE, ou CRÉTINISME, s. m.: a disease endemic in the deeper vallies of different mountainous regions; and characterized by extreme moral degradation, and defective configuration of certain portions of the brain. This affection is hereditary; and may be developed in the children of parents suffering from bronchocele. Residence in the lowest ranges of the Alpine valleys, where the air does not circulate freely, is apparently the principal cause of *Cretinism*. To this may be added habitual neglect of cleanliness, and a crowded condition and humidity of the dwelling-houses. By some authors, it has, without

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sufficient evidence, been attributed to the dietetic employment of snow-water, and the abuse of alcoholic liquids. Several varieties of *Cretinism* have been distinguished by writers. That which originates from malformation, is obviously incurable. Prevention consists in properly ventilating, and rendering more dry, the habitations of the poor; in cutting down plantations, and draining stagnant waters; and especially in removing children from situations in which the disease is endemic. The frequent co-existence of *Cretinism* with *Bronchocele* is a remarkable circumstance in the history of these affections.—See GOITRE.

CREUSET, s. m.,—*catinus*, *caliculus fusorius*, m. L.,—*schmelztiegel*, m. G.,—*crucible* or *melting-pot*: in Chemistry, a vessel, of earth or metal, more capacious at the fundus than at the orifice; and destined to contain substances which require a very elevated temperature for their fusion or calcination. The aperture is sometimes closed by a distinct piece, termed, in French, *le couvercle*.

CREUX, s. m.,—*κοίλωμα*,—*cavum*, n. L.,—*hohle*, f. G.,—*hollow*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to different parts of the human body which exhibit a slight concavity or depression; as the *hollow*, or pit, of the stomach,—*creux de l'estomac*, ou *l'épigastre*, F.,—*epigastrium*, n. L.; the *hollow* of the axilla, or arm-pit,—*le cr. de l'aisselle*, F.,—*achselgrube*, f. G.; and the *hollow*, or palm, of the hand,—*le cr.*, ou *la paume*, *de la main*, F.,—*manûs concavum*, *vola*, L.,—*die hohle der hand*, G.

CREUX, adj.,—*κοίλος*,—*cavus*, L.,—*hohl*, G.,—*hollow*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts of plants which exhibit only one depression, as the *receptacle* of *Rosa*; or only one interior cavity, as the *perisperm* of *Coccus nucifera*, and the *leaves* of *Allium cepa*.

CREVASSE, s. f.,—*rima*, *fissura*, f. L.,—*riss*, *spalt*, m. G.,—*slit*, *fissure*. This term has, in Pathology, two acceptations: 1. ordinarily employed as *synon.* with *chap*,—see GERCURE: 2. sometimes as designative of solutions of continuity,—*cracks* or *fissures*,—occurring in parts or organs which have been subjected to inordinate distension; and then *synon.* with RUPTURE. CREVASSE, adj.,—*rimosus*,—*rissig*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of plants which exhibit *cracks* or *fissures*; as the *stems* of *Castanea* and *Ulmus*; and the *perisperm* of *Anona*.

CRI, s. m.,—*κραυγή*,—*clamor*, m. L.,—*geschrei*, n. G.,—*cry* or *scream*: in Physiology, an inarticulate sound of the voice, which requires, for its production, a deep inspiration followed by a strong and rapid expiration; and serves to express sudden

and powerful emotions of the mind. In some diseases, the *scream* constitutes an important pathognomic sign. Of this nature, is the *cri hydrencephalique*, F.,—which characterizes the acute cerebral dropsy of children.

CRIBLÉ, CRIBLEUX, adj.,—*cribratus*, *cribrosus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any part, or organ, of the *animal* body which is perforated with holes, like a *sieve*,—*cribrum*, n. L.,—*crible*, m. F.,—*sieb*, n. G.; as *la lame criblée*, ou *cribriforme*, de l'*os éthmoïde*,—termed also the *sieve-bone*,—l'*os cribbleux*, F.,—das *seibbein*, G.,—see **ETHMOÏDE**,—on account of the numerous orifices which it presents, for transmission of the filaments of the olfactory nerves. *Tissu cribbleux*: a term employed, by Anatomists, to designate the common cellular structure of the body.

CRIBRATION, s. f.,—*cribratio*, f. L.,—*sieben*, n. G.: an operation, in Pharmacy, which consists in passing any substance through a *sieve*, in order to separate the finer from the coarser parts.

CRIBRIFORME, adj.,—*cribriformis* (*cribrum*, a sieve, *forma*, figure), L.,—*cribriform*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the horizontal portion,—*die siebplatte*, G.,—of the *ethmoid bone*,—see **CRIBLÉ**, and **ETHMOÏDE**: by the Ancients, to the bone itself,—*os cribriforme*, F. and L.: also, by Osiander, to the *membrana decidua*,—*membrane cribriforme*, F.,—of the human ovum.

CRICÉAL, s. m.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the fourth pair of the auxiliary bones of the gill-arches, situated in the hyoid region of fishes. See *Philosophie Anatom.*, p. 237. 384.

CRICO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN, adj.,—*crico-arytenoideus*, *crico-arytænodes*, L.,—*crico-arytenoid*, belonging alike to the *cricoid* and *arytenoid* cartilages: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the various *muscles* which pass from the *cricoid* to the *arytenoid* cartilages, in Man; as, 1. *Muscle crico-aryténôidien latéral*, F.,—*crico-arytænoideus lateralis*, L.,—*seitlicher ring-giessbeckenmuskel*, G.,—which extends from the side of the superior border of the *cricoid*,—to the anterior and external portion of the base of the *arytenoid* cartilage: 2. — *Crico-aryténôidien postérieur*,—*crico-arytænoideus posticus*,—*der hintere ring-giessbeckenmuskel*,—from a projecting line in the middle of the *posterior* surface of the *cricoid*,—to the external and superior part of the *arytenoid*. The *crico-aryténôidien supérieur*, of Winslow, constitutes part of the **ARYTÉNOÏDIEN**, of modern French anatomists. 3. to the *articulation*,—*art. crico-aryténôidienne*, F.,—a kind of *arthrodia*,—which connects the *cricoid* with the *arytenoid* cartilages.

CRICO-CRÉTI-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *posterior crico-arytenoid muscle*. See **CRICO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN**.

CRICOÏDE, adj.,—*κρικοειδής* (*κρίκος*, a ring, *ειδός*, resemblance),—*cricoides*, *cricoideus*, *annularis*, L.,—*ringförmig*, G.,—*cricoid*, ring-shaped: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *cartilage*,—*le cart. cricoïde*, F.,—*cartilago cricoides*, L.,—*ring-knorpel*, G.,—belonging to the larynx; connected, above, with the thyroid cartilage, and, below, by a fibrous membrane, with the first ring of the trachea. It is deeper posteriorly than anteriorly; lined internally by the laryngeal membrane; articulated, behind, by its superior margin, with the *arytenoid* cartilages, and exteriorly, on each side, with the lesser cornua of the thyroid,—see **CORNE**.

CRICO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—*crico-pharyngeus*, L.,—*den ring-knorpel und schlund zugleich angehend*, G.,—belonging alike to the *cricoid cartilage* and *pharynx*: a term applied, by Winslow, to a fasciculus of fibres constituting part of the *Constrictor pharyngis inferior* muscle,—*der ring-knorpelschlundmuskel*, of the Germans. The other portion, he has designated *Thyro-pharyngeus*; and proposes to name the whole together, *Thyro-crico-pharyngeus*.

CRICO-THYROÏDIEN, adj.,—*crico-thyroideus*, L.,—*crico-thyroid*: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, 1. to a *membrane*,—*m. crico-thyroidienne*, F.,—which extends from the superior border of the *cricoid* cartilage, —*der ring-knorpel*, G.,—to the inferior border of the *thyroid*,—*schildknorpel*: and 2, to a *muscle*,—*m. crico-thyroidien*, F.,—*crico-thyroideus*, L.,—*ring-knorpelschildknorpelmuskel*, G.,—which passes from the external surface of the *cricoid*,—to the sides of the base of the *thyroid* cartilage.

CRICO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—*crico-thyro-pharyngæus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Constrictor pharyngis inferior* muscle, from its attachments: constituting the *ring-schildknorpelschlundmuskel*, of the Germans; and synon. with *Thyro-crico-pharyngien*. See **CRICO-PHARYNGIEN**.

CRICO-TRACHÉAL, adj.,—*crico-trachealis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the fibrous membrane, termed *ligament*,—*das ring-knorpellufttröhrenband*,—by German writers; which connects the *cricoid* cartilage with the first ring of the *trachea*.

CRIN, s. m.,—*crinis*, m. L.,—*haar*, n. G.: a term applied, in Zoology, to the coarse and long *hair* which flows from the neck and tail of the horse and certain other *Mammifera*: in Botany, by De Candolle, to the *stiff hairs*, wherever situated, with which certain *plants* are provided.

CRINIÈRE, s. f.,—χαίτη,—juba, f. L.,—mähne, f. G.,—mane: in Zoology, 1. the mass of long hair which occupies a certain extent of the dorsal line in divers *Mammifera*, as in the horse and wild boar; or the whole anterior region of the neck, as in the male of *Felis leo*, and *F. jubata*: 2. the crest which adorns the occipital region and neck of certain *birds*; as the *Buceros jubata*.

CRINON, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Crino*, L. The entozoary animals, composing it, exhibit an elongated, cylindrical, slender body, attenuated towards both extremities; and a head furnished with two lateral tubercles. One species, *C. truncatus*,—*cr. tronqué*, F.,—infests the intestinal canal of the horse and ass; and is frequently seen adhering to the parietes of the larger arteries, especially the anterior (superior) mesenteric. See Hodgson, *Treatise on the Diseases of the Arteries*, p. 569, pl. viii. Another species is found in the dog; but the existence of these animals in man has never yet been clearly ascertained. Rudolphi regards them as merely *Strongyli*; and distinguishes those of the horse and dog, by the respective designations of *S. armatus* and *trigonocephalus*. By Lamarck, they are thought to belong to the *Hamularia*, of Rudolphi; by others, confounded with individuals of the genus, *Filaria*. See FILAIRE, HAMULAIRE, STRONGYLE; and Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 259.

CRISE, s. f.,—κρίσις,—crisis, f. L.,—krise, f., die entscheidung einer krankheit, G.,—judgment, decision, crisis of a disease: a term, in Pathology, employed in different acceptations, by different writers. It is now generally understood to signify a rapid and favourable change in a disease, characterized by some profuse evacuation from the interior, or eruption on the surface. Yet there are writers who designate the phenomena which accompany this change, and not the change itself, the *crisis*. By others, again, both the critical phenomena, and the crisis, are comprehended under the same term. The following kinds or varieties of *crisis* are distinguished in practice: the *salutary*,—*la crise salutaire*, F.,—or that which terminates in recovery; the *mortal*,—*mortelle*,—in death; *propre*, that which exhibits a rapid progress; *lysis*, that which is slow and unpreceded by any marked exacerbation of symptoms; *régulière*, when announced by precursory signs, occurring on the predicted days, and accompanied by critical phenomena; *irrégulière*, when not observing these conditions. It is, finally, *complete* or *incomplete*, as it decides the issue of the case, or leaves the patient in a doubtful state. **CRITIQUE**, adj.,—

κριτικός,—criticus,—kritisch,—critical, belonging to, or announcing, a *crisis*: *Ex. Puls critique*,—a pulse indicating a *crisis*; *jours critiques*, F.,—*dies critici*, L.,—*kritische tage einer krankheit*, G.,—*critical days*, those upon which the *crisis* of a disease commonly takes place; *phénomènes critiques*,—*συμπτώματα κριτικά*,—*kritische erscheinungen*,—*critical signs or phenomena*; *evacuation critique*,—eine *kritische ausleerung*,—a *critical discharge*. The period at which menstruation ceases with women, is also, in popular language, termed *temps*—ou *age critique*, the *critical age* or period.

CRISPATION, s. f. (*crispare*, to curl, L.),—*reserrement*,—krause, zusammenziehung, f. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the spasmodic *contraction* which takes place in certain parts of the animal system, either spontaneously, or under the influence of some morbid cause, or therapeutic agent. Thus, the epithet, *crispés*, F.,—is applied to the *capillary vessels* of a wound, when an operation is not immediately succeeded by loss of blood: and the *skin* is said to be *crispée*, when, from its constriction, the bulbs of the hairs have become unusually prominent. Convulsive movements of the external or internal parts, when slighter than convulsion, are, also, termed, in popular language, by the French, *crispation des nerfs*. **CRISPÉ**, adj.,—*crispatus*,—kraus, gekrauselt: an epithet, in Botany, synonym with **CRÉPU**.

CRISTAL, s. m.,—κρύσταλλος,—crystalum, n. L.,—krystall, n. G.,—crystal: a name given, in Chemistry and Mineralogy, to the symmetrical forms which divers organic and inorganic substances assume, in passing from the liquid or gaseous to a solid state: first applied to crystallized quartz, from its *ice-like* transparency and aspect.

CRISTALLIN, adj.,—κρυστάλλινος,—crystallinus, L.,—kristallinisch, G.,—crystalline: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a transparent body, of lenticular figure,—*corps cristallin*, *humour*—, *lentille cristalline*, ou *simplement cristallin*, F.,—*corpus cristallinum*, *humor oculi cristallinus*, *lens cristallina*,—*cristalloides*, L.,—die *kristall-linse*, G.,—the *cristalline body*, *humour*, *lens*, or simply *crystalline*, situated between the aqueous and vitreous humours of the eye, about the point of union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of this organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance, and another interior forming a solid nucleus in which numerous ellipsoid layers are perceptible; and contained in a peculiar capsule, see **CRISTALLOÏDE**. Perfectly transparent in the adult, it is reddish in the foetus, and, in old age, acquires,

with increased consistence, a yellowish hue. Between the capsule and the *crystalline*, there exists a peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, termed the *humour of Morgagni*. The *crystalline* is destined to receive the cone of rays emanating from a luminous point, in order to refract and reunite them behind itself, in a new cone; whose base, opposed to that of the former, has its axis in the same direction; and whose summit, falling upon the retina, transmits to it the impression of objects.

CRISTALLINE, s. f.—*crystallina*, f. (κρύσταλλος, crystal), L.: in Pathology, a vesicle or phlyctena, filled with a serous fluid; developed on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, and surrounded by a reddish or violet-coloured areola. Although appearing as a consequence of the venereal act, it is not invariably a symptom of syphilis; and may probably be regarded as a variety of *Pemphigus*.

CRISTALLISATION, s. f.—*crystallisatio*, f. (*same*), L.—*kristallisirung*, f. G.: in Chemistry, the operation or action whereby the molecules of liquid or aeriform bodies unite, so as to form a regular solid, termed *crystal*. Hence it follows that the cohesion or attraction of integral molecules enjoys a great share in the process of *crystallization*.

CRISTALLOGRAPHIE, s. f.—*crystallographia*, f. (*same*, and γράφω, I describe), L.—*kristallographie*, f.—*die beschreibung der krystalle*, G.—*crystallography*, the description of *crystals*: that part of Physics and Natural History which has for its object, the description of the geometrical forms exhibited by minerals, and of the laws by virtue of which they assume these forms.

CRISTALLOÏDE, adj.—κρυσταλλοειδής,—*crystallodes*, *crystalloides*, L.—*krystall-ähnlich*, G.—*crystalloid*, *resembling a crystal* or the *crystalline*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the delicate and transparent fibrous capsule,—*la caps. cristalloïde* ou *cristalline*, F.—see **CAPSULE**,—which envelopes the *crystalline lens* without adhering to it; and is, itself, lodged in a reduplication of the hyaloid membrane.

CRISTALLOGOLOGIE, s. f.—*crystallogologia*, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.—*krystallogologie*, f., *die lehre von den krystallen*, G.—*crystallogology*: that part of natural science which has for its object, the knowledge or doctrine of *crystals*.

CRISTALLOMETRIE, s. f.—*crystallometra*, f. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.—*krystallogometrie*, *krystallmesskunst*, f., *die lehre von der messung der krystallwinkel*, G.—*crystallogometry*: the science which treats of the mathematical properties, or teaches the *admeasurement* of the angles, of *crystals*.

CRISTALLONOMIE, s. f.—*crystallonomia*, f. (κρύσταλλος,—νόμος, law), L.—*krystallogonomie*, f., *die lehre von den gesetzen der krystallbildung*, G.—*crystallonomy*: the science which develops, and explains, the laws whereon the various geometrical properties of *crystals* depend.

CRISTALLOTECHNIE, s. f.—*crystallo-technia*, f. (*same*, and τέχνη, art), L.—*die krystallo-technie*, G.?: the art of obtaining perfect *crystals*, and the various modifications of which each kind is susceptible.

CRISTALLOTOMIE, s. f.—*crystallogotomia*, f. (*same*, and τομή, the act of cutting, separation), L.—*krystallogotomie*, f. G.—*crystallogotomy*: the art of cutting *crystals*, or rather of separating or dissecting a *crystallized body* into its primary forms.

CRISTAUX d'argent,—*de lune*. See **NITRATE d'argent cristallisé**. — *de Tartre*: the common name of cristallized Supertartrate of Potass. — *de Venus*: the old name of cristallized Acetate of Copper.

CRISTÉ, adj. Syn. with **CRÉTÉ**. Applied, also, as an epithet, in Botany, to plants, whose organs, like the *anthers* of *Erica cristata*, are furnished with appendages in the form of *crests*.

CRITHE, s. m. See **ORGELET**.

CROCHET, s. m., *petit croc*,—*hamus*, m. L.—*haken*, m., *häkchen*, n. G.—*hook* or *crotchet*: in Obstetric Surgery, an instrument, of iron or steel, employed for the extraction of the human foetus, in difficult parturition. The *crotchet* may be acute or blunt,—*aigu* ou *mousse*, F.—*naked* or contained in a sheath,—*nu* ou *engainé*. The tenaculum, used by the *British* surgeons, in securing divided arteries, and the hook, simple or double,—see **ERIGNE**,—so commonly employed in dissection and surgical operations, fall correctly under this designation. In human and comparative Anatomy, the term, *crochet*, is also applied, by the *French*, to the curved processes of certain bones; as *le crochet de l'apophyse ptérygoïde*,—*de l'os unciforme*: to the canine teeth,—*hakenzähne*, G.—of the horse; and to the *poison-tooth*,—*crochet à venin*, F.—*giftzahn*, G.—of venomous serpents.

CROCHU, adj., *courbé en crochet*,—*hamatus*, *uncinatus*, L.—ἀγκυλός,—*hakig*, *hakenförmig*, G.—*hooked*, bent in the figure of a *hook*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the fourth bone,—*os crochu* ou *unciforme*, F.—*hakenbein*, G.—in the second carpal row. Articulated with the *os magnum*, *lunare*, and *cuneiforme*, and with the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones, it affords attachment to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist: and is developed by one point of ossification.

In Zoology, employed as the specific designation of *animals* whose organs, like

the horns of *Antilope redunca*, among the ruminant *Mammifera*, and the branches or arms of *Plumularia uncinata*, among the *Polypi*, are bent in a crotchet figure: in Botany,—of plants, whose parts, or organs, as the legumes of *Astragalus hamosus*, the leaves of *Macromitrium uncinatum*, and the superior lip of the corolla of *Pedicularis uncinata*, exhibit a like character.

CROCIDISME, s. m.,—*κροκιδισμός* (*κροκιδίζω*, to pluck off the nap or light substances adhering loosely to cloth),—*crocidismus*, m. L.: in Pathology, a variety of **CARPHOLOGIE**.

CROCODILE, s. m.: a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*,—*Crocodylus*, L.,—*κροκόδειλος*,—das Krokodill, G.;—newly constituted, belonging to the Family of the **CROCODILIENS**, s. m., pl.,—*Crocodilei*, L.,—and comprehending, in the system of Cuvier, three distinct sub-genera. These, forming the 1st Section in the great Linnæan genus, *Lacerta*, are respectively illustrated by the *L. gangetica*, Linn.,—le *Gaviale de Gange*, F.,—the Crocodile of the Ganges; *L. crocodilus*,—le *Crocodile vulgaire*, ou de Nile,—common Crocodile; and *L. alligator*,—the Alligator of South-American rivers: and designated, by Cuvier, les *Gavials*, les *Crocodyles*, and les *Caimans*. They contain several species. The Crocodile of the Nile is probably the *Leviathan* of the Scriptures. See Harris, *Natural History of the Bible*, p. 193.

These well-known “aquatic lizards” are formidable, from their size, strength, activity, and voracious propensities. They possess four feet: the anterior furnished with five toes; the posterior, with four: all united by membrane. The three internal toes only of the hind foot are armed with claws. The eye has three eye-lids. The ear is capable of closure at the will of the animal, by two fleshy lips. The clavicular bone, exhibited by all the other Reptiles of this Order, is wanting. In addition to the ordinary ribs, the abdomen is protected by some rib-like bones which do not reach the spine, and apparently result from ossification of the tendinous bands which transect the *recti* muscles.—From the orifices of two glands situated beneath the throat, there exudes an unctuous secretion, of musk-like odour. The flesh of the animal, although strongly impregnated with this odour, and the eggs, are eaten by the negroes. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii, p. 17; and Duméril, *Eléments des Sciences Natur.*, v. ii, p. 223.

CROISÉ, adj.,—*cruciatus*, *decussatus*, L.,—*gekreuzt*, G.,—crossed, disposed in the figure of a cross: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two strong ligaments,—*ligaments croisés de genou*, F.,—die *kreuzbänder* des knies, G.,—situated in the interior of

the knee-joint,—*articulation fémoro-tibiale*, F. One of these, the anterior,—*ligamentum cruciatum* *anticum*, L.,—*vorderes gekreuztes band*, G.,—passes obliquely from a depression in front of the ridge or spine, —*l'épine du tibia*, F.,—which traverses the superior articular or femoral surface of the tibia,—to the posterior and internal part of the external condyle of the femur:—while the posterior,—*lig. cruciatum posticum*,—*hinteres gekr. band* oder das *hintere kreuzband*, extends from the posterior part of the tibial spine, to the anterior and external—of the internal femoral condyle; and consequently crosses the direction of the preceding ligament. See Cloquet, *Manuel d'Anatomie Descriptive*. Atlas, pl. 56, fig. 4.

In Pathology, to that form or variety of *Paralysis*, in which the arm of one side, of the body, and the leg of the other, are affected: in Botany, to any part, or organ, of a plant, the divisions, or the whole, of which, as the corolla of the *Cruciferae*, and the leaves of *Veronica decussata*, are disposed crosswise.

CROISSANCE, s. f.,—*crescientia*, f. (*crecere*, to grow), L.,—*wachsthum*, m. and n. G.,—growth: a term, in Physiology, employed to express the development of an organized body, especially in the direction of height. It has a signification less extensive than that of **ACCROISSEMENT**; and is rarely used except in application to the human subject. In Pathology, the small tumours, which result from an enlargement of the inguinal lymphatic glands in children, and are regarded as the effect of growth, obtain the vulgar designation of **CROISSANCES**, **CROISSANS**, pl., *glandes de croissance*, F.,—*crescientiæ*, L.

CROIX, s. f.,—*σταυρός*,—*crux*, f. I.,—*kreuz*, n. G.,—cross. *Croix de fer*,—*crux ferrea*, L.: in Surgery, an instrument, invented by Heister, for retaining in their situation, the fragments of a fractured clavicle: long since fallen into disuse.—*de Malte*,—*splenium cruciatum*,—*Malta cross*: a compress consisting of a square piece of linen which has been divided from each angle, in a straight line nearly to the centre; and principally employed in the dressing of the stump of a limb, finger, or the *membrum virile*, after amputation. In the *demi-croix de Malte*, divisions are made from two only of the angles of the square.

CROSSE, s. f., *arc*,—*τόξον*,—*arcus*, m. L.,—*bogen*, m. G.,—arch or bow: a term applied, in Anatomy, to portions of the vascular system, which exhibit the figure of an arch; as the palmar and plantar arches, see **ARCADE**; and the curve described by the aorta,—*crosse*, ou *arc*, de l'aorte, F.,—*arcus aortæ*, L.,—der *bogen* der grossen pulsader, G.,—at the issue of

that vessel from the heart, and previously to its assumption of the name of thoracic aorta,—*aorte pectorale*, F.,—*brustaorta*, G. See AORTE, and ARC.

CROTALÉ, s. m., vulgarly, *Serpent-à-Sonnettes*: in Zoology, a genus of *Ophidian Reptiles*, *Crotalus* (κρόταλον, a rattle), L.,—die Klapperschlange, G.,—Rattlesnake; constituting the type of the Family of the CROTALIDÉS, ou CROTALOIDES, s. m. and adj. pl., F.,—*Crotalidei*, vel *Crotaloidea*, L.,—and comprehending several species, of which the following, all poisonous, and found exclusively in the more warm or temperate regions of America, are the principal: 1. *Crotalus horridus*,—*crotale boiquira*, F.,—die schreckliche klapperschlange, G.,—6 feet long, and pre-eminently venomous; 2. *Cr. durissus*,—*cr. de la Guiane*,—weisse klapperschlange, —from 17 inches to 4½ feet long; 3. *Cr. miliaris*,—*c. millet*, frieselschlange, —18 inches at most,—inhabits Florida and Carolina; and 4. *Cr. rhombifer*,—*cr. à losanges*,—water rattle-snake, length 5 or 6 feet, found in the United States.

The individuals, constituting this genus or Family, are sufficiently distinguished from all others, as the name imports, by the curious apparatus with which the tail is furnished. It consists of many loosely articulated, horn-like pieces, varying in number according to the age and species, and emitting a distinct and even loud sound on the motion, of the animal. One joint of the *rattle* is said to be annually formed up to a certain period of life.—Each superior maxillary bone exhibits one curved tooth,—*crochet*, F.,—pointed, perforated in its whole length, and connected with a lobulated gland which secretes the poison. Behind this poison-tooth,—*gift-zahn*, m. G.,—there are situated several germs, destined to supply its place in the event of loss or fracture. When at rest, it lies concealed in a fold of the gum.—Two muscles, which serve to depress the bone wherein the tooth is immovably fixed, at the moment of bringing the latter into action, exercise a pressure on the secretory organ, and thus propel the poison to the base of the tooth; from which it is conveyed, through the central canal, into the wound inflicted by this formidable instrument. A nictitating membrane exists in the eye. The mouth is large; the tongue partly enclosed in a sheath, and forked at the extremity. The *Crotali* are viviparous; and exhibit great tenacity of life. The powers of fascination which they, in common with some other serpents, are said to exercise on the animals destined to become their prey, have not yet been satisfactorily explained, nor even demonstrated. By some authors, the phenom-

on is ascribed to the stupifying effects of the offensive and narcotic effluvium which the bodies of the *Crotali* exhale. They pass rapidly into putrefaction after death; and emit an intolerable stench: but the tooth, even then, retains its virulent properties. The poison is of a green colour. They who recover from its fatal effects, commonly experience, for life, local œdema, periodical pains, hemorrhages, and weakness or paralysis, of the bitten part.—According to Gmelin, the negroes, wild hogs, and birds of prey, feed on the rattlesnake, with impunity. A corymbiferous plant, of South America, the *Mikania guaco*, is stated to possess “almost miraculous properties” as an antidote, and even preventive, to the poison of the *Crotali*, as of other venomous serpents. An admirable description and drawing of it are given in the *Plantes Equinoctiales*, of Humboldt and Bonpland, v. ii, p. 34, pl. 105. See, also, Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 326; Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der thierischen und mineral. Gifte*, p. 40; and Turton, *System of Nature*, v. i, p. 672.

CROTAPHÉ, s. m.,—crotaphium, n. (κρόταφος, the temple), L.: in Pathology, head-ach,—*céphalalgie temporale*, F.,—or an unpleasant throbbing, felt especially in the *temporal* region,—ein unangenehmes klopfen im kopfe, bes. in der *schláfengegend*, G.

CROTAPHITE, s. m. (κρόταφος): a term, in Anatomy, formerly applied, by *French* and *Latin* writers, to the *temporal muscle*, m. *crotaphite*,—*musculus crotaphites*,—*schláfienmuskel*, of the *Germans*. See TEMPORAL.

CROTON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Croton* (*Monoecia, monadelph*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—der Kroton, G.,—which comprehends many interesting species,—trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants,—indigenous, with few exceptions, in the warmer regions of America, and the East Indies. Two only are medicinal: 1. *Cr. eleuteria*,—see CASCARILLE,—referred, by *French* Botanists, to the genus, *Clusia*; and 2. *Cr. tiglium*,—Molukkanischer purgirkholzbaum, Malabarischer purgirkörnerbaum, purgirkroton, G.,—purging croton,—a native of the Moluccas, Ceylon, and Malabar; from the seeds of which,—*pignons d'Inde*, F.,—*semina Tiglii*, L.,—*krotonsamen*, G.,—the drastic purgative, *Croton-oil*,—*huile de Croton*, F.,—*oleum Tiglii*,—*krotonöl*,—is obtained. With this, by the addition of sugar and Acacia-gum, the *Germans* prepare *troches*,—*krotonöltrechisken*: a most convenient formula for the administration of this active remedy; and worthy of introduction into the *French* and *British* Dispensatories. Each troche contains one 4th of a drop of the oil.

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Several other species are of great utility in the arts: From *Cr. sebiferum*,—*arbre à suif*, F.,—the Chinese procure, by decoction of the seeds in water, a substance convertible to the manufacture of candles: *Cr. sangifluum* yields a variety of *Sanguis draconis*; and the *Cr. tinctorium*,—*Ricinoides ex quâ paratur Tournesol* Gallorum, —färberkroton, oder die maurelle, G.—officinal croton,—a native of South Europe and the Levant, furnishes the colouring matter, named *TOURNESOL*, by the French. The genus is said to have derived its name from the resemblance of the seeds to the *Acarus*—*Ixodes*,—*ricinus*,—holzbock, m. G.,—an articulated animal, formerly included among apterous Insects, and termed *κρότων*, by the Greeks. Their vegetable *κρότων*, is, however, evidently the *Ricinus communis*, of modern systematic Botanists,—gemeiner wunderbaum, G.—and Castor-oil plant, of British writers.

CROTONATE, s. m.,—crotonas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*krotonsaure salze*, G.—resulting from the combination of crotonic acid,—*acide crotonique*, F.,—*acidum crotonicum*, L.,—*krotonsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid was first discovered, by Pelletier and Caventou, in *Croton-oil*; and received, from them, the specific epithet, *jatrophiqne*, F.

CROTONE, s. m. (*κροτώνη*, an excrescence on trees, produced by an insect): a term, in Pathology, applied to *fungous excrescences* which are developed on the membranes of bones.

CROTONINE, s. f.,—crotonina, f. L.,—krotonin, G.?: the name of a newly-discovered *alkali*, which exists, according to Brandes, in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

CROUP, s. m.: in Pathology, a term of Scottish origin, employed to designate a peculiar form of *laryngeal* or *tracheal inflammation*. See *ANGINE*, *LARYNGITE*, and *TRACHÉITE*. **CROUPAL**, adj.—pertaining to *croup*: *Ex. Voix croupale*, F.,—a croupy voice; *son croupal*,—a croupy sound.

CROUPE, s. f.,—crupper. —*de cheval*, F.,—*equi tergum*, L.,—das *kreuz* eines pferds, G.: that part of the horse's back which extends from the extremity of the loins to the insertion of the tail. —*de montagne*,—*montis vertex*, L.,—die spitze eines bergs, G.,—highest ridge, or summit, of a mountain.

CROUPION, s. m.,—*ὀρθοπύγιον*,—*uropygium*, n. L.,—bürzel, steiss, m. G.,—rump: a term vulgarly applied to the inferior posterior or *coccygeal* region of the pelvis, in man and the other *Vertebrata*. Hence, the popular designation of the os coccygis, —*steissbein*, G.,—*rump-* or *crupper-bone*.

CRUTE, s. f.,—*crusta*, f. L.,—kruste, f. G.,—crust: in Pathology, an assemblage of minute indurated scales, resulting from

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desiccation of a serous or purulent fluid secreted by the skin. Of this nature, are the *crusts* formed in the variolous, tineal, and herpetic eruptions,—*croûtes varioleuses*, —*teigneuses*,—*dartreuses*, F. — *de la tête des enfans nouveau-nés*: a yellowish, dry, thick crust, which extends over the heads of infants, a few days after birth; and spontaneously subsides. — *de lait*, ou *cr. laiteuse*,—*crusta lactea*, L.,—milchschorf, G.: an exanthematous eruption,—*porrigo larvalis*, of Willan,—which attacks the hairy scalp and face of young children,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 159. — *inflammatoire*. See *COUENNE*. **CRUTEUX**, adj.,—*crustatus*,—schorfig,—crusted, covered with a crust. See *CRUSTACE*.

CRU, adj.,—*crudus*, indigestus, L.—roh, ungekocht, unreif, unverdaut, G.,—crude, raw, uncooked, unripe, undigested: an epithet applied, 1. in Pathology, to the feces or other matters,—*excrements crus*,—*matières crues*, F.,—which have not undergone the proper digestion in the intestinal canal: 2. in *Materia Medica*, and *Metallography*, to the various metals,—*métaux crus*, F.—exhibiting the condition in which they issued from the mine; as *Antimoine cru*,—*antimonium crudum*, L.,—der rohe spießglanz, G.—*crude* antimony; *mercure cru*,—*crude* quicksilver: 3. in common language, to *waters*,—*eaux crues*, F.,—which contain a proportion of calcareous salts, so large as to unfit them for employment in the culinary preparation of vegetable substances, and the solution of soap.

CRUCIAL, adj.,—*crucialis*, L.,—kreuzförmig, kreuzweise, G.,—exhibiting the figure of a cross,—*crux*, L.,—crosswise.—The *crucial* incision,—*incis. cruciale*, F.,—*sectio crucialis*, L.,—der kreuzschnitt, G.,—is a form of division of the integuments frequently practised, by the pathologist, in necrotomical investigations; and commonly, by the surgeon, in exposing the cranium for the application of the trephine, and in the extirpation of tumours.

CRUCIFÈRES, s. f.,—*Crucifera* (*crux*, a cross, *ferre*, to bear), L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; so designated from the *cruciform* disposition of their four petals of which their corollæ invariably consist. The *cruciferous* plants, —*kreuztragende pflanzen*, G.,—constitute the 12th Order in the Natural Arrangement of Jussieu, and the 15th Class, *Tetradynamia*, in the Artificial System of Linnæus. Most of the individuals, composing this clearly characterized Family, are herbaceous; and possess *alimentary* properties, as the *Brassica*; or *antiscorbutic* —, as *Cochlearia*. They all contain azote; give out ammonia; and are, consequently, *nutritive* and *stimulant*.

CRUCIFORME, adj.,—*cruciformis* (*crux*, a cross, *forma*, figure), L.,—*σταυροειδής*,—*kreuzförmig*, G.,—*cruciform*, disposed in the figure of a cross: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *ligamentous bands*,—*ligamens cruciformes*, F.,—which connect together the phalanges of the fingers and toes; and 2. to those—see **CROISÉ**,—of the femoro-tibial articulation: in Botany, to the cross-shaped corolla,—*corolle cruciforme*, F.,—*kreuzförmige blumenkrone*, G.,—which constitutes the distinguishing character of the Family of the *Cruciferae*. See **CRUCIFÈRES**.

CRUDITÉ, s. f.,—*cruditas*, f. L.,—*crudity*: a term employed in divers acceptations: as 1. to express the quality of *alimentary substances*,—*rohheit*, f. G.,—*rawness*,—which have not been subjected to the action of fire; and of *fruits*,—*unreife*,—*unripeness*,—not yet arrived at maturity: 2. the condition of *matters*,—*unverdaulichkeit*, f. G.,—contained in the *intestinal canal*, which have not undergone, in due time, the requisite elaboration: and 3. in the language of the humoral pathologists, the state of the *morbific matter* which has yet suffered no change from the re-action of the organs. **CRUDITÉS**, pl.: syn. with *Matières crues*. See **CRU**.

CRURAL, adj.,—*cruralis* (*crus*, leg), L.: an epithet which properly signifies, belonging to the *leg-bones*,—*zum schenkel-beine gehörig*, G.; but employed, in anatomical language, as especially designative of all the parts which have reference to the *thigh*, or even the *whole abdominal or pelvic limb*. Of these, the following are the principal: 1. *Aponévrose crurale ou fémorale*, F.,—*crural* or femoral fascia,—see *Fascia lata*. 2. *Arcade crurale* (arc. inguinale, Ch.),—see **ARCADE**; improperly named *Fallopian's* or *Poupart's ligament*,—*ligam. de Fallope*, ou *de Poupart*, F.,—*das Fallopische band*, G.: formed by the inferior border of the tendon of the external oblique muscle; and stretching from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, to the superior and internal part of the os pubis. Inferiorly and posteriorly, this ligament sends out a falciform fold or process, which is inserted into the whole length of the crista pubis, L.,—and known as *Gimbernat's ligament*. Between this and the pubis, a large triangular opening exists; occupied by the blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles which pass out from the pelvis to the thigh. 3. *Canal crural*,—*inguinal or crural canal*; commencing above, at the internal—, and terminating, below, at the external abdominal ring,—see **ANNEAU**. 4. *Artère crurale*,—*arteria cruralis*, L.,—*die schenkelpulsader*, G.: a term commonly applied to that portion of the arterial trunk of the pelvic limb, which, forming a

continuation of the external iliac, extends from the *crural arch*, to the tendinous opening in the *Triceps adductor magnus* of the thigh. Chaussier, however, distinguishes, by the epithet *crural*, the whole vessel, from the termination of the common or primitive iliac, (*pelvi-crurale*, Ch.), to its division into the anterior and posterior tibial branches; and sub-divides it into three portions: the *iliac*, (external iliac,—), and the *inguinal* and *femoral* (constituting, together, the *crural artery*—of other anatomists). See **FÉMORAL**. The *crural vein*,—*veine crurale*, F.,—*vena cruralis*, L.,—*die brandader, schenkelblutader*, G.,—exhibits the same general disposition as the corresponding artery; except that it receives, in addition, a considerable cutaneous branch,—the great or internal Saphena vein,—see **SAPHÈNE**. 5. *Nervus crural*,—*nervus cruralis*, L.,—*der schenkel-nerve*, G.,—the anterior *crural nerve*, of British anatomists: formed by the branches of the first four lumbar nerves, it descends between the *Psoas magnus* and *Iliacus internus* muscles: until, having passed beneath the *crural arch*, it emerges from between them; appears on the external side of the artery; and separates, in the thigh, into two principal divisions,—*cutaneous* and *muscular*. The branches of the former, varying in number from two to six, perforate the *fascia lata*, and are expended on the integuments of the anterior and internal regions of the thigh: while the latter, having exteriorly supplied, with its ramifications, the *Iliacus*, *Sartorius*, and *Rectus femoris*, and external and middle portions of the *Triceps adductor*, muscles, distributes its more interior branches on the *Vastus internus*, *Pectinæus*, *Gracilis*, and *Semi-tendinosus*. One of these branches, larger than the rest, *Nervus saphenus*, see **SAPHÈNE**, after having accompanied, for awhile, the femoral artery, appears, as a cutaneous nerve, on the inside of the knee; and, descending in intimate connection with the Saphena vein, supplies the internal part of the leg; and is finally distributed on the inner ankle and dorsal surface of the foot. *Plexus crural*,—*cruralis*, F. and L.: Chaussier thus designates the union of the anterior branches of the last four lumbar with the first four sacral nerves; or, in fact, the lumbar and sacral plexuses, of other Anatomists. 6. *Muscle crural*: a muscle of the thigh, usually described, by the French, as the middle portion of a three-headed muscle,—*Triceps crural* (*Trifémoro-rotulien*, Ch.),—consisting, in their view, of this and the two *Vasti*, between which it is situated; but regarded, in the writings of British and German Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*m. cruræus vel cruralis*, L.,—*der Schenkel-*

muskel, G. ; which, occupying the anterior region of the limb, arises from the space between the two trochanters—, from the front and exterior surface, of the os femoris, nearly its whole length ; and is inserted into the posterior surface of the tendon of the *Rectus*, and the superior margin of the patella. Lastly, the fascia *cruralis*,—fasciola tibialis, in female dress ?—genuale, periscelis, of the *Latin*—, is the *περισκέλις*, of the *Greek*—, *jarretière*, of the *French*—, strumpfband of the *German*—, and garter, of *British* writers.

CRUSTACÉ, adj.,—crustaceus (*crusta*, a crust), L.,—krustig, schorfig, G.,—crustaceous : an epithet, in Pathology, substituted, by Alibert, for the adj. CROUTEUX, and applied to any cutaneous affection, which exhibits a *crustaceous* character ; as *Dartre crustacée*, F.—see CROUTE : in Botany, to parts, or organs, of *plants*, which are firm, indurated, and fragile ; as the *pericarp—érème*, F.,—of *Salvia* ; the *lorica*,—*lorique*,—of *Papaver* ; and the *tegmen* of *Areca faufl.* In Zoology, applied to a Class of *Articulated Invertebrate Animals*, CRUSTACÉES, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*animaux crustacés*,—*Crustacea*, L.,—Krustenthier, G.,—formerly included, by Linnæus, among the Apterous Insects. They possess, according to Cuvier, a body protected by a *crust* or shell, articulated limbs, a double circulation ; and respire by branchiæ, consisting either of tufts, or of simple or complicated lamellæ. The Class has been distributed, by Leach, into two Sub-classes,—see ENTOMOSTRACÉS, and MALACOSTRACÉS. CRUSTACEOLOGIE, s. f.,—*crustaceologia*, f. L. : the *doctrine*, or *history* of *crustaceous Animals*. See Art. *Crustaceology*, in the 7th vol. of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*.

CRYMODE, adj.,—*κρυμώδης*,—crymodes, crymoides, L.,—eiskalt, G. : an epithet formerly applied, in Pathology, to a *continued fever*,—*πυρετός κρυμώδης*,—*febris crymoidea*, *algida*, L.,—ein eiskieber, G.,—characterized by excessive heat of the interior, and *icy coldness* of the external parts : supposed to be connected with erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs.

CRYP-SORCHIS, more correctly CRYPTORCHIS, s. m. (*κρυπτός*, concealed, *ὄρχις*, the testis), F. and L. : according to *French* lexicographers, that species of malformation which consists in the *retention* of the *testes* within the abdomen of the male ;—to the *German*, a man, or other male animal,—*testicondus*, L.,—with *concealed testes*,—ein mann, oder ein mannliches thier, mit *verbogenen hoden* ; and *Cryptorchidismus*, s. m. L. (CRYPTORCHIDISME, s. m. F. ?), a synonym of the *French*, *Crypsorchis*,—the condition of a man, or animal, so circumstanced,—*der zustand eines kryptorchis*, G.

CRYPTE, s. f. ou m.,—*crypta*, f. (*κρυπτός*, concealed), folliculus, m. L.,—*crypt* : a term applied, in Anatomy, to minute, rounded, lenticular, and hollow bodies, situated in the substance of the skin and mucous membranes ; and destined to pour out, upon the surface, from a small orifice, different fluids secreted in the interior.—Chaussier has distinguished the various *crypts*, 1. from the nature of such fluid, into the *mucous*, *sebaceous*, *unguinous*, and *ceruminous* : 2. from their situation, into the *cutaneous*, *ciliary*, *auricular*, *labial*, *palatine*, *bronchial*, *oesophageal*, *gastric*, *intestinal*, *vesical*, *urethral*, *vaginal*, and *uterine* : and 3. from their peculiar disposition, into *simple*, as those of the *skin* and many of the *mucous membranes* ; the *agglomerate*, as the *arytæmoid cryptæ*, and those of the *palate* and *lachrymal caruncle* : and *compound*, as the *prostate*, *amygdalæ*, the *lacunæ* of the *rectum* and *urethra*, and the *foramen cæcum* of the tongue. The *Cryptæ* serve to keep the various parts in a moist and supple state ; and to protect them from the irritating action of the various bodies which come in contact with them. In many diseases, especially those of the mucous membranes, the *Cryptæ* exhibit great alterations in their figure, volume, and secretions.

CRYPTOCÉPHALE, s. m. and adj.,—*cryptocephalus* (*κρυπτός*, concealed, *κεφαλή*, the head), L. : a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters* ; comprehending those in which the *head* is reduced to an assemblage of minute osseous pieces, *not apparent* externally.

CRYPTOGAMIE, s. f.,—*cryptogamia*, f. (*κρυπτός*, and *γάμος*, marriage), L.,—*kryptogamie*, f. G. : the name of the 24th Class in the Vegetable System, of Linnæus.—It comprehends those plants—*plantæ cryptogames*, F.—*plantæ cryptogamicæ*, L.—die *kryptogamischen gewächse*, G.,—of which the *sexual organs* are either *obscurely marked*, or *not at all visible*. See ACOTYLEDONE, and AGAMIE. CRYPTOGAME, CRYPTO-GAMIQUE, adj.,—*cryptogamus*, *cryptogamicus*, L.,—*kryptogamisch*, zur *kryptogamie* gehörig, G.,—*cryptogamic*, relating to *Cryptogamia* : as Greville's *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*. CRYPTO-GAMISTE, s. m.,—*cryptogamista*, m. L.,—*cryptogamist* : a naturalist especially devoted to the study of *cryptogamous plants*.

CRYPTOPYIQUE, adj.,—*cryptopyicus* (*κρυπτός*,—and *πύον*, pus), L. : an epithet applied to diseases resulting from, or a morbid condition of the system kept up by, an *occult abscess*.

CUBÈBE, s. f.,—*cubeba*, f. L. : in *Materia Medica*, the berry of an Indian plant,—*Piper cubeba*, vel—*caudatum*,—see POIVRE. Cubebs—*cubèbes*, *poivre à queue*, F.,—*cubebæ*, L.,—*cubeben*, G.,—are aroma-

tic, *stimulant*, *carminative*, and *diuretic*: employed, by the *Arabs*, as a *condiment*; and frequently administered, with great success, in gonorrhœa, by *British* practitioners. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Conserve*,—*Confectio Cubebæ*,—*Ueberzuckerte Cubeben*.

CUBITAL, adj.,—*cubitalis*, belonging to the ulna, or *Cubitus*, L., or to the internal part of the *fore-arm*, where this bone is situated: an epithet applied, in *Anatomy*, to the following *blood-vessels*, *nerves*, *muscles*, and *bone*: 1. The ulnar artery,—*artère cubitale*, F.,—*arteria ulnaris*, L.,—*die ellenbogenpulsader*, G.,—given off by the brachial, below the elbow; and, after having furnished, in its progress down the fore-arm, the common trunk of the interosseous branches,—*le tronc commun des inter-osseuses*, F.,—and the anterior and posterior recurrences,—*art. recurrentes antérieure et postérieure*, terminating in the formation of the superficial palmar arch. Of the ulnar vein,—*veine cubitale*,—*vena ulnaris*,—*die ellenbogenblutader*,—the deep-seated branches,—*v. cubitales profundes*,—and the recurrences,—*récurrentes cubitales*,—accompany the trunk and corresponding branches of the artery: while the superficial branches (*v. cubitales cutanées*, Ch.), constitute part of the *Basilic*,—see **BASILIQUE**. 2. The ulnar Nerve,—*nerf cubital* (cubito-digital, Ch.),—*nervus ulnaris*, L.,—*der ellenbogennerve*, G.,—which, furnished by the brachial plexus, runs down the internal part of the arm between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon; descends along the fore-arm, externally to the artery; and, having supplied twigs to the neighbouring muscles, and a large branch to the dorsum of the hand, is, finally distributed on the muscles of the hand, and on the ring- and little fingers. 3. The *cubital Muscles*,—*m. cubitæ*,—*die ellenbogenmuskeln*: of these, there are two, a. *cubital antérieur ou interne* (cubito-carpien, Ch.),—*ulnaris internus*, flexor carpi ulnaris, L.,—*innerer ellenbogenmuskel*, G.,—which, arising from the internal condyle of the humerus, inner side of the olecranon, and posterior ridge of the ulna, is inserted into the os pisiforme of the metacarpus; and b. *cubital postérieur ou externe* (cubito-sus-métacarpien, Ch.),—*ulnaris externus*, extensor carpi ulnaris,—*äusserer ellenbogenmuskel*;—occupying the external part of the fore-arm, and extending from the inferior part of the external condyle, to the posterior and upper part of the 5th metacarpal bone. The *Palmaris longus*,—see **PALMAIRE**,—has, moreover, been designated, by Winslow, *le cubital grêle*. And, lastly, Lieutaud has termed *os cubital*, the *cuneiform bone*—see **PYRAMIDAL**—of the wrist.

In *Surgery*, a *splint*,—*attelle cubitale*, F.,—employed, by Dupuytren, in addition to the ordinary bandage, in fractures of the *radius*.

CUBITO-CARPIEN, adj.,—cubito-carpius, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle, as belonging alike to the *fore-arm* and *wrist*.—See **CUBITAL**.

CUBITO-CUTANÉ, adj.,—cubito-cutaneus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *internal cutaneous nerve* of the arm.

CUBITO-DIGITAL, adj.,—cubito-digitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *ulnar nerve*; as belonging to the *ulnar region* of the fore-arm, and the *fingers*.

CUBITO-PALMAIRE, adj.,—cubito-palmaris, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to that portion of the *ulnar artery* which extends from the wrist to its termination in the *palm* of the hand.

CUBITO-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—cubito-phalangettianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Flexor digitorum profundus* muscle,—see **FLÉCHISSEUR**; as belonging to the *fore-arm* and the *last phalanges*,—*phalanges*, F.,—of the fingers.

CUBITO-RADIAL, adj.,—cubito-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pronator radii quadratus* muscle,—see **CARRÉ**;—as attached alike to the *ulna* and *radius*: and, also, to the two articulations,—*art. cubito-radiale supérieure*, et — *inférieure*, respectively formed by the union of the *ulna* and *radius*, at their brachial and carpal extremities.

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-metacarpianus, L.: Chaussier distinguishes, by this term, the *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle,—see **CUBITAL**,—as attached to the *ulna* and the *superior part* of the *metacarpus*; and, by that of *Cubito-sus-Métacarpien du pouce*, the long abductor,—see **ABDUCTEUR**,—of the thumb,—the *Extensor ossis Metacarpi pollicis*, of some Anatomists.

CUBITO-SUS-PALMAIRE, adj.,—cubito-suprà-palmaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to a small *artery* given off, by the *ulnar*, a little above the wrist; and 2. to the accompanying vein.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-phalangettianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to two *muscles* of the *hand*; as attached to the *ulna* and *superior part* of the 3rd *phalanx*,—*phalange*,—of the fingers. One of these,—*Cub. sus-phalangettien de l'index*—constitutes the proper extensor of the fore-finger; the other, — *du pouce*,—the long extensor of the thumb. See **EXTENSEUR**.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-phalangianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *short extensor muscle*,—see **EXTENSEUR**,—of the thumb.

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CUBITUS, s. m.,—cubitus, m. (κῦβιτον, the elbow), ulna, f. L.,—ellenbogenbein, m. G.: a name given, in Anatomy, to the larger of the two *bones* of the *fore-arm*: articulated, above, with the ulnar extremity of the *os brachii*, and with the head of the *radius*; below, with the *radius*, and, by the intervention of a fibro-cartilage, with the *os cuneiforme* of the *carpus*. A voluminous projection at the posterior superior extremity of the bone,—the *olecranon*,—forms the *elbow*: hence its name.

CUBOÏDE, adj.,—κυβοειδής,—cuboides, cubiformis, L.,—würfelförmig, G.,—cubiform: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the *tarsal bones*, from its *cube-like figure*. This bone—*l'os cuboïde*, F.,—das *würfelbein*, G.,—is united, *posteriorly*, with the *os calcis*, by an articulation termed, in French, *art. cuboïdo-calcianne*; *anteriorly*, with the 4th and 5th metatarsal bones; *internally*, in *front*, with the 3rd cuneiform, —and, *behind*, with the scaphoid bone, by the cuboïdo-scaphoid articulation. The superior surface answers to the *dorsum*—; the external—to the outer border, of the foot: while the inferior exhibits a considerable projection, behind which there is an oblique groove for the passage of the tendon of the *Peronæus longus* muscle.

CUCULLAIRE, adj.,—cucullaris, L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, formerly applied to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see **TRAPÈZE**; from the resemblance which it exhibits, when viewed in conjunction with its fellow, to a *hood* or *monk's cowl* turned down upon the back.

CUCULLIFORME, adj.,—cuculliformis, convolutus, L.,—tütenförmig, zusammengerollt, G.: an epithet applied in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of *plants*, which exhibit a *convoluted figure*,—*roulé en cornet*, F.: as the *leaves* of *Geranium cucullatum*; the *petals* of *Aquilegia vulgaris*; and the *spatha* of *Arum*.

CUCURBITACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Cucurbitaceæ*, L.,—kürbissartige pflanzen, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous *plants*; having, for their type, the *Cucurbita*, or Gourd, genus; and, almost without exception, remarkable for their *medicinal* or *alimentary* properties. See **BRYONE**, **CONCOMBRE**, **COURGE**, **COLOQUINTE**, **ELATERIUM**, **MOMORDIQUE**.

CUCURBITAIN, s. m.: a term, in Helminthology, formerly applied to the *Tænia solium*; because composed of joints which resemble, in figure, the seeds of the gourd, —*Cucurbita*, L.

CUCURBITE, s. f.,—cucurbita, f. L.,—retorte, f. G.,—retort: the lower portion of a *distilling-apparatus*. See **ALAMBIC**.

CUIR, s. m.,—corium, n. L.,—leder, n. G.,—leather: the skin of certain mammiferous animals, rendered impermeable to

CUM

water, and incorruptible, by the process of tanning. *Cuir chevelu*, F. See **CHEVELU**.

CUISSE, s. m.,—μυρὸς,—femur, n., coxa, f. L.,—schenkel, m. G.,—thigh: in Anatomy, that portion of the *pelvic extremity* of Vertebrated Animals, which extends from the pelvis to the knee. See **CRURAL**, and **FÉMORAL**. In Zoology, the 3rd piece of the claw of the *Crustacea*; and the 2nd of the limb of real—hexapodal—Insects.

CUISSON, s. f.,—urens—pungens—doloris sensus, L.,—schmerzunge, f. G.,—smarting: a sense of pungent burning pain, resulting from the contact of an irritating substance with the animal organs, especially when rendered more sensitive by disease: as the sting of nettles; and the passage of urine over an inflamed membrane or surface.

CUIVRE, s. m.,—χαλκός,—cuprum, æs cyprium, m. L.,—kupfer, n. G.,—copper: in Chemistry, a solid *metal*, innoxious to living bodies in its pure state; but acquiring *poisonous* properties, if converted into an oxyde in its passage through the intestinal canal. For an account of its principal *medicinal* compounds, see **ACETATE**, and **SULFATE**. **CUIVREUX**, adj.,—kupferhaltig, kupfericht, G.,—copper-like: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the colour of the *face*,—*teint cuivreux*,—observed in certain diseases, and especially in cancerous affections.

CULBUTE, s. f.,—inversio, f. L.,—sturzbaum, burzelbaum, m. G.: in Obstetrics, the movement *supposed* to be executed, by the *fœtus*, at the close of the 7th month of pregnancy; whereby the head, previously remote from, is directed towards, the orifice of the uterus.

CULMIFÈRE, adj.,—culmiferus (*culmus*, a culm or straw, *ferre*, to bear), L.,—halmtragend, ? G.,—culmiferous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate those *plants* whose stem consists of a *culm*; as the *Gramineæ*, and, more especially, the Cereal plants.

CUTELLAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to a *cauterizing instrument*,—*cautère cutellaire*, ou *couteau de feu*, F.—made in the figure of a knife,—*cultellus*, L.,—and employed in transcurrent cauterization.

CULTRIVORE, adj.,—cultrivorus (*cultrum*, a knife, *vorare*, to swallow), L.,—messerschluckend, ? G.: an epithet applied to individuals, who are addicted to the practice of *swallowing knives*. See the extraordinary case, narrated in vol. xii. of the *London Medico-chirurg. Transactions*.

CUMIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cuminum* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Römische Kümmel, Mutterkümmel, G.,—containing only one species, —common cumin,—*C. cyminum*,—κύμινον,

CUP

—le *cumin officinal*, F.,—a native of Egypt and the Levant,—the *camun*, of the Hebrew,—the *kimmum*, of Arab writers.—The *seeds*,—*semina Cumini*, L.,—aromatic, pungent, and of grateful odour, resemble the anise and caraway, in their properties, *dietetic* and *medicinal*. The Turks employ them in the composition of their *ragouts*; the Germans, of their bread; the Dutch, of their cheese. *German Official Preparations*: an *Essential Oil*, and *Plaster*,—Römisches Kümmelöl, und—Kümmelpflaster. *Cumin des prés*. See CARVI.

CUNÉEN, adj.,—cuneus, L.: relating to the *cuneiform* bones: *Ex. Articulations cunéennes*, F.,—the articulations resulting from the union of these bones with each other; and secured by transverse ligaments,—*ligamens cunéens*.

CUNÉIFORME, adj.,—cuneiformis, L.,—keilförmig, G.,—cuneiform, wedge-shaped: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *Sphenoid bone*,—see SPHÉNOÏDE; 2. to the *third* in the first row of *carpal bones*,—see CARPE, and PYRAMIDAL; 3. to the *basilar process* of the *occipital*,—see BASTLAIRE; and 4. to three bones,—les *os cunéiformes*, F.,—*ossa cuneiformia*, G.,—*keilbeine*, die *keilförmigen beine*, G.,—forming part of the second *tarsal* row, and occupying the anterior and internal region of the foot. These bones are, respectively, distinguished as the *first*, *great*, or *internal*; the *second*, *small*, or *central*; and the *third*, *middle-sized*, or *external*, cuneiform bone. They are united, *together*, by the cuneal articulations,—see CUNÉEN; *posteriorly*, to the scaphoid bone, by an articulation, termed, in French, *art. cunéo-scaphoïdienne*, and strengthened, above, by the dorsal,—below, by the plantar ligaments; and *externally*, through the 3rd cuneiform, to the cuboid bone,—see CUBOÏDE,—by an articulation, hence called *cuneo-cuboidal*, as are the synovial capsule, and two ligaments, dorsal and plantar, with which it is provided. *Anteriorly* and *laterally*, they sustain the first four metatarsal bones,—die *mittelfussknochen*, G. Lastly, two cartilaginous pieces,—*tubercules cunéiformes*, F.,—which occupy the summit of the arytoids, and the interval existing between them and the epiglottis.

In Botany, those parts, or organs, of plants, which, enlarging from base to summit, exhibit a *wedge-like* figure: as the *leaves*,—*feuilles cunéiformes*, F.,—die *keilförmigen blätter*, G.,—of *Verbena cuneiformis*; the *petals* of *Linum austriacum*; and *filaments* of *Thalictrum petaloideum*.

CUPULAIRE, adj.,—cupularis (cupula, a little cup), L.: an epithet applied, by Surgeons, to a *cup-shaped cautery*,—*Cautère cupulaire*, F.,—formerly used in cauterization of the cranial integuments.

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CUPULE, s. f.,—cupula, f. L.,—becher, m.,—becherhülle, f., hüllkätzchen, n. G.: in Botany, an assemblage of minute scaly *bractæ*, connected at their base, and forming a *cup*, by which the flowers of certain plants are surrounded; and which is persistent either around the base only of the fruit, as in *Quercus*; or completely envelopes it, as in *Corylus*. CUPULÉ, adj.,—cupulatus, L.,—becherartig, G.,—furnished with a *cup*, *cup-like*. CUPULIFÈRE, adj.,—cupuliferus,—bechertragend, ? G.,—cupuliferous, bearing a *cup*.

CURATIF, adj.,—heilend, G.,—curative, that which relates to the *cure* of a disease: *Ex. Indications curatives*, F.,—the indications which determine the mode of treatment to be employed in any given case; *traitement curatif*, *méthode curative*,—heil-methode, f. G.,—a *curative* plan of treatment; *moyen*—, *remède curatif*,—heil-mittel, arzeneymittel,—a *curative* remedy.

CURCUMA, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Curcuma* (*Monandria, monogyn.*; *Amomeæ*), L.,—die Kurkuma, Gelbwurz, Indianischer Safran, G.,—Turmeric,—comprehending many species: the *tubers* of several of which yield a very pure and nutritive *starch*, resembling arrow-root.—The roots of *C. longa*,—*c. long*, F.,—employed, by the Indians, as a *condiment*, are *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *antiscorbutic*. Similar properties are possessed by those of *C. rotunda*,—*c. rond*. In Europe, they are used merely as a *yellow dye*. The *karkom* of the Hebrew and Arabic, and *kürkum* of the Chaldee, Turmeric is supposed, by some writers, to be the *κρόκος*, of the *Septuagint*.

CURCUMINE, s. f.,—curcumina, f. L.: the colouring matter, obtained from the roots of *Curcuma longa*.

CURE-DENT, s. m.,—dentiscapium, n. L.,—zahnstocher, s. m.,—a tooth-pick.—C.—LANGUAGE, s. m.,—linguæscapium,—a tongue-scraper.—O'REILLE, s. m.,—auriscapium,—ohrlöffel, m. G.,—an ear-pick.

CURETTE, s. f.,—cochleare, n. L.: a *Surgical Instrument* possessing the figure of a *spoon*; but variable in dimensions: employed in the extraction of foreign bodies, as of balls from gun-shot wounds; concretions from the urinary bladder after the operation; and of extraneous substances introduced into the *meatus auditorius* and nasal cavities.

CURVATEUR, adj.,—curvator (*curvare*, to bend), L.; a term applied, by French Anatomists,—to the *Coccygeus* muscle,—*m. curvateur du coccyx*,—see ISCHIO-COCYGIEN: by Soemmering, to a bundle of fleshy fibres,—*m. curvator coccygis*; which, descending upon the middle of the coccyx, unites, on each side, with the *Coccygeus*.

CURVINERVÉ, adj.,—curvinervis, L.,—krummnervig, G.: an epithet applied, in

Botany, to the *leaves of plants* which, like those of *Plantago media*, have their *nervures* prolonged in a *curved* direction.

CUSPIDÉ, adj.,—cuspidatus (*cuspis*, a point), L.,—feingespitzt, G.,—cuspidate, pointed: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *canine teeth*,—*dents cuspidées*, F.,—*dentes cuspidati*, L.,—of man and divers *Mammifera*,—see CANIN, and DENT: in Botany, to the specific designation of certain *plants* whose *leaves*, like those of *Acalypha cuspidata*, terminate in a fine and indurated point.

CUTANÉ, adj.,—cutaneus, L.,—hautig, zur *haut* gehörig, G.,—cutaneous, pertaining to the *skin*,—*cutis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* and *nerves* which are *superficially* seated: as 1. the *Platysma myoides muscle*,—*m. cutané*, F.,—*musculus cutaneus*, L.,—*haulhalsmuskel*, G.,—of the neck,—see PEAUCIER; also to the *m. cutané du coccyx*,—*coccygien postérieur*,—of some Anatomists,—a bundle of muscular fibres which forms part of the *Coccygeus*,—see ISCHIO-COCYGIEN: and 2. two *nerves* of the *thoracic limb*,—a. *Nerv cutané interne* (cubito-cutané, Ch.),—*nervus cutaneus internus*, L.,—innerer *hautnerve*,? G.,—the smallest branch given off by the brachial plexus, accompanying the basilic vein, and finally distributed on the inside of the fore-arm and wrist; and b. *n. cutané externe* (radio-cutané, Ch.),—see MUSCUL-CUTANÉ.

In Physiology, the important functions of *absorption* and *exhalation*, performed by the vessels of the *skin*, are designated by the epithet, *cutaneous*,—*absorpt. et exhalat. cutanées*, F.: and, in Pathology, the *diseases* which affect the *skin*, are termed *maladies cutanées*, by the French,—*morbi cutanei*, by the Latin,—and *hautkrankheiten*, by German writers. See Alibert's splendid *Traité complet des Maladies de la Peau*, fol., Paris, 1832; and Bateman's valuable *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases*, 4to.—London, 1831.

CUTICULE, s. f.,—cuticula, f. (dimin. of *cutis*, skin), L. See EPIDERME.

CYANATE, s. m.,—cyanas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of *salts*,—*cyansaure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *cyanic acid*,—*acide cyanique*, F.,—*acidum cyanicum*, L.,—*cyansäure*, G. (itself a compound of oxygen and *cyanogen*),—with salifiable bases.

CYANITE, s. m.,—cyanis, m. L.: a genus of *salts*,—*cyanigsäure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *cyanous acid*,—*acide cyaneux*, F.,—*acidum cyanosum*, L.,—*cyanige säure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid constitutes, according to the French chemists, the *first*—as the *cyanic*, the *second*—degree of oxydation of *cyanogen*.

CYANOGENÈ, s. m.,—cyanogenium, n. (*κύανος*, blue, *γείνομαι*, to produce), L.,—der blaustoff, cyan, kyanogen, n. G.,—cyanogen: in Chemistry, a combination of carbon and azote, discovered, in 1814, by Gay-Lussac; and so designated, as forming one of the principal constituents of *Prussian blue*, and the basis of *hydrocyanic acid*,—die basis der blausäure, G.

CYANOMÈTRE, s. m.,—cyanometrium, n. (*κύανος*,—and *μέτρον*, measure), L.,—kyanometer, n. G.,—cyanometer: an instrument invented, by Saussure, to prove that the air is colourless; and that the *azure* tint of the sky is produced by vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

CYANOPATHIE, s. f.,—cyanopathia, f. (*κύανος*,—and *πάθος*, disease), L.,—blausucht, f. G.,—the *ictère bleu*, *maladie bleue*,—*morbus cæruleus*,—*blue disease*, of the older French, Latin, and British writers: in Pathology, an affection in which the whole surface of the body exhibits a *blue* or *purple* colour. It ordinarily results from a communication between the aortic and pulmonary cavities of the heart, or from some obstacle to the circulation, existing in the former. *Cyanopathy* constitutes the 11th genus in the 6th Family, *Angioses*, of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

CYANOSE, s. f. Syn. with CYANOPATHIE.

CYATHIFORME, adj.,—cyathiformis, L.,—becherförmig, G.,—cyathiform: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the specific designation of *animals* whose organs, as the head of *Tænia cyathiformis*, exhibit the figure of a cup,—*cyathus*: and to the parts of *plants* which, as the *corolle cyathiforme*, F.,—*becherförmige blumenkrone*, G.,—of *Symphytum tuberosum*, display the like peculiarity of configuration.

CYCLAME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cyclamen* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Primulaceæ*), L.,—das Saubrod, Schweinsbrod, G.,—Sow-bread,—comprehending, among others, an European species,—*C. Europæum*,—*hederifolium*, Sm. ?—common—ivy-leaved ?—sow-bread. The *acrid* root of this formerly entered into the composition of an *unguent*,—*Onguent d'Arthanita*, F.; which, rubbed in upon the abdomen and epigastrium, excited vomiting and diarrhoea.

CYCLE, s. m.,—cyclus, m. (*κύκλος*, a circle), L.,—zirkel, m. G.: a term applied, by the sect of the Methodists, in Medicine, to a series of curative remedies; each of the three stages of which was continued during a certain number of—commonly nine—days. This treatment was instituted to effect a complete revolution in the system of subjects suffering from chronic disease. CYCLIQUE, adj.,—belonging to the cycle: *Ex. Méthode cyclique*, F.,—the mode of treatment of diseases by the cycle.

CYCLOPE, s. m. : a foetus possessed of but *one eye*, which occupies the middle of the fore-head.

CYCLOTOME, s. m.,—cyclotomus, m. (κύκλος, a circle, τέμνω, I cut), L. : an *instrument* invented, by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the performance of the operation for cataract by extraction. It consisted of a *circle*, of silver, destined to fix the eye-ball, while the *incision* of the cornea was made by a *spring-blade* connected with the body of the instrument : and has fallen into merited neglect.

CYÉSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—cyesiologia, f. (κύησις, pregnancy, λέγω, I teach), L.,—die schwangerschaftslehre, G. : the *history*, or *doctrine*, of the phenomena of *pregnancy*.

CYLINDRE, s. m. : a term vulgarly applied, in *French*, to an instrument of copper or lead ; which, filled with live coals, is employed to elevate the water of the warm bath to the requisite temperature.

CYLINDRIQUE, adj.,—κυλινδρικός, —cylindricus, L.,—cylindrisch, walzig, G.,—cylindrical : an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts or organs of *animals* or *plants*, which exhibit the *figure* of a *cylinder*,—κύλινδρος, —cylindrus, L.,—kylinder, m.,—cylindrical body, —langrunder körper, walze, f. G. : as among *Insects*, the *abdomen* of *Empis cylindrica* ; the *antennæ* of the *Crickets* ; and *corslet* of the *Saperdæ* : — *plants*, the *axis* of *Zea mæis* ; *calyx* of *Dianthus* ; *catkin* of the male flowers of *Fagus sylvatica* ; *legume* of *Cassia fistula* ; *peduncles* of *Atropa belladonna* ; and *tube* of the *corolla* of *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

CYLINDROÏDE, adj.,—κυλινδροειδής, κυλινδροῦς, —cylindroides, L.,—kylinderförmig, walzenförmig, G.,—cylindroid, *resembling*, exhibiting the *figure* of, a *cylinder* : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *cornua Ammonis*,—*protuberances cylindroides*, F.,—of the ventricles of the brain.

CYLLOSE, s. f.,—cyllosis, f. (κύλλωσις, the act of making crooked, mutilation), L. : lameness, from original defect of structure or mutilation.

CYMATODE, adj.,—κυματοειδής, κυματώδης, —fluctuating, undulating : as the *pulse* of an individual suffering from extreme debility.

CYME, s. f.,—cyma, f. L.,—trugdolde, f. G. : in Botany, the assemblage of branches which terminates the naked stem of trees ; — of flowers whose peduncles, springing from one common point, produce pedicles of unequal length ; and which yet present a nearly level or mostly convex surface : as in *Sambucus nigra*. **CYMEUX**, adj.,—cymosus, —trugdoldenförmig, trugdolden tragend, —cymose, disposed in the figure of—, bearing a *cyme*.

CYNANCHE, ou **CYNANCIE**, s. f.,—κυνάγχη : in Nosology, a genus of diseases,—

Cynanche, *Angina*, L.,—see **ANGINE**,—die Bräune, G.,—comprehending several species, of an inflammatory character. The term is compounded of κύων, a dog, and ἀγχω, I strangle ; because in the suffocative affections, which it is employed to designate, the “tongue (sometimes) protrudes from the mouth of the patient, like that of a *panting dog*.”

CYNANQUE, s. m. : a genus, in Botany *Cynanchium* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.* ; *Apocineæ*), L.,—der Hundswürger, G.,—Dogs'-bane,—comprizing several South-European and exotic species, some of which are useful in *medicine* : *C. monspeliacum* furnishes the Montpellier Scammony,—*scammonée de Montpellier*, F.,—a purgative gum-resin ; the *leaves* of *C. argel* resemble, in their properties, and are frequently employed to adulterate, those of *Senna* ; and the *roots* of *C. vomitorium*,—l'*Ipécacuanha de l'île de France*,—are emetic.

CYNANTHROPIE, s. f.,—cynanthropia, f. (κύων, a dog, ἄνθρωπος, a man), L.,—kynanthropie, f. G. ?—cynanthropy : a variety of *melancholia* or *mania*, in which the patient,—κυνάνθρωπος,—ein kynanthröp,—thinks himself transformed into —, and imitates the voice and habits of, a *dog*.

CYNIPS, s. m., F. and L. : a genus of *Hymenopterous Insects* ; several of which, as *C. psenas*,—*gallæ tinctoriæ*, et — *rosæ*, are interesting in horticulture and the arts. The 1st,—*c. du figuier*, F.,—operates the fecundation of the *fig-tree* by transporting the pollen of the male to the female flowers : the 2nd,—*c. de la galle*,—produces, on a species of oak, growing in the Levant, the well-known *nut-gall*,—see **GALLE** : and the last, — *de la rose*,—the **BÉDÉGUAR**. All the various species of *Cynips* cause excrescences on different plants by puncturing the epidermis for the deposition of their ova.

CYNIQUE, adj.,—κυνικός, —cynicus, L.,—cynisch, hündisch, G.,—cynic, belonging to a *dog* : *Ex. Spasme cynique*, F.,—*spasmus cynicus*, L.,—*hundskampf*, m. G.,—a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face,—*klonischer krampf der gesichtsmuskeln*, G.

CYNOGLOSSE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Cynoglossum* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.* ; *Boraginæ*), L.,—die Hundszunge, G.,—Hounds'-tongue,—containing many herbaceous species. The *leaves* of one of these, *C. officinale*,—*langue de chien*,—κυνόγλωσσον,—are reputed *anodyne*.

CYNOREXIE, s. f.,—cynorexia, cynorex-is, f. (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite), L.,—hundshunger, m. G.,—canine appetite.—See **CANIN**.

CYNORRHODON, s. m. : an antiquated name of the *Dog-rose*,—*Rosa canina*,—see **CANIN**,—borrowed from the *Greek*, κυνόρρο-

don. The fruit,—*fr. d'églantier*,—constitutes the basis of a *French Official Conserve*,—*Conserva Cynorrhodi*, *Ph. Gall.*

CYPHOME, s. m.,—*κύψωμα*,—*cyphoma*, n. L.,—buckel, höcker auf dem rücken, G.,—hump upon the back. CUPHOSE, s. f.,—*κυφότης*,—*cyphosis*, L.: a term, in Pathology, not syn. with—, but expressing the formation of—, or the condition of an individual suffering from, *cyphoma*.

CYPRIN, s. m.: a genus of *Osseous Fishes*, *Cyprinus*, dedicated to the *Cyprian Venus*,—see CARPE: as, also, BARBEAU, BREME, GOUJON, TANCHE.

CYSSOTE, s. f.,—*cyssotis*, f. (*κύσος*, the anus, L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *inferior extremity of the rectum*).

CRYSTALGIE, s. f.,—*cystalgia*, f. (*κύστις*, the bladder, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—*blasenschmerz*, m. G.,—*pain or neuralgia of the bladder*: the 8th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

CYSTANASTROPHE, s. f., F. and L. (*κύστις*,—*ἀναστροφή*, inversion), *extrophie de la vessie*,—*inversion*—or rather *eversion*—see ANASTROPHE,—of the *urinary bladder*,—*kystanastrophe*, die umkehrung der blase, G.: an original defect of conformation.

CYSTAUCHENOTOMIE, s. f.,—*cystauchenotomia*, f. (*κύστις*,—*αὐχὴν*,—the neck,—*τομή*, section), L.,—*der blasenhalsschnitt*, G.,—*incision of the neck of the bladder*.

CYSTENCÉPHALE, s. m. (*same*, and *κεφαλή*, the head): a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters*, whose *brain*, restricted in its development, presents itself in the form of a *bladder*, with a mammelated surface.

CYSTÉOLITHE, s. m.,—*cysteolithos*, m. (*same*, and *λίθος*, a stone), L.,—*blasenstein*, m. G.,—*vesical concretion*, *stone in the bladder*. Kraus contends that *cystolithus* is the proper construction of the *Latin* term: and introduces the substantive, *Cystolithiasis*, with its *German* synonym, *harnblasensteinkrankheit*, as expressive of *disease connected with stone of the urinary bladder*.

CYSTHÉPATIQUE, adj.,—*cysthepaticus*, (*same*, and *ἥπαρ*, liver), L.: an epithet applied to *excretory vessels*, which are supposed, in some animals, to convey the bile directly from the *liver* to the *gall-bladder*.—They do not exist in man.

CYSTHÉPATOLITHIASIS, s. f.,—*cysthepatolithiasis*, or, according to Kraus, *cystidepatolithiasis*, f. (*same*,—*ἥπαρ*, liver,—*λίθιασις*, formation of concretions),—*gallensteinkrankheit*, f. G.: *disease connected with the presence of biliary calculi*.

CYSTICERQUE, s. m.: a genus of *Entozoary Vesicular Worms*, of the Family of the *Hydatids*,—*Cysticerus* (*κύστις*,—*κέρας*, a tail), L.,—distinguished by the *caudal vesicle*,—probably performing the offices

of a stomach,—in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The genus is thus characterized by Rudolphi,—*Synopsis Entozoorum*, p. 179: *Vesica externa simplex, continens entozoon solitarium, cujus corpus teretiusculum, vel depressum, abiens in vesicam caudalem*.—*Caput osculis suctoriis quatuor, rostelloque uncinato instructum*. Cloquet, who asserts that *several* individuals are sometimes contained in *one* cyst, enumerates five species, as infesting the human body: 1. *C. tenuicollis*; 2. — *cellulosæ*; 3. — *Fischerianus*; 4. — *dicystus*; 5. — *albo-punctatus*. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 381. The disease of *swine*, termed *ladrière*, F. is caused by an animal of the *Bladder-tail* genus.

CYSTIPHLOGIE, s. f.,—*cystiphlogia*, f. (*κύστις*, bladder, *φλόγωσις*, inflammation), L. Synon. with CYSTITE.

CYSTIQUE, adj.,—*cysticus* (*κύστις*, the bladder of bile or urine), L.,—*cystic*, pertaining, A, to the *gall*—, B, to the *urinary bladder*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, under A, 1. an *artery*,—*artère cystique*, F.,—*arteria cystica*, L.,—*gallenblasenschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the hepatic, accompanied by two *veins*,—*veines cystiques*,—*gallenblasenblutadern*,—which terminate in the *vena portarum*; 2. a *duct*,—*conduite cystique*,—see CANAL,—which conveys the *cystic bile*,—*b. cystique*,—from the *gall-bladder* into the common or *cysto-hepatic duct*: in Pathology, to *concretions*,—*calculs cystiques*, F.,—*gallenblasensteine*, G.,—see CALCUL,—which frequently form in the *gall-bladder*: and, under B, to a peculiar, crystalline, yellow, semi-transparent substance,—*oxide cystique*, F.,—the *cystic oxide*,—which, resulting from a morbid action of the kidneys, occasionally forms *urinary concretions*.—See CALCUL.

CYSTIRRHAGIE, s. f.,—*cystirrhagia*, f., *cystorrhagia*, *Kraus* (*κύστις*,—*ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—*die blutung aus der harnblase*, G.,—*hemorrhage from the bladder*.

CYSTIRRHÉE, s. f.,—*cystirrhœa*, f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, I flow), L.: *discharge of mucus*, with the urine, from the *bladder* of persons affected with *cystitis*;—the chronic vesical catarrh, of some authors,—*vesical mucous flux*, of others: sometimes confounded with CYSTIRRHAGIE.

CYSTITE, s. f.,—*cystitis*, f. L.,—*blasenentzündung*, G.,—*inflammation of the bladder*: constituting, in its chronic stage, the *catarrhe vésical*, of *French* authors.

CYSTITOME, s. m. See CYSTOTOME.

CYSTO-BUBONOCÈLE, s. m., ou f.,—*cysto-bubonocèle* (*κύστις*,—*βουβών*, the groin,—*ήλη*, hernial tumour), *hernia vesicæ inguine elapsa*, L.,—*hernia of the bladder through the inguinal canal*.

CYS

CYSTOCÈLE, s. m. and f.,—cystocele (*κύστις*,—*κήλη*), hernia vesicalis, L.,—blasenbruch, m. G.,—hernia of the urinary bladder: an affection, constituting, under the modified designation of *Cystocelie*, the 10th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Cystocèle biliaire*, F.,—hernia vesicæ felleæ, L.,—gallenblasenbruch, G.,—hernia of the gall-bladder.

CYSTODYNIE, s. f.,—cystodynia, f. (same, and *δύνη*, pain), L.,—harnblasenschmerz, m. G.,—pain in the bladder. This compound is meant to express *rheumatic pains*, seated in the muscular tunic of the organ: while *cystalgie*, on the contrary, indicates rather a *neuralgic affection*.

CYSTO-LITHIASÉ, s. f.,—cysto-lithiasis, L.,—blasensteinkrankheit, f. G.,—a morbid affection, connected with the existence of calculus, of the bladder. CYSTO-LITHIQUE, adj.,—cystolithicus,—relating to calculi of the bladder.

CYSTO-MÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—cystomerocele (*κύστις*, bladder,—*μηρός*, thigh,—*κήλη*, hernia), L.,—blasenschenkelbruch, m. G.?—hernia of the bladder through the crural arch.

CYSTOPHLOGIE, s. f. See CYSTIPHLOGIE.

CYSTOPLÉGIE, s. f.,—cystoplegia, f. (same, and *πλῆσσω*, I strike), cystoparalysis, f. L.,—kystoplegie, harnblasenlähmung, f. G.,—paralysis of the urinary bladder. CYSTOPLÉGIQUE, adj.,—cystoplegicus, cystoparalyticus,—an *kystoparalyse* leidend, dazu gehörig,—suffering from,—pertaining to, vesical paralysis.

CYSTOPTOSE, s. f.,—cystoptosis (same, and *πτῶσις*, fall), L.,—harnblasenvorfall, m. G.—relaxation and prolapsus of the internal membrane, through the neck, of the bladder.

CYSTOPYIQUE, adj.,—cystopyicus (same, and *πύον*, pus), L.,—relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTOSOMATOTOMIE, s. f.,—cystosomatotomia, f. (same,—*σῶμα*, body,—*τομή*, incision), L.,—blasenkörperschnitt, m. G.—incision of the body of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOSPASTIQUE, adj.,—cystospasticus

CYT

(*κύστις*, bladder, *σπαστικὸς*, subject to spasm) L.: an epithet applied to affections connected with, or individuals suffering from, spasm of the bladder,—*Cystospasme*, F.?—cystospasmus, L.,—kystospasmus, blasenkrampf, G.

CYSTOSTÉNOCHORIE, s. f.,—cystostenochoria, f. (same, and *στενοχωρία*, narrowness of space), L.,—kystostenochorie, f., die verengerung der harnblase durch verdickung der haute, G.,—diminution of the capacity of the urinary bladder, from thickening of its membranes.

CYSTOTHROMBOÏDE, adj.,—cystothromboides (same, and *θρόμβος*, a clot), L.,—relating to the presence of coagula of blood in the bladder.

CYSTOTOME, s. m.,—cystotomus, m. (*κύστις*, the bladder, *τομή*, incision), L.,—kystotöm, n. G.: in Surgery, 1. a knife employed in *cystotomy*,—CYSTOTOMIE, s. f.,—cystotomia, f. L.,—harnblasenschnitt, m. G.,—or incision of the urinary bladder: 2. according to French lexicographers, an instrument—*cystitome*,—invented by Lafaye, for incision of the capsule of the crystalline, in the operation for cataract by extraction. Synon. with, but more correct than, LITHOTOME.

CYSTOTOMIE, s. f. See CYSTOTOME.

CYSTOTRACHÉLOTOMIE, s. f.,—cystotrachelotomia, f. (*κύστις*, bladder,—*τραχήλος*, neck,—*τομή*, incision), L. Synon. with CYSTAUCHENOTOMIE.

CYTISE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cytisus* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Geissklee, G.,—comprehending, among many other species, an elegant European shrub, *C. laburnum*,—common laburnum; the seeds of which are emetic and purgative.

CYTISINE, s. f.,—cytisina, f. L.: the name applied to the bitter principle which, emetic and poisonous, has been discovered, by the French chemists, in the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum*, and the flowers of *Arnica*. The identity of *Cytisin* with CATHARTINE has been since established.

D.

DAC

DACRYCYSTALGIE, s. f.,—dacrycystalgia, f. (*δακρύω*, I weep,—*κύστις*, a sac,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—thränensackschmerz, m. G.,—pain in the lacrymal sac.

DACRYOADÉNALGIE, s. f.,—dacryoadenalgia, f. (*δακρύω*,—*ἄδην*, gland,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—thränendrüsenschmerz, m. G.,—pain in—, DACRYOADÉNITE, s. f.,—dacryoadenitis, f., L.,—thränendrüseneentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of, the lacrymal gland.

DAC

DACRYOBLENNORRHÉE, s. f.,—dacryoblenorrhœa, f. (same,—*βλέννα*, mucus,—*ῥέω*, I flow), L.,—thränenschleimfluss, m. G.,—flow of mucus mingled with the tears.

DACRYOCYSTITE, s. f.,—dacryocystitis, f. L.,—entzündung des thränensackes, G.,—inflammation of the lacrymal sac,—DACRYOCYSTE, s. f.,—dacryocystis (*δακρυον*, a tear, *κύστις*, a sac), L.,—thränensack, m. G.

DACRYODE, adj.,—dacryodes (*δακρυοίς*, weeping), L.,—thränenähnlich, thränenart-

DAR

ig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to ulcers discharging an abundant sanies.

DACRYOHÆMORRHYSE, s. f.,—dacryohæmorrhysis, f. (δακρύω, I weep, αἷμα, blood), L.,—thränenblutfluss, m. G.,—flow of tears mingled with blood.

DACRYOLITHIASIS, s. f.,—dacryolithiasis, f. (δάκρυον, a tear, λιθίασις, formation of stones,) L.,—thränensteinbildung, f. G.,—the formation of a stone-like substance,—

DACRYOLITHE, s. f.,—dacryolithus, m. L.,—thränenstein, m. G.,—lacrymal concretion,—in the lacrymal passages.

DACRYOPE, adj.,—δακρυοποιός,—dacryopæus, L.,—exciting tears: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to all substances, which, like the alliaceous plants, excite a flow of tears by stimulating the lacrymal gland.

DACRYOPYORRHÉE, s. f.,—dacryopyorrhœa, f. (δάκρυον, a tear, πύον, pus,—ῥέω, I flow), L.,—thräneneiterfluss, m. G.,—flow of purulent tears.

DACRYORRHYSE, DACRYORRHÉE, s. f.,—dacryorrhysis, dacryorrhœa, f. (δάκρυον, a tear, ῥέω, I flow), L.,—thränenfluss, m. G.,—flow of tears.

DACTYLION, s. m.,—dactylium, n. (δάκτυλος, a finger), L.: in Surgical Pathology, a term applied, by Vogel, to *adhesion of the fingers*, congenital or accidental. DACTYLITE, s. f.,—dactylitis, f. L.,—finger-entzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the finger. See PANARIS.

DACTYLOTHÈQUE, s. m. (δάκτυλος, a finger, θήκη, a case): in Surgery, an instrument, for keeping the *fingers* in extension when these organs have been wounded: in Zoology, that portion of skin,—dactylotheca, f. L.,—zehenscheide, f. G.,—by which each toe of the *Mammiferous* animals is invested.

DANSE, s. f.,—χορεία,—saktatio, f. L.,—tanz, m. G.,—dance. *D. de Saint-Guy*, F.,—chorea Sancti Viti, L.,—veitstanz, G.,—St. Guy's or St. Vitus' dance. See CHORÉE.

DAPHNE, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Octandria, monogyn.*; *Thymelææ*),—Spurge-Laurel,—comprehending several species; one of which—see GAROU,—is a medicinal plant; and yields the organic alkali, termed DAPHNINE, s. f.,—daphnina, f. L.; as well as another peculiar substance, produced, also, by *D. alpina*, to which the same designation has been applied.

DARD, s. m.,—έντερον,—spiculum, n. L.: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate the curved *point* which terminates the tail of the *Scorpion*; and the essential part of the *sting* of *Hymenopterous Insects*: in Botany, the *sting* of the *nettle*, and divers other plants.

DARTOS, s. m.,—δαρτός,—tunica dartos, L.,—die innere muskulöse haut des hoden-

DAU

sacks, G.: in Anatomy, the second *envelope* of the *testes*, believed, by the ancients, to possess a muscular structure; and still described, by some modern writers, as the *dartos muscle*.

DARTRE, s. f. (δαρτός, flayed): in Pathology, a genus of *cutaneous diseases*—Herpes, Serpigo, f. L.,—der Herpes, die Flechte, G.,—constituting the 3rd, in the 6th Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. xxiv; and comprehending, in Alibert's arrangement—see *Traité des Maladies de la Peau*,—the seven following species, with their several varieties: *D. crustacée*,—*érythémôide*,—*furfuracée*,—*phlycténoïde*,—*pustuleuse*,—*rongeante*, et — *squameuse*,—the Herpes crustaceus,—erythemoides,—furfuraceus,—phlyctenoides,—pustulosus,—exedens; et — squamosus, of Latin writers. DARTREUX, adj.,—herpeticus,—herpetisch?—herpetic: exhibiting the characters of—, affected with, herpes.

DASYTES, s. m., F. and L.,—δασύτης,—hirsuties, f. L.,—die rauhigkeit, starke behaarung, G.: in Physiology, hairiness, extraordinary increase of the *hairs*, or their development upon parts not habitually occupied by them; roughness of the voice: in Grammar, the state of aspiration of a syllable.

DATTE, s. f.,—δάκτυλος, βάλλωνος φοινίκος,—dactylus, m., palmula, f. L.,—dattel, f. G.,—date: the fruit of the common *date-palm*, DATTIER, s. m.,—*Phoenix dactylifera*,—der Dattelbaum,—a lofty palm growing in Barbary and the Levant. This fruit, of an agreeable and saccharine flavour, constitutes greater part of the food of the natives. Wine and brandy are prepared from it, by the Arabs. The tree is the *Tamar*, of the Hebrews.

DATURA, s. m. See STRAMOINE.

DAUPHIN, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Delphinus* (*Mammifera, Cetacea*), L.—der Delphin, G.,—the Dolphin. It is characterized by the presence of *teeth in both jaws*,—*dentes in maxillâ utrâque*; and hence constitutes a distinct Section or Sub-order,—*Ambidentatâ*,—of the *Cetacea*. It comprehends, with the common Dolphin,—*D. delphis*,—δελφίς,—tümmler, m. G.,—six European species. The Beluga, or white whale, from the absence of a dorsal fin, has been formed into a new genus, under the title of *Delphinapterus*. See *Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society*, vol. iii., p. 371.

DAUPHINELLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Delphinium* (*Polyandria, trigyn.*; *Ranunculacææ*), L.,—der Rittersporn, G.,—Larkspur; comprehending, among other species, 1. the field—,—*D. consolida*,—*d. des champs*, F.,—employed, by the ancients, as a *vulnerary*, and with seeds resembling, in their properties, those of 2., *D. staphis-*

agria,—see STAPHYSAIGRE; and 3. the common bee —,—*D. elatum*,—*d. élevée*,—the seeds of which are sometimes fraudulently substituted for those of *Sabadilla*,—see CÉVADILLE.

DAVIER, s. m.,—ὀδοντάγρα, —forfex dentalis, L.—zahnzange, f. G.—tooth-forceps.

DÉALBATION, s. f.,—dealbatio, f. L.,—weissen, bleichen, n. G.: in Chemistry, the act of *whitening* or *bleaching*.

DÉARTICULATION, s. f.,—dearticulatio, f. L.?—διάρθρωσις, —literally, separation of a joint; but employed, in Anatomy, as designative of an articulation admitting of motion in various directions; and *synon.* with *Abarticulation*.

DÉBILITATION, s. f.,—debilitatio, f. L.,—entkräftung, f. G. See AFFAIBLISSEMENT. DÉBILITANT, adj.,—debilitans, —producing *weakness*: *Ex. Débilitants*, F.,—remedia *debilitantia*, L.,—*debilitating* remedies.

DÉBILITÉ, s. f.,—debilitas, f. L.,—kraftlosigkeit, schwäche, schwachheit, f. G.,—debility, weakness. *Synon.* with FAIBLESSE. DÉBILITÉ, adj.,—debilitatus, —weakened, suffering from *debility*.

DÉBOITEMENT, s. m.,—verrenkung, f. G.: a popular synonym of *dislocation*.—See LUXATION.

DÉBORDEMENT, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ergießung, f. G.,—literally, an effusion or overflowing; but employed, in popular language, to designate a sudden and generally profuse evacuation per os vel anum.

DÉBRIDEMENT, s. m.,—frænorum solutio, L.,—abzäumung, f. G.,—literally, unbridling: employed, in Surgery, to designate an operation destined for removal of the strangulation of certain parts or organs, by division of the various structures which exercise a compression on them; as in hernia, anthrax, paraphymosis, and inflammation of the cellular tissue of the cranium. DÉBRIDER, v. a.,—fræna solvere, —abzäumen—to unbridle,—to effect, by incision, the liberation of divers parts from strangulation or undue compression.

DÉCAGONE, adj.,—δεκάγωνος, (δέκα, ten, γωνία, an angle),—decagonus, L.,—zehneckig, G.,—ten-angled, exhibiting *ten angles*.

DÉCAGRAMME, s. m.,—decagramma, n. L.,—dekagramm, n. G.: the weight of *ten French gramms*. See GRAMME.

DÉCAGYNIE, s. f.,—decagynia, f. (δέκα, ten, γυνή, a female), L.,—zehnweiberey, f. G.: the title of an Order in the 10th Class of the Linnæan System of Botany; comprehending the *decagynous plants*,—*plantæ decagynæ*, F.,—*plantæ decagynæ*, L.,—*zehnweibige pflanzen*, G.,—or those which are provided with *ten pistils*.

DÉCANDRIE, s. f.,—decandria, f. (δέκα, —ἀνής, male), L.,—dekandrie, zehnmän-

nigkeit, f. G.: the name of the 10th Class, and of an Order of four other Classes, in the Linnæan System of Botany; comprizing the *decandrous* plants. DECANDRE, adj.,—decandrus, —zehnmännig, —decandrous, furnished with *ten stamens*.

DÉCANTATION, s. f.,—decantatio, elutriatio, f. L.,—μεταγγισμός, —abgiessen, n. G.: in Pharmacy, the operation of *decanting*. See CANTHUS.

DÉCAPÉTALE, adj.,—decapetalus (δέκα, ten, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—decapetalous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla* of a plant which is composed of *ten petals*. DÉCAPHYLLE, adj.,—decaphyllus (δέκα, —φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—zehnbilättrig, G.,—decaphyllous, ten-leaved; as the *pedicle* of *Oxalis decaphylla*, which supports from eight to *ten leaflets*.

DÉCARBONATÉ, adj.,—decarbonated: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to a *metallic oxide*; which, like pure magnesia or lime, has been *deprived* of the *carbonic acid* wherewith it was previously combined.

DÉCASPERME, adj.,—decaspermus (δέκα, ten, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—zehnsaamig, G.,—decaspermal: containing *ten seeds*, as the *berry* of *Psidium decaspermum*.

DÉCEMDENTÉ, adj.,—decemdentatus (*decem*, ten, *dens*, a tooth), L.,—ten-toothed, exhibiting *ten teeth*; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Leucas decemdentata*. DÉCEMFIDE, adj.,—decemfidus, L.,—ten-cleft. DÉCEMLOCLAIRE, adj.,—decemlocularis, L.,—ten-celled.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT, s. m.,—dentium scalptura, L.,—lancing of the gum: an operation, in dental Surgery, by which the gum is detached from a tooth, previously to its extraction. DÉCHAUSOIR, s. m.,—dentis scalpium, L.,—instrument zur ablösung des zahnfleisches, G.,—gum-lancet: the instrument employed in such operation.

DÉCHIREMENT, s. m.,—σπαραγμός, —dilation, f. L.,—zerreissung, f. G.,—laceration: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity of soft parts, from inordinate extension. *Synon.* with *Déchirure*, and RUPTURE. DÉCHIRÉ, adj.,—laceratus, —zerschlitzt, —lacerated; as, in Botany, the *jagged leaf* of *Collema lacerum*.

DÉCIDU, adj.,—deciduus, L.,—abfallend, G.,—deciduous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those organs, which, as the *calyx* and *corolla* of certain plants,—*drop off* soon after their development, or the fecundation of the individual to which they are attached; and the *leaves* of trees, which fall in Autumn,—see CADUC: in Anatomy, to the most exterior of the *fœtal membranes*,—see CADUCQUE; and to the *teeth*, —*dents de lait*, F.,—*dentes decidui*, L.,—developed in the first dentition of the *Mammifera*.

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DÉCIGRAMME, s. m.,—decigramma, n. L.: the 10th part of the *French gramm.*

DÉCLIN, s. m.,—declinatio, f. L.,—abnehmen, n. G.,—decline, decay: the condition of a thing *declining*, or drawing towards its close; as in Physiology, the *decline* of age,—παράκμῃ, —*ætatis flexus*, L.,—das *abnehmen* des alters, G.: in Pathology,—of a disease or morbid paroxysm,—morbi, vel paroxysmi, *remissio*: in common language, the close, or *decline*, of day,—*déclin du jour*, F.,—*diei inclinatio*. DÉCLINÉ, adj.,—declinatus,—niedergebogen,—bent down, procumbent; as, in Botany, the *stile* and *stamens* of *Æsculus hippocastanum*; and *stem* of *Regmatodon declinatus*.

DÉCLIVE, adj.,—declivis, L.,—steep, inclining downward; as, in Surgery, the lower part of a tumour or purulent cyst.

DÉCOCTION, s. f.,—decoctio, f. (*coquere*, to boil), L.,—ἀφίψησις, —abkochung, ab-siedung, f. G.: the act or operation of *boiling*: also, the product of such operation,—ἀφίψημα, —which Chaussier proposes to express by the term, DÉCOCTUM, s. m.,—decoct, n. G.,—borrowed from the *Latin*. *Décoction blanche*: the Decoctum album, of the older Dispensatories.

DÉCOLLEMENT, s. m.,—decollatio, f. L.,—literally beheading,—enthauptung, f. G.: a term employed, by Pathologists, to express the separation,—*détachement*, F.,—aufleimung, f. G.,—of parts previously adherent; as, in Surgical Pathology, the *detachment* of a process from the body of a bone,—of the skin, in some abscesses and ulcers,—of the rectum, in certain fistulæ: in Obstetrics, the *separation*, partial or total, of the placenta,—*placentæ deglutinatio*, L.,—from the internal surface of the uterus; or of the head,—*obtruncatio*,—from the body of the foetus in utero.

DÉCOLORATION, s. f.,—decoloratio, f. L.,—entfärbung, f. G.,—loss of the natural color. DÉCOLORÉ, adj.,—decolor, decoloratus,—entfärbt,—colourless, *destitute* of the natural colour.

DÉCOMBUSTION, s. f.: a term, in Chemistry, applied, by Foureroy, as syn. with DÉSOXIGÉNATION.

DÉCOMPOSITION, s. f.,—decompositio, dissolutio, f. L.,—ἀνάλυσις, —zersetzung, auflösung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the destruction of a compound body, by *separation* of the elements, or principles, of which it is constituted. DÉCOMPOSÉ, adj.,—decompositus, dissolutus: an epithet,—zer-setzt, G.—applied, in Chemistry, to bodies which have suffered *decomposition*: in Pathology, to that profound alteration—*Face décomposée*, F.,—in the expression, colour, and, sometimes, even volume of the countenance, which frequently precedes death: in Botany, to the *stem* of *plants*, when divided,—(doppeltzusammengesetzt, G.,—)

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as that of *Ulex Europæus*, into numerous ramifications, from its base; and the *leaves*, when split, as those of *Lindsea decomposita*, into many irregular divisions.

DÉCORTICATION, s. f.,—decorticatio, f. L.,—abschalung, f. G.: the operation of *barking* a tree, or *removing* the first *envelope* of a root or seed.

DÉCRÉPITUDE, s. f.,—ætas decrepita, ultima senectus, L.,—abgelebtheit, f., das abgelebte alter, G.,—the uttermost term of senile decay, the extreme period of human life. DÉCRÉPIT, adj.,—decrepitus,—ἰσχατόγηρος, —abgelebt,—decrepid, in extreme old age.

DÉCRÉTOIRE, adj.,—decretorius, L.,—entscheidend, G.,—decretory, judicial, critical, decisive: Dies *decretorius*, L.,—*jour décrétoire*, F.,—the *critical* day of a disease.

DÉCUBITUS, s. m.; a modern term, introduced from the *Latin*, to express the horizontal posture of the human body; and synon. with the *French*, *Coucher*.

DÉCUPÉLLATION, s. f. See DÉCANTATION.

DÉCURRENT, adj.,—decurrens, L.,—herablaufend, ablaufend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *leaves*,—*feuilles decurrentes*, F.,—which, like those of *Verbascum thapsus*, and *Cultumia decurrens*, run down, or are prolonged, below, upon the stem.

DÉCUSSION, s. f.,—decussatio, f. L.,—crossing, or point of intersection,—durchschneidenpunkt, m. G. The *decussation* of the nerves of the encephalon, and, especially, that of the optic—*l'entre-croisement des nerfs optiques*, F.,—has been clearly demonstrated by various Anatomists. It is much more evident in some of the lower animals, than in man.

DÉDOLATION, s. f.,—dedolatio, f. L.,—literally, hewing or chipping: in Surgery, the action whereby a cutting instrument, obliquely applied to any part of the body, inflicts an *oblique* wound, with loss of substance.

DÉFAILLANCE, s. f.,—animi deliquium, L.,—ohnmacht, f. G.,—fainting: the first degree of SYNCOPE.

DÉFÉCATION, s. f.,—defæcatio, f. (literally, a *purification* from dregs), L.,—abklärung, f. G.: in Physiology, the series of vital actions which takes place from the extremity of the ileum to that of the rectum; and terminates in the *expulsion* of the *feces* per anum; also, the act of such expulsion: in Chemistry and Pharmacy, separation,—καθαρισμός, —liquoris e *fecibus* purificatio, L.,—by repose, of any substances held, in suspension, in a fluid.

DÉFENSE, s. f.,—tusk: in Comparative Anatomy, the *canine tooth* of the wild boar,—dens apri falcatus, L.,—der hanzahn eines wilden schweins, G.,—and the projecting tooth of the elephant, walrus, and

other *Mammifera*; destined to serve as an organ of aggression, or *defence*.

DEFENSIV, adj.,—defensivus, L.: an epithet formerly applied to any topical remedy, serving as the *defence*,—zur *vertheidigung* dienend, G.,—of a diseased or injured part, from the action of surrounding bodies.

DÉFÉRENT, adj.,—carrying, conveying: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *duct* or *vessel*,—*canal ou conduit déferent*, F.,—ductus—, *vas deferens*, L.,—samengang, G.;—which, constituting the excretory duct of the testis, *conveys* the semen from that organ to the vesicula seminalis.

DÉFEUILLAISON. See DÉFOLIATION.

DÉFLAGRATION, s. f.,—deflagratio, s. f.,—ἔμπερησις, —abbrennung, f. G.: in Chemistry, *burning* accompanied by the two-fold phenomenon of heat and flame: syn. with COMBUSTION in its most rigorous acceptance.

DÉFLECHI, adj.,—deflexus, L.,—herabhangend, G.,—bent downward; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Echinosperrum deflexum*.

DÉFLORATION, s. f.,—defloratio, devirginatio, virginis vitatio, f. L.,—schandung einer jungfrau, beraubung der jungferschaft, G.: in Forensic Medicine, *action de deflorer une fille*,—de lui faire exercer le *coit* pour la *première fois*. See Martini, *Introduzione alla Medicina Legale*, vol. iii, Capo xii, *Deflorazione*. DÉFLORE, adj.,—defloratus, —abgebluht: an epithet applied, in common or forensic language, in speaking d'une fille qui a perdu sa virginité: in Botany,—of an *anther* after emission of its pollen.

DÉFOLIATION, s. f.,—defoliatio, foliorum demissio, f. L.,—φυλλόρροια, —entblätterung, entlaubung, f., abfallen der blätter, G.,—the *falling* of leaves.

DÉFORMATION, s. f.,—deformatio, f. L., verunstaltung, f. G.: in Pathology, *morbid alteration* of the *figure* of any part of an organized body,—animal or plant.

DÉGÉNÉRATION, s. f.,—degeneratio, f. L.,—εκτροπή, —ausartung, entartung, f. L.: in Pathology, the action whereby an organized body, exposed to the influence of deteriorating causes, alters for the worse, or loses its generic character.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE, s. f.: synon. with DÉGÉNÉRATION; but more frequently employed, by the French pathologist, in speaking of structures which have *degenerated* from their original nature.

DÉGLUTITION, s. f.,—deglutitio, f. L.,—κατάποσις, —niederschlucken, verschlucken, n. G.,—swallowing: in Physiology, the act of conveying alimentary and other substances from mouth to stomach through the pharynx and oesophagus.

DÉGORGEMENT, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ausgiessung, ergiessung, f. G.: in Patho-

logy, a condition, or phenomenon, opposed to that of fulness or congestion,—see ENGORGEMENT. *Dégorgement de bile*,—a sudden evacuation of bile.

DÉGOUT, s. m.,—cibi fastidium, L.,—ekel für speisen, G.,—aversion—, disgust for food. See APOSITIE.

DEGRÉ, s. m.,—gradus, m. L.,—grad, n. G.,—degree or stage: a term employed to designate, in Physics, the divisions of the scale of areometrical, thermometrical, and other graduated instruments; and the variations of atmospheric density or temperature which they indicate: in *Materia Medica*, by Galen, to express the hypothetical qualities, with respect to coldness, heat, humidity, and dryness, of various medicinal remedies: in Pathology, to denote the intensity, or precise period, of certain injuries or diseases; as *brûlure au premier degré*, F.,—a burn, of the *first degree*,—see BRULURE; *troisième degré de la phthisie pulmonaire*,—du cancer stomacal, —the *third stage* of pulmonary phthisis,—of gastric cancer.

DÉGUSTATION, s. f.,—degustatio, f. L.,—kosten, n. G.: in Physiology, the act of *tasting*, appreciation of the *rapid* qualities of a body by the organs of *taste*.

DÉJECTION, s. f.,—dejectio, f. L.,—ὑποχώρημα, —stuhlgang, m. G.: in Physiology, the excretion of fecal matters, synon. with DÉFÉCATION. Employed, also, in the plural, ordinarily in conjunction with the epithet, *alvines*,—*dejectiones alvinæ*, L.,—to designate the excrements themselves.

DÉLAYANT, adj.,—diluens, L.,—verdünend, G.,—diluent: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*delayants*, F.,—*remedia diluentia*, L.,—die verdünnungsmittel, G.,—which are supposed to possess the property of *thinning*, or *diluting*, the blood and other animal fluids.

DÉLÉTÈRE, adj.,—δλητηήριος, —deleterius, L.,—verderblich, tödlich, —deleterious: an epithet applied to every substance or body, by which life is immediately or remotely destroyed: *Miasmes déléteres*, F.,—*deleterious miasms*; δλητηήριον φάρμακον, —venenum lethale, L.,—a deadly poison.

DÉLIGATION, s. f.,—deligatio, f. L.,—ἑπίδεσις, —verbindung, f. G.,—the act of *binding up*: a term applied, in Surgery, to the *binding up* of wounds,—*vulnerrum deligatio*, *plagiarum vinctura*, L.,—the regular and methodical application of bandages,—*fasciatio*, *fasciarum applicatio*.

DÉLIQUESCENT, s. f.,—deliquescentia, f. L.,—σῆξις, —zerfliessbarkeit, zerfliessung, f. G.: the property possessed, by divers substances, of absorbing the humidity of the atmosphere, and assuming a fluid state; as the acetate of potass, and other *deliquescent salts*,—*sels déliquescents*,

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F.,—*verfliessende* salze, G. In Botany, certain of the *Fungi*, as the *Agaricus atramentarius*, are, from exhibiting the same property, termed *deliquescent*.

DÉLIRE, s. m.,—delirium, n. L.,—wahn-sinn, m., geistesabwesenheit, f. G.,—madness, mental alienation: a lesion of the intellectual faculties; of which there are several varieties. See Fodéré, *Traité du Délire*, &c., Paris, 1817; Pinel, *Traité Médico-Philosophique sur l'Aliénation Mentale*, Paris, 1809: and Esquirol, *Traité Pratique des Maladies Mentales*. DÉLIRANT, adj.,—delirans, —wahnsinnig, rasend, —mad, exhibiting the character of *madness*.

DÉLITESCENCE, s. f. (*delitescere*, to lie hid): in Pathology, a mode of termination peculiar to the *Phlegmasiæ*; characterized by a sudden *disappearance* of the inflammatory phenomena with every vestige of their previous existence.

DÉLIVRANCE, s. f.,—partus secundarius, secundinarum expulsio vel extractio, L.,—auslieferung, f. G.: in Obstetrics, spontaneous or artificial expulsion of the placenta,—DÉLIVRÉ, s. m.,—*arrière-faix*, F.,—nachgeburt, G.,—and membranes,—secundinæ, L.,—which constitute the ovum of the *Mammifera*.

DELPHINATE, s. m.,—delphinas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *delphinic acid*,—*acide delphinique*, F.,—*acidum delphinicum*, L.,—*delphinsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid, extracted, by Chevreul, from the oil of the *Delphinus globiceps*, has subsequently, in order to avoid confusion of the name with that of the botanical *Delphinium*, been termed PHOCÉNIQUE, and the neutral compound, PHOCÉNATE, by the French chemists.

DELPHINAPTÈRE, s. m.: a genus of *Cetaceous Animals*,—*Delphinapterus*, L.—der Delphinapter, G.,—belonging to the Suborder, *Ambidentata*, and Family, DELPHINIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Delphinidæ*, L.,—of which the genus, *Delphinus*,—see DAUPHIN,—constitutes the type.

DELPHINE, DELPHINIE, DELPHININE, s. f.,—delphina, delphinina, f., delphinium, n. L.: in Chemistry, a *vegetable alkali*, newly discovered in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DELTOÏDE, adj.,—deltoïdes, deltoideus, deltodes, L.,—deltaförmig, G.: possessing the figure of the capital Δ , of the Greek alphabet: in Anatomy, the name of a powerful triangular muscle of the arm, —*m. deltoïde*, ou le *deltoïde* (*m. sus-acromio-huméral*, Ch.), F.,—*m. deltoïdes*, L.,—der Δ förmige muskel am oberarm, dreieckiger armmuskel, G.; attached, above, by its base, to the spine of the scapula, acromion, and scapular extremity of the clavicle; below, by its tendinous apex,

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into a triangular rough surface,—*empreinte deltoïdienne*, F.,—which exists in the external surface, above the middle, of the humerus.

In Zoology, applied to the wings of *Lepidopterous Insects*, when obtuse and posteriorly truncated, as in some *Pyrales*; and to the shells of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*, exhibiting, as in *Tellina deltoïdalis*, and *Nucula deltoïdea*, a triangular shape: in Botany, to those organs of plants, a section of which, as the leaf,—*feuille deltoïde*, F.,—*deltaförmiges blatt*, G.,—of *Crassula deltoïdea*, displays the Δ figure.

DÉLUTER, v. a.,—to unlute?: to remove the luting,—*enlever le lute*, F.,—den leim wegthun, G.,—which closes the orifices of a chemical or pharmaceutical apparatus.

DÉMANGEAISON, s. f.: the vulgar designation of the sense of *itching*. See PRURIT.

DÉMENCE, s. f.,—dementia, amentia, f. L.,—unsinnigkeit, f. G.: in Pathology, a form of mental alienation, most frequently occurring in aged persons. Synon. with ANOÏE.

DEMI-APONÉVROTIQUE, adj.,—semi-aponeuroticus, L. See DEMI-MEMBRA-NEUX.

DEMI-AZYGOS. See AZYGOS.

DEMI-BAIN, s. m.,—literally demi-bath: in Hygiene and Therapeutics, a bath wherein the lower half only of the body is immersed. Lexicographers err in representing $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha\theta\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$, which really signifies a vapour-bath, as the Greek synonym of this term: nor do any such nouns as *in sessio* and *semi-cupium*, ordinarily introduced in the character of the Roman synonyms, exist in classical Latin. Might not *semi-balneum*, and *halbbad*, be, with propriety, employed as new Latin and German synonyms of the French, *Demi-bain*?

DEMI-CIRCULAIRE, adj.,—semi-circularis, L.,—halbrund, halbzirkelförmig, G.,—semi-circular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain canals,—see CANAL,—of the internal ear.

DEMI-EPINEUX, adj.,—semi-spinalis, semi-spinosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two muscles,—Semi-spinalis Colli, et —Dorsi, L.,—halbdornmuskel des nackens, und —des ruckens, G.; which are represented, by French anatomical writers, as constituting part of the *Transversales*,—see TRANSVERSAIRE.—The former extends, with its fellow, from the transverse processes of the six superior dorsal—to the spinous processes of the five middle cervical vertebræ: the latter, from the transverse processes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th dorsal,—to the spinous processes of the five superior dorsal,—and of the two inferior cervical—vertebræ.

DEMI-INTEROSSEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the short flexor

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muscle,—m. semi-interosseus pollicis manus, L.,—of the *thumb*. See COURT, and FLÉCHISSEUR.

DEMI-MEMBRANEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *femoral muscle*,—m. *demi-membraneux* (ischio-popliti-tibial, Ch.),—semimembranosus, L.,—halbhautiger muskel, G.; which, arising from the tuber of the ischium, sends off a tendinous expansion to the external femoral condyle; and is inserted, below, into the inner and posterior part of the head of the tibia.

DEMI-METAL, s. m.—semi-metallum, n. L.,—halbmetall, n. G.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to those *metals*, which, as Antimony and Arsenic, not possessing ductility and malleability, were, by them, incorrectly considered imperfect.

DEMI-NERVEUX, adj.,—semi-nervosus, L. See SEMI-TENDINEUX.

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE, adj.,—semi-orbicularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to each portion, superior and inferior, of the *Orbicularis Oris*, muscle. See ORBICULAIRE.

DEMI-TENDINEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *femoral muscle*,—m. *demi-tendineux* (ischio-prétibial, Ch.),—semitendinosus, L.,—halbsehnigter muskel, G.; which, arising, in common with the long head of the *Biceps flexor cruris*, from the tuberosity of the ischium, is inserted into the anterior part of the head of the tibia.

DEMI-TRANSPARENT, adj.,—semi-perlucidus, L.,—halbdurchsichtig, G.,—semi-transparent: enjoying the property of DEMI-TRANSPARENCE, s. f.,—halbdurchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—semi-transparency.

DÉMONOLOGIE, s. f.,—dæmonologia, f. (δαίμων, a demon, λόγος, discourse), L.,—die lehre von den dämonen, G.,—demonology: the doctrine of demons. DÉMONOMANIE, s. f.,—dæmonomania, f. (*same*, and μανία, madness), L.: a species of madness, characterized by the belief of *demoniacal* possession.

DENDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—dendrographia, f. (δένδρον, a tree, γράφω, I describe), L.,—baumbeschreibung,—dendrography, the description of —: DENDROLOGIE, s. f.,—dendrologia, f. L.,—die lehre von den bäumen, G.,—dendrology, a discourse, or treatise upon—trees.

DENDROÏDE, adj.,—δενδροειδής, —dendroides, dendroideus, L.,—baumartig, G.,—tree-like, resembling a tree; as, in Botany, the *Sedum dendroideum*, and *Astrea*, *Euphorbia dendroides*: *synon.* with the rarely employed epithet, DENDRIFORME, adj.,—dendriformis, —baumförmig, G.

DENSITÉ, s. f.,—densitas, f. L.,—πυκνότης, —dichtigkeit, f. G.,—density: in Physics, a quality of bodies, dependent on the

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sum of the material parts which they contain under a given volume,—that is, in the relation of mass to volume. Hence, the *density* of a body corresponds with its specific gravity. DENSE, F. and E.,—densus, —πυκνός, —dicht.

DENT, s. f.,—dens, m. L.,—ὀδούς, —zahn, m. G.,—tooth: a term employed, in Anatomy and Zoology, to designate 1. those organs of mastication or tearing, of capture or detention, of the food or prey, which are inserted in the alveoli, or constitute processes of the bone, of one or both jaws, or exist on the tongue or palate, of certain of the *Vertebrata*: 2. the tooth-like projections of the mandible of some *Birds*; as divers of the *Falconidæ*: 3. the osseous processes or prominences which are seen at the commencement, or in the course, of the intestinal canal of various animals; as in the pharynx of the barbel and carp, —see BARBEAU and CARPE, —among the *Fishes*; and in the stomach of the *Astaci* among the *Crustacea*, and *Blattæ*, among *Insects*, —see BLATTE: 4. the tooth-like processes which exist on the two fingers of the arm of certain *Crustacea*; and on the internal border of the mandible of many *Insects*; as *Lucanus Cervus* among the *Coleoptera*: and 5. the eminences which contribute to the formation of the hinge in the *dentated bivalve*—, or surround the mouth of divers *univalve*—shells of the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

The *Mammifera*, *Reptiles*, and *Fishes*, however, only possess real teeth. In adult man, they are 32 in number; and distributed into three classes: A. the *incisor* or *cutting-teeth*,—les incisives, F.,—dentes primores, —incisores, L.,—κτένες, γελασινοί, —die schneidezähne, G.,—four—; B. the *canine*,—canines, conoides, laniaries, œillères, —canini, cuspidati, laniarii, —κυνόδοντες, —augenzähne, eckzähne, spitzzähne, —see CANIN, —two—; and C. the *grinders* or *molar teeth*,—molaires, mâchelières, —molares, —backenzähne, —ten — in each jaw. By writers in general, the latter are distinguished into the four *small* or *false*,—les petites fausses molaires, m. de remplacement, —dentes bicuspidati, —μύλοι, —see BICUSPIDÉ; and the six *large* or *back grinders*,—les grosses ou arrière-molaires, —γροφίοι. To the extreme one of these, on either side and in each jaw, as developed only in adult age, the popular designation of *wise tooth*,—dent de sagesse, F.,—dens sapientiæ, L.,—weisheitszahn, G.,—see CRANTÈRE, —is commonly applied. The human tooth consists of an expanded and exposed *crown*,—krone, f. G.,—see COURONNE; of a *root* buried in the socket of the jaw-bone, —see ALVEOLE and RACINE; and of a connecting or intermediate *neck*, —see COLLET. It is composed of an ex-

terior *enamel*,—see EMAIL; and of an internal *ivory-like substance*,—ivoire, F.,—insensible, destitute of vitality, and inclosing a vascular, and unadherent *germ* or *pulp*. It differs from ordinary bone, in the absence of periosteal covering, partial exposure to the air, variation in number according to the period of life, shedding in the progress of age, hardness, colour, organic structure, and peculiar mode of development, nutrition, and decay; and rather resembles the envelope of a *testaceous Molluscum*. An evident connection exists between the exterior form and disposition of the teeth, the anatomical structure of the intestinal canal, and the nature of the food, of the *Mammifera*. They afford an admirable character for the construction of Orders, Sub-orders, and genera; as exemplified in the *Rodentia*, *Cetacea*, and minor divisions, of the Animal Kingdom. In some of the *Mammifera*, the canine teeth are so largely developed, as to constitute formidable instruments of aggression and defence,—then named *tusks*,—see DÉFENSE. For an account of the structure and mechanism of the *poison-tooth* of the venomous serpents,—see CROTALE: and Orfila, *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, v. iii, p. 355, pl. xx, fig. i:—of the *Natural History and Diseases of the Human Teeth*, the two 4to. vols. by Fox, London, 1803,—1806. *Dents caducques*,—see DECIDU;—*de lait*,—milchzähne, G.,—milk-teeth,—the teeth of the first dentition, as developed in the *Mammifera*.

In Botany, the term, *tooth*, is applied, 1. to the *minute indentations* of the border of a monophyllous *calyx*: 2. to the *sharp-pointed* and relatively short *pieces* into which a *valvular pericarp* is divided at the period of maturity: 3. to the *projecting parts*—see DENTELURE,—of the border of certain *leaves*: and 4. to the *pointed straps*,—*lanières*,—which exist at the orifice of the urn of some *mosses*. *Dent de lion*,—löwenzahn, G.,—dandelion: the popular designation of *Leontodon taraxacum*.

DENTAGRE, s. m.,—dentagra, f. L. See DAVIER.

DENTAIRE, adj.,—dentalis, dentarius,—zu den zähnen gehörig, G.,—dental: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts and organs connected with, or pertaining to, the *teeth*; as 1. *Arcades dentaires*, F.,—arcus dentales, L.,—the *dental arches* or rows of *teeth*, existing in the alveolar processes of both jaw-bones: 2. *Artères dentaires*,—the *dental branches* (rami dentales, L.,—zahnaste, G.) of the *upper teeth*, supplied by the infra-orbital and superior alveolar arteries (la sous-orbitaire et l'alvéolaire supérieure, F.,—die unteraugenhöhlenarterie, und die obere kieferarterie, G.); of the *lower teeth* by the in-

ferior maxillary—(die untere kieferarterie): 3. *Cavité dentaire*,—zahnöhle, G.,—the *dental cavity*; containing the *dental germ* or *pulp*,—pulp dentaire, F.: 4. *Conduits dentaires*,—ober- und unterkieferkanäle, G.,—the *bony canals* existing in each jaw, through which the blood-vessels and nerves are transmitted to the *teeth*: 5. *Follicules dentaires*,—the membranous and serous follicles enclosing the *teeth* previously to their protrusion from the gum: 6. *Nerfs dentaires*,—zahnerven, G.,—of which there are distinguished an anterior and posterior *dental*,—vordere und hintere zahnnerve; and a *dental branch* of the inferior maxillary,—zahnast des unterkiefernerven: 7. *Os dentaire*,—os dentale, L.,—one of the six osseous pieces which compose the branch of the lower jaw in *birds* and *reptiles*: and 8. the *dental veins*,—veines dentaires,—zahnvenen, G.,—exhibiting the same distribution as the correspondent arteries. Those *practitioners* who exclusively direct their attention to the defects and diseases of the *teeth*, were, also, termed, by the *Greeks*, ιατροὶ ὀδοντικοί,—médecins dentaires, F.,—see DENTISTE.

DENTALE, s. f.: a genus in Conchology, *Dentalium* (*Univalve*, *Unilocular*, *Tubular*), L.,—die Dentalie, Zahnschnecke, G.,—Tooth-shell; so designated from the *tooth-like figure* of the species which compose it. These shells are distinguished from those of the neighbouring genus, *Cæcum*, by their *pervious apex*; while that of the latter is *closed*. They were formerly employed in divers pharmaceutical preparations; but possess merely the properties of the carbonate of lime and gelatine, of which they consist.

DENTÉ, adj.,—dentatus, L.,—ὀδοντωτός, gezähnt, G.,—toothed, notched, furnished with *teeth*; as, in Botany, the *axis*,—axe denté—of *Triticum*; the *root* of *Dentaria pentaphylla*; the *leaves*,—folia dentata, L., gezahnte blätter, G.,—of *Erysimum alliaria*,—see ALLIAIRE; the *stigma* of *Hura crepitans*; and the *stipules*,—st. dentées,—of *Medicago polymorpha*.

DENTELAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Plumbago* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Plumbagineæ*), L.,—die Bleywurz, G.,—Leadwort; one European species of which,—*Pl. Europæa*,—d. commune, F.,—exhibits qualities of excessive acidity. The *root* was formerly employed in cancerous ulceration, and Scabies. All the other species, exotics, are equally *acid*, and exercise a *vesicant* effect when applied to the skin.

DENTELÉ, adj.,—πριονωτός,—serratus,—gesägt,—serrated, exhibiting a *serrature*,—DENTELURE, s. f.,—serratura, f. L.,—sägezahn, G.,—an assemblage of *teeth* like those of a *saw*,—serra, f. L.,—πρίων,—säge, f. G.: an epithet applied, in An-

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atomy, to the following *muscles*: 1. *Le muscle grand-dentelé* (costo-scapulaire, Ch.), *serratus magnus*,—major anticus, L.,—grosser sägemuskel, G.; which, arising by nine fleshy digitations,—*dentationes*, L.,—*zacken*, G.—from the nine superior ribs, is inserted into the whole base, or vertebral border, of the scapula: 2. *Petit-dentelé antérieur*,—a synonym of the *Pectoralis minor*,—see PECTORAL: 3. *Petit-dentelé postérieur et supérieur* (dorso-costal, Ch.),—*Serratus superior posticus*, L.,—hinterer oberer sägemuskel, G.; extending from the spinous processes of the 3 inferior cervical and 2 superior dorsal vertebræ, to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th ribs, a little beyond their angle: and 4. *Petit-dentelé postérieur et inférieur* (lombo-costal, Ch.),—*Serratus posticus inferior*,—hinterer unterer sägemuskel;—from the spinous processes of the three inferior dorsal and three superior lumbar vertebræ, into the lower border of the last four ribs: also, to a thin, whitish, transparent *ligament*,—*ligam. dentelé* (l. *denticulé*, Ch.),—*ligamentum denticulatum*, L.,—which, furnished with from twenty to twenty-two *denticuli*, on the external border, passes, in its course from the great occipital foramen to the extremity of the spinal cord, between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

DENTICULE, s. f.,—*denticulus*, m. G.,—*zahnschnitt*, m. G.,—a minute tooth, or toothlet. DENTICULÉ, adj.,—*denticulatus*, *serrulatus*,—gezähnel, —denticulated, furnished with *minute teeth*,—*dentelets*, F.; as the *leaves* of *Epilobium denticulatum*,—of *Alnus serrulatus*; and the *stigma* of *Fumaria sempervivens*.

DENTIER, s. m.: in Dental Surgery, the plate of metal or ivory, employed for fixture of the artificial *teeth*, which are destined to replace the whole, or supply a deficiency of part, of the dental arches.

DENTIFORME, adj.,—*dentiformis*, L.,—*ὀδοντοειδής*,—*zahnförmig*, G.?—*dentiform*, tooth-shaped, exhibiting the *figure* of a tooth.

DENTIFRICE, s. m.,—*dentifricium*, n. (*dens*, tooth, *fricare*, to rub), L.,—*ὀδοντοσμηγμα*,—*zahnmittel*, *zahnpulver*, n. G.—a topical remedy for the *teeth*, toothpowder. Ὀδοντογλυφίς, —a tooth-pick. See CURE-DENT. Ὀδοντοζέστης, —a tooth-brush.

DENTISTE, s. m.,—*zahnarzt*, m. G.,—a dentist. See DENTAIRE.

DENTITION, s. f.,—*dentitio*, f. L.,—*ὀδοντίασις*,—*ὀδοντοφύα*,—*zahnausbruch*, m., *zähnen*, n. G.: in Physiology, the process of *teething*. See ODONTOPIE.

DENTURE, s. f.,—*omnes et singuli dentes*, L.,—*gebiss*, *zähnenwerk*, n. G.: a term employed, in popular language, to designate the whole *assemblage* of *teeth* in

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both jaws: *Une bonne denture*, F.,—*ein gutes gebiss*, G.,—a good *set of teeth*.

DENUATION, s. f.,—*denudatio*, f. L.,—*entblössung*, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, the condition of a part deprived of its natural envelopes. DÉNUDÉ, adj.,—*denudatus*,—*entblösst*,—*denuded*: an epithet applied, in Botany, generally or specifically, to plants which are destitute of the organs commonly exhibited by subjects of the vegetable kingdom, or possessed by other species of the same genus. Thus, the Linnæan Family, *Denudatæ*, L.,—DÉNUDÉES, s. f., and adj. pl.,—comprizes those plants, which, like the *Crocus*, have *no calyx*: and one species of *Myriophyllum* is, from the perfect *absence of leaves*, distinguished as *M. denudatum*.

DÉPERISSEMENT, s. m.,—*abnahme*, f., *vorfall*, m. G.,—*decline*, *decay*: in Pathology, the progressive loss of flesh and strength.

DÉPHLEGMATION, s. f.,—*dephlegmatio*, f. L.,—*entwässerung*, f. G.: in Chemistry, the operation of *separating* by any means, principally by distillation, the *water* existing in admixture with another liquid body.

DÉPHLOGISTIQUE, adj.,—*dephlogisticatus*, L.,—that which has *lost its phlogiston*. The *dephlogisticated air*, of the school of Stahl, is the oxygen of modern chemists.

DÉPILATION, s. f.,—*depilatio*, f. (*pilus*, the hair), L.,—*ψίλωσις*,—*das wegnehmen oder ausfallen der haare*, G.,—*removal*, or *falling* of the *hair*. DÉPILATIF, adj.,—*depilatorius*,—*ψίλωτικός*: an epithet applied to any remedy,—DÉPILATOIRE, s. m.,—*depilatorium*, n. L.,—calculated to produce a *depilatory* effect.

DÉPLACEMENT, s. m.,—*verrückung*, f. G.,—*displacement*: a term, in its application to the *opaque cristalline*, *synon.* with *ABAISSMENT*, and *DÉPRESSION*: also, the change of relation experienced by the extremities of bones, in consequence of fracture.

DÉPÔT, s. m.,—*depositum*, n. L.,—*deposit*: the sediment which forms in certain fluids, on evaporation, cooling, or repose: *D. de l'urine*, F.,—*bodensatz des urins*, G.,—*sediment* of the urine. See SEDIMENT: also, in popular language, an *abscess*.

DÉPRAVATION, s. f.,—*dépravatio*, f. L.,—*verderben*, n., *verderbtheit*, f. G.,—in Pathology, an *alteration* for the *worse*, taking place in the constitution of an animal fluid, or the performance of a function; as *dépravation* of the urine,—*d. de l'urine*, F.;—of the digestive process,—*de la digestion*.

DÉPRESSION, s. f. See ABAISSEMENT. DÉPRIMÉ, adj.,—*depressus*, L.,—*niedergedrückt*, G.,—*depressed*: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *pulse*,—*pouls déprimé*, F.,—when the arterial stroke is unusually *low* and *feeble*: in Surgery, to

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the *cranial bones*, when driven down, in fracture, on the *dura mater*: in Botany and Zoology, to *plants* whose branches, like those of *Pterygophyllum depressum*, droop towards the earth; and, to *plants* and *animals*, whose whole exhibits a general depression in its figure; or whose organs—a particular depression on their surface.

DEPRESSOIR, s. m. See MĒNINGOPHYLAX.

DÉPURATION, s. f.,—depuratio, f. L.,—κάθαρσις,—reinigung, f. G.,—purification: in Pathology, a favourable alteration effected, in the animal economy, either by a spontaneous evacuation or eruption,—constituting, in pathological language, the *depuratory effort* or crisis,—mouvement—, ou *crise dépuratoire*, F.,—or by the operation of *depurative* or *depuratory* remedies,—médicaments dépuratifs,—dépuratoires, F.,—depurantia, depuratoria. L.: in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, syn. with CLARIFICATION, and DEFECATION. DÉPURÉ, adj.,—depuratus,—purified, clarified.

DÉRENCEPHALE, s. m. and adj.,—derencephalus (δέρεν, neck, ἐγκέφαλος, brain), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters*; comprehending those which have a very small brain enveloped by the *vertebræ* of the neck. See Philosophie Anatomique. Monstruosités Humaines, p. 90.

DERIVATION, s. f.,—derivatio, f. L.,—ableitung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, the action of *remedies*,—moyens derivatifs, F.,—see ATTRACTIF; which, like blood-letting, counter-irritants and purgatives, operate by removing irritation from an important organ, or diverting it to a less important structure.

DERMATITE, s. f.,—dermatitis, f. (δέρμα, the skin), L.,—hautentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the skin.

DERME, s. m.,—δέρμα,—derma, n., cutis, f. L.,—haute, f., fell, n. G.,—the skin.—See CHORION, and PEAU. DERMATOÏDE, adj.,—δερματώδης,—dermatoides,—dermatoid: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers structures which resemble the skin; and, by some writers, especially to the *dura mater*: in Pathology, to *diseases*,—morbi cutanei,—dermatodes, L.,—hautkrankheiten, G.,—which affect the skin: in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which, like the frond of *Laminaria dermatoides*, and the pileus of *Peziza alutacea*, and *Polyporus alutaceus*, exhibit a leather-like thickness or consistence. DERMOÏDE, adj.,—dermoides,—dermoid: an objectionable, because incorrectly constructed, synonym of the preceding adjective, employed by Bichât.

DERMESTE, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, Δερμestής (δέρμα, skin, ἰσθίω, to devour, to gnaw),—Dermestes, L.; consti-

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tuting the type of the Family of the DERMESTIDES, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*Dermestidae*, L.; and comprehending several species, the *larvæ* of which feed upon skins and leather, and commit great depredations in anatomical and zoological collections. Cloquet,—*Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 422,—enumerates five species, as, in this respect, peculiarly interesting to the naturalist.

DERMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—dermographia, f. (δέρμα, the skin, γράφω, I describe) L.,—dermography, description of —: DERMOLOGIE, s. f.,—dermologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—hautlehre, f. G.,—dermology, doctrine or treatise on —: DERMOTOMIE, s. f.,—dermotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—dermotomy, dissection of—the skin.

DÉSARTICULATION, s. f.: in Anatomy, the preparation of the bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head, in *separate pièces*: in Surgery, *amputation* of a limb at the joint. DÉSARTICULÉ, adj.,—disjointed: an epithet applied to the bones when separated from each other.

DESCALORINÈSES: a term, in Nosology, applied, by Baumes, to diseases, the principal character of which is a diminution of the natural heat.

DESCENTE, s. f.,—descensus, m. L.: a term, in popular language, synon. with hernia,—bruch, darmbruch, m. G.: in Pathology,—with displacement: Ex. Descente de matrice, F.,—uteri prolapsus, L.,—das fallen des uterus, G.

DÉSENFLURE, s. f.,—abnehmen der geschwulst, G.,—subsidence of a swelling.

DESCRIPTION, s. f.,—descriptio, f. L.,—beschreibung, f. G.: exposition of the attributes, or qualities, of a thing or object. DESCRIPTIF, adj.,—descriptivus,—beschreibend,—descriptive. See ANATOMIE.

DÉSINFECTION, s. f.: the operation of purifying the atmosphere, or clothing or other organic tissue, from putrid miasmata. See Alcock's *Treatise on the Disinfecting Properties of Chlorine*, 8vo., London, 1829.

DESMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—desmographia, f. (δέσμος, a ligament, γράφω, I describe), L.,—die beschreibung der bänder, G.,—desmography, description of the ligaments. DESMOLOGIE, s. f.,—desmologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse) L.,—desmology, treatise upon —: DESMOPHLOGIE, s. f.,—desmophlogosis, f. (same, and φλόγωσις, inflammation), L.,—gelenkbänderentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of —: DESMOTOMIE, s. f.,—desmotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—dissection of—the ligaments of the animal body.

DÉSOSTRuant, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia deobstruentia vel deop-

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pilantia, L.,—*öffnungsmittel*, G.,—which operate by removing obstructions from the animal body. Synon. with APERITIF, and *Désobstructif*.

DÉSOPILANT, DÉSOPILATIF, adj. Syn. with DÉOBSTRUANT. DÉSOPILATION, s. f.,—desoppilatio, f. L.,—the operation of *deobstruent* remedies.

DÉSORGANISATION, s. f.,—desorganisatio, f. L.,—desorganisation, f., die störung des organischen baues, G.,—disorganization: in Pathology, a profound alteration in,—*destruction* of the texture of, an organ, as by cautery or gangrene; and consequent loss of its distinctive characters.

DÉSOXYDATION, DÉSOXYGÉNATION, s. f.,—desoxydatio, f., oxygenii privatio, L.,—desoxydation, entsauerstoffung, f., die entblössung von oxygen, G.,—deoxydation, deoxygenation: in Chemistry, partial or total *abstraction* or *separation* of the oxygen which enters into the composition of a body. DÉSOXYGÉNÉ, adj.,—desoxydatus, oxygenii privatus,—desoxydirt, entsauerstofft, von oxygen entblösst,—deoxydated, deoxygenated. Synon. with DÉSOXYDÉ.

DESPOTAT, s. m.: in Military Surgery, an invalid employed in removing the wounded from the field of battle.

DESPUMATION, s. f.,—despumatio, f. L.,—abschäumung, reinigung, f. G.: the *separation* of *scum*,—spuma, f. L.,—and other impurities, from an animal or vegetable fluid, by the action of fire or albumen. Synon. with DÉPURATION. DESPUMÉ, adj.,—despumatus: *Miel despumé*, F.,—*mel despumatum*,—depuratum, L.,—*gereinigter honig*, G.,—*clarified honey*.

DESQUAMATION, s. f.,—desquamatio, f. L.,—absplitterung, f., abschuppen, n. G.: in Pathology, the *separation* of the epidermis in *scales*,—squamæ, L.; a frequent phenomenon in the course, or in consequence, of cutaneous diseases.

DESSÉCHEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, a term synon. with ATROPHIE: in Hygiene, expressive of the *draining* of marshes, *dess. des marais*, F.

DESSICCATION, s. f.,—dessiccatio, exsiccatio, f. L.,—ξηραισις,—austrocknung, f. G.,—drying: in Pharmacy, the operation of *depriving* a body of the whole, or part, of the *moisture* which it contains. DESSICATIF, adj.,—desiccans,—austrocknend,—desiccative, possessed of a *drying* property.

DESUDATION, s. f.: an eruption of minute pimples resembling millet-seeds; which attacks children; exhibits somewhat of the character of *Prurigo*; and is ordinarily referrible to want of cleanliness.

DÉTERTENT, DÉTERSIF, adj.,—detergens, L.,—abführend, reinigend, G.,—detergent, detersive: an epithet applied, in

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Materia Medica, to *substances*,—*remèdes detersifs*, F.,—*detergentia*, L.,—*wundreinigungsmittel*, G.; which, by *cleansing*, accelerate, or favour, the process of cicatrization in wounds and ulcers.

DÉTONATION, s. f.,—detonatio, f. L.,—verpuffung, f. G.: the report which accompanies the chemical combinations or decompositions of certain bodies.

DÉTORSION, s. f.,—detorsio, f. L. See ENTORSE.

DETRITUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin* participle, literally signifying *worn*; and employed to express, 1., in Pathology, the inorganic residue by which the structure of degenerated or disorganized parts of the animal body is replaced: 2., in Geology, a confused assemblage of the fragments of rocks, and the relics,—*débris*, F.,—of organized bodies.

DÉTROIT, s. m.,—angustia, f., fretum, n. L.,—strait: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the two *apertures*,—the superior or abdominal, and the inferior or perineal,—*détroit supérieur*, ou *abdominal*, et *inférieur* ou *perinéal*, F.,—*angustia abdominalis*, et —*perinæalis*, L.,—of the human pelvis.

DÉTRONCATION, s. f.,—detruncatio, s. f.: in Obstetrics, the *separation* of the *trunk* from the head of the foetus; the latter remaining in utero.

DÉTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—detumescentia, f. L.,—*diminution of swelling*: nearly syn. with DÉSENFLURE.

DEUTERIE, s. f.,—deuteria, f. L.: in Pathology, a disease, or train of symptoms, resulting from retention of the *placenta*,—*δευτερίων*. DEUTEROLOGIE, s. f.,—deuterologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse) L.—deuterology, a *treatise* on the *placenta*.

DEUTEROPATHIE, s. f.,—deuteropathia, f. (δευτερος, second, πάθος, a disease), morbus secundarius, L.,—*folgekrankheit*, f. G.,—a secondary disease. DEUTEROPATHIQUE, adj.,—deuteropathicus,—deuteropathisch,—deuteropathic.

DEUTOCARBONÉ, adj.,—deutocarbonatus, L.,—deutocarbonated: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to certain compounds of *carbon*. Thus, the *gaz-hydrogène deutocarboné*, of French chemists,—*carbure dihydrique*, of Berzelius,—is the *second* of the combinations of *carbon* with hydrogen.

DEUTOCHLORURE, s. f.,—deutochloruretum, n. L.,—deutochlorür, n. G.,—deutochloride: the *second* of the combinations formed by *chlorine* with a simple body. See CHLORURE.

DEUTOSULFATE, s. m.—deutosulphas, n. G.,—deutosulphate: a salt formed by the combination of *sulphuric* acid with a *deutoxide*. DEUTOSULFURE, s. m.,—deutosulphuretum, n. L.,—deutosulphuret: the *second* of the combinations formed by *sulphur*, with a simple body, when suscep-

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tible of such combination in several proportions.

DEUTOXIDE, s. m.,—deutoxidum, n. L., deutoxyde: the *second* degree of *oxydation* of a simple body, when such body is capable of combining with oxygen, in two or more proportions.

DÉVIATION, s. f.,—deviatio, f. L.,—abweichung, f. G.,—change of direction, unnatural course; as, in Pathology, *Dév. de la colonne vertébrale*,—*du lait*,—*de l'urine*, F.,—*curvature* of the spine, *unnatural course* of the milk, and urine. DÉVIÉ, adj.,—devius, —abweichend, —devious, *out of the wonted course*.

DIABÈTE, s. m.,—διαβήτης (*διαβαίνω*, I pass through),—diabetes, m. L.,—harnfluss, m., harnruhr, f. G.: in Pathology, a morbid affection, arranged by Pinel, —*Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii. p. 548, —among the “particular organic lesions of the urinary passages;” by Goode, in Class 6, Diseases of Excreting Functions, Order 2, Affecting internal Surfaces.—see *Study of Medicine*, v. iv., p. 358. Two species are commonly distinguished by nosological writers: *Diabète sucré*, F.,—diabetes mellitus, L.,—honigartig harnruhr, G.; and *d. faux* ou *insipide*,—*d. insipidus*, L. Some writers describe a third, by the title of *d. chyleux*, F. In the *first*, the urine contains a proportion of *saccharine* matter: in the *second*, it is *tasteless*,—geschmacklos, G.: in the *last*, *white*, from a supposed admixture of *chyle*. See Prout, *On the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes*, &c., London, 1825. DIABÉTIQUE, adj.,—διαβητικός, —diabeticus, —diabetisch, —suffering from —, exhibiting the characters of, *diabetes*: *Exs. Diabeticus* (*ægrotus*), L., —ein *diabetischer* (kranker), G.,—a *diabetic* patient; *urine diabétique*, F.,—der *diabetische* harn, G.,—*diabetic* urine.

DIABLOTIN, s. m.: literally, a little devil,—*parvus diabolus*, L.,—teufelchen, n. G.; but employed, in Meteorology, to designate an irregular form of *cloud*, which commonly precedes, or accompanies, *thunder-storms*; and hence called *thunder-cloud*, —*nuage de tonnerre*, F.,—gewitterwolke, f. G. See Forster, *Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena*. London, 1823.

DIABROSE, s. f.,—διάβρωσις, —diabrosis, f. L.,—zerfressung, f. G.,—corrosion: the action of substances,—*remedia diabrotica*, L.,—φάρμακα διαβρωτικά,—*verfressende mittel*, G.,—which occupy an intermediate rank between escharotics and caustics.—Synon. with CORROSION and EROSION.

DIACATHOLICUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—universal purgative: the ancient designation of an *electuary* composed of vegetable aperient and carminative substances; and constituting the *Electuarium de Rheo compositum*, vulgò dictum *veteribus Ca-*

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tholicum,—see p. 311,—of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

DIACAUSTIQUE, adj.,—diacausticus, (*διά*, through, *καυστικός*, burning), L.,—diakautisch, G.,—diacaustic, *cauterizing by refraction*; as the operation of the solar rays concentrated on the animal organs, by a burning lens.

DIACHALASIS, s. f., (*διαχαλάω*, to relax), F. and L.: *separation* of the cranial bones, —*auseinandergehen* der schädelknochen, G.,—especially at the sutures, by violence or other cause.

DIACHYLON, DIACHYLUM, s. m.: in Pharmacy, the ancient designation of a well-known plaster,—the *Emplastrum ex Oxido Plumbi semi-vitreo*, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*; —Einfaches Silberglattoder *Diachylonpflaster*, of the *German* —, and *Empl. Lithargyri*,—*Plumbi*, of the *British Dispensatories*. The original term was meant to indicate a *plaster of juices* (*διά χυλῶν*),—saftpflaster, n. G.

DIACODE, s. m.,—diacodium, n. L.: in ancient Pharmacy, an extract of poppy-heads (*διά κωδιῶν*): in modern practice, a *Syrup*,—*Syrupus de Papavere albo*, seu *Diacodiôn*, *Pharm. Gall.*,—*Diakodumsyrup*, *Mohnkopfsyrup*, G.,—prepared with these heads, or the extract of *Opium* instead; and administered as a *sedative*.

DIACOPÉ, s. f. F. and L.,—διακοπή: in Surgery, longitudinal fracture, or fissure, of a cranial bone, —*zerscheiden eines schädelknochens*, G.: an oblique cut, —*zerhauen*, n. G.,—of the cranial integuments.

DIACOUSTIQUE, s. f.,—diacoustica, f. (*διά*, through, *ἀκούω*, I hear), L.,—die diakustik, G.,—diacoustics: that branch of Physics which investigates the properties of *sound* refracted in its passage *through media* of different density.

DIACRANIEN, adj. (*διά*, a preposition expressive of separation, and often possessing, in composition, the power of the English *dis*,—*κρανίον*, the skull): an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the lower jaw, —*Mâchoire diacranienne*, F.,—*maxilla diacraniana*, L.,—because merely connected with the skull, by a loose articulation; and not, like the superior maxilla,—see SYNCRANIEN,—intimately united to it.

DIADELPHIE, s. f.,—diadelphia, f. L.,—die diadelphie, zweibruderschaft, G.: in Botany, the title of the 17th Class, in the sexual System of Linnæus; containing those plants,—*plantes diadelphiques*, F.,—*plantæ diadelphicæ*, L.,—whose stamens are *diadelphous*,—*diadelphes*, F.,—or united, by their filaments, into *two* equal or unequal bundles, termed, in English, *brotherhoods*.

DIAGNOSE, s. f., DIAGNOSTIC, s. m.,—*διάγνωσις* (literally, discernment, distinction, the act of discerning or distinguish-

ing),—diagnosis, f. L.,—die diagnose, G. : that branch of Pathology which has, for its object, the *discrimination* of the seat and nature of diseases by their *diagnostic* signs,—*signes diagnostiques*, F.,—σημεία διαγνωστικά,—*signa diagnostica*, L.,—die *diagnostischen* oder unterscheidenden merkmale, die hauptzeichen, G.,—whereby such affections are especially characterized, and *distinguished* from all others.

DIAIRE, adj.,—diarius, L.,—ἐφημέριος,—täglic, G.,—diurnal. Synon. with ΕΠΗΜΕΡΕ. *Diarium*, n. L.,—ἐφημερίς,—tagebuch, n. G.,—a diary, day-book, journal.

DIALEIPYRE, s. f.,—dialeipyra, f. (διαλείπω, to intermit, πυρ, a burning fever), I.,—wechselfieber, n. G.,—an intermitting fever.

DIALYSE, s. f.,—διαλύσις (literally, dissolution),—dialysis, f. L. : a term employed in Surgery, to express a solution of continuity,—zerfallen, n. G. : in Pathology, exhaustion, loss of strength,—*épuisement*, m. F.,—virium resolutio, L.—das schwinden —, die nachlassung der kräfte, G.

DIAMANT, s. m.,—ἀδάμας (by later Greek writers),—adamas, m. L.—diamant, m. G.,—diamond : pure or crystallized carbon,—*carbon pur*, — *cristallisé*, F.

DIAMÈTRE, s. m.,—diameter, diametros, f. (διάμετρος—γραμμή understood) L., durchmesser, m. G.,—diameter : a straight line which, passing through the centre of a circle or cavity, touches the circumference on both sides. In this sense, the term, *diameter* of the female pelvis, and of the foetal head, are, with some latitude, employed. Of the former,—*les diamètres du bassin de la femme*, three are distinguished at each aperture,—see DÉTROIT,—and of the latter,—*les d. de la tête du fœtus*,—eight, altogether, by anatomical and obstetric writers.

DIANDRIE, s. f.,—diandria, f. (δῖς, double, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, man or male), L. : in Botany, the name of the second Class, and of three Orders of Plants, in the Sexual System of Linnæus. It comprehends all those which have *diandrous* flowers,—*fleurs diandres* ou *diandriques*, F.—*flores diandri*, L.,—*zweimännige blüthen*, G.,—or possess *two male* organs or stamens. By Malacarne, the term has been applied to a class of *Monsters*, characterized by the presence of a *double masculine* sex in one individual.

DIAPHANÉITÉ, s. f.,—διαφάνεια (διαφαίνω, to shine through), durchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—transparency : in Physics, the property of affording passage to the light. DIAPHANE, adj.—διαφανής,—translucidus, L., durchscheinend, G.,—diaphanous : possessing the property of *transparency*.

DIAPHORÈSE, s. f.,—διαφώρησις,—diaphoresis, f. L.,—ausdünstung, f. G.,—perspiration, transpiration, evacuation by the

pores of the skin. DIAPHORÉTIQUE, adj., diaphoretic : an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, applied to those remedies,—*Diaphorétiques*, F.—διαφορητικά φάρμακα,—*remedia diaphoretica*, L.,—*diaphoretische* oder *ausdünstungbefördernde mittel*, G.,—which operate by promoting *cutaneous transpiration* : in Pathology, to a form of continued fever,—*fièvre diaphorétique*, F.,—characterized by incessant perspiration. *Diaphorétique minéral*,—*antimonium diaphoreticum*, L.,—*schweisstreibender spiessglanz*,—the old name of peroxyde of antimony.—See PEROXIDE.

DIAPHRAGMATITE, DIAPHRAGMITE, s. f.,—diaphragmatitis, diaphragmitis, f. L.,—zwerchfellentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *diaphragm*. DIAPHRAGMALGIE, s. f. ?—diaphragmalgia, f. (διάφραγμα, the midriff, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—zwerchfellschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *diaphragm*. *Diaphragmapostema*, n. L.,—zwerchfellabscess, m. G.,—*abscess of* — : *Diaphragmectosis*, f. L.,—zwerchfellgeschwür, n. G.,—*ulceration of*—the *diaphragm*.

DIAPHRAGMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—diaphragmatocele, f. (διάφραγμα,—κύλη, an hernial tumour), hernia diaphragmatis, L.,—zwerchfellbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *diaphragm*.

DIAPHRAGME, s. m.,—διάφραγμα (διαφράγνυμι, to place a separation between), ὑπόζωμα, φρένες,—diaphragma, disseptum, septum transversum, n. L.,—zwerchfell, zwerchmuskel, m. G.,—diaphragm, midriff : in Comparative Anatomy, the large muscle, which, transversely situated, forms a partition between the thorax and abdomen of the *Mammifera*. It is imperfectly developed in *Birds* ; and does not exist in the lower animals : *frigidi sanguinis animalia, nihil habent diaphragmatis simile*.—In Man, it has a tendinous centre,—*centrum tendineum*, L.,—*sehne des zwerchmuskels*, G.,—see CENTRE : and is attached to the ensiform cartilage, six lower ribs, an aponeurotic production,—*ligament cintré*, F.,—*ligamentum arcuatum*, L.,—extending from the last rib to the first lumbar vertebra ; and, by two muscular elongations,—*piliers* ou *jambes du diaphragme*, F.,—*crura diaphragmatis*, L.,—*die schenkel des zwerchfells*, G.,—to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebræ. It exhibits distinct apertures for the transit of the abdominal vena cava,—*foramen quadrilaterum*, L.,—*loch zum durchgang der untern hohlevene*, G.,—and for the œsophagus,—*hiatus œsophageus*, L.—and pneumo-gastric nerves. The aorta, thoracic duct, and anterior intercostal nerves pass between the crura : the vena azygos, and posterior intercostals, perforate some of the posterior fibres. The diaphragm constitutes a most important organ in the

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apparatus of respiration. In Anatomy, the term, *diaphragm*, is also applied to the membranous or bony *partitions*,—*septa*, L.,—by which divers organs, portions of organs, or cavities, are separated: as the tentorium cerebelli,—*diaphr. du cerveau*, F.; the falx cerebri; mediastinum; membrana tympani; and septum narium,—nasenhohlscheidewand, G.,—see CLOISON: in Zoology, to the *partition*,—*sepimentum*, L.,—*querwand*, G.,—which imperfectly *divides* the cavity of certain unilocular *shells*: in Botany, to the transverse *septa* by which some *Pods* or *fruits*, as that of *Cassia fistula*, are separated into distinct cells. DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, adj.,—*diaphragmaticus*,—zum *zwerchfelle* gehörig, —*diaphragmatic*, *phrenic*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers *blood-vessels* and *nerves* belonging to the *diaphragm*: as 1. the *phrenic Arteries*,—*artères diaphragmatiques* ou *phréniques*, F.; the two *superior* of which,—*art. diaphragm. supérieures*, ou *sus-diaphragmatiques*,—*arteriæ phrenicæ superiores*, L.,—*obere zwerchfellschlagadern*, G.,—branches of the internal mammary;—and the two *inferior*,—*inférieures*, *sous-diaphragmatiques*,—*inferiores*,—*untere*,—given off by the aorta or celiac artery, are distinguished into *right* and *left*: 2. the *phrenic Nerves*,—*nerfs diaphragmatiques* ou *phréniques*,—*nervi phrenici*,—*zwerchfellsnerven*,—emanating from the cervical;—and *phrenic Plexuses*,—*plexus diaphragmatiques*, F.,— — *phrenici*, L.,—from the superior part of the solar—*plexus*: and 4. the *phrenic Veins*,—*veines diaphragmatiques*,—*venæ phrenicæ*,—*zwerchfellsvenen*; the *right* superior of which terminates in the thoracic vena cava; the *left*, in the corresponding subclavian; and the *two inferior*, in the abdominal cava.

DIAPHYLACTIQUE. See PROPHYLACTIQUE.

DIAPHYSE, s. f.,—*διάφυσις*,—*diaphysis*, f. L.,—*zwischenwachsen*, n. G.,—*interstice*, the state of *growing between*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the body, or *central portion*, of the long bones,—*das mittelstück langer knochen*, G.: in Botany, by some, to the *nodi* of the *Gramineæ*,—*die knoten der Gräser*; by others, more correctly, to the *interstices* or *portions* of the culm *between* the nodes,—*die theile des halms zwischen den knoten*, G.

DIAPNOÏQUE, DIAPNOTIQUE, adj.,—*diapnotic*: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*Diapnoïques*, F.,—*remedia diapnoica vel diapnotica*, L.,—which operate by promoting slight, insensible *perspiration* (exhalation,—*διαπνοή*),—eine gelinde, unmerkliche ausdünnung, G.,—from the surface. Hence nearly syn. with, but less active in operation than, *diaphoretic* medicines.

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DIAPYÉTIQUE, adj.,—*διαπυητικός*,—*suppurative*: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*τα διαπυητικά*,—*remedia dyapyetica*, L.,—*eiterungbefördernde mittel*, G.,—which favour the process of *suppuration*,—*διαπύησις*,—*diapyesis*, f. L., *vereiterungsprocess*, m. G. Synon. with MATURATIF, and SUPPURATIF.

DIARRHÉE, s. f.,—*διάρρῳή* (*διαρρέω*, to flow through),—*diarrhœa*, f. L.,—*durchfall*, *durchlauf*, *bauchfluss*, m. G.,—*purging*, *looseness of the bowels*: a frequent excretion of liquid feces per anum. Synon. with DÉVOIEMENT.

DIARTHROSE, s. f.,—*διάρθρωσις*, f. L.,—*diarthrose*, f. G.: in Anatomy, a moveable joint,—*ein bewegliches gelenk*, G.,—an articulation admitting of motion in various directions. DIARTHRODIAL, adj.,—*διάρθρωτικός*,—*diarthrodial*,—*zu einer diarthrose gehörig*,—*diarthrodial*, belonging to the *diarthroses*: *Ex. Art. diarthrodiale*, F.,—a *diarthrodial* articulation; *Cartilage diarthrodial* ou *d'incrustation*,—the cartilaginous investment of the articular extremity of a bone.

DIASCORDE, s. m.,—*diascordium*, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an electuary, so called, as consisting of the leaves of *Scordium* (*Teucrium scordium*); but indebted, for its *astrigent* and *tonic* properties, to the opium and numerous other ingredients which enter into its composition. It is the Electuarium Opiatum Astringens (see p. 327) of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

DIASTASE, s. f.,—*διάστασις* (literally, *dislocation*, *division*, *separation*),—*diastasis*, f. L.: a term employed, by the ancient Pathologists, in divers significations: in Surgical Pathology, by the moderns, as expressive of the *separation* of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone,—*das auseinanderweichen der stücken eines gebrochenen knochens*, G.

DIASTÈME, s. f.,—*διάστημα*,—*diastema*, n. L.,—*zwischenraum*, m., *lücke*, f. G.,—*interspace*, *interval*: a term applied, by Illiger, to the *interval*,—*zahnücke*, G.,—which, in most of the *Mammifera*, exists between the canine and molar teeth. Of this term, variously compounded with other *Greek* substantives, the *French* writer, Breschet, has availed himself to frame titles for the different genera of *monstrous* productions. Thus, DIASTÉMATÉLYTRIE, s. f.,—constructed of *διάστημα*,—and *ἐλυτρον*, the *vagina*,—is employed to designate a “genus of organic deviations,” characterized by a longitudinal *division* or *fissure* of the *vagina*; DIASTÉMATENCÉPHALIE, s. f. (same, and *ἐγκέφαλος*),—of the *brain*; DIASTÉMATOCAULIE, s. f. (—*καυλός*),—of the *trunk* of the body; DIASTÉMATOCHÉILIE, s. f. (—*χείλος*),—of the *lip*:—DIASTÉMATOCRANIE, s. f. (—*κρανίον*),—

of the *skull*; **DIASTÉMATOCYSTIE**, s. f. (— κύστις),—of the *urinary bladder*; **DI-ASTÉMATOGASTRIE**, s. f. (— γαστήρ),—of the *parietes of the belly*; **DIASTÉMATOGLOSSIE**, s. f. (— γλῶσσα),—of the *tongue*; **DIASTÉMATOGNATHIE**, s. f. (— γνάθος),—of the *jaws*; **DIASTÉMATOMETRIE**, s. f. (— μήτρα),—of the *womb*; **DIASTÉMATOPYÉLIE**, s. f. (— πύελος),—of the *pelvis*; **DIASTÉMATORACHIE**, s. f. (— ῥάχις),—of the *spine*; **DIASTÉMATORHINIE**, s. f. (— ῥίς),—of the *nose*; **DIASTÉMATOSTAPHYLIE**, s. f. (— σταφύλη),—of the *uvula*; **DI-ASTÉMATOSTERNIE**, s. f. (— στέρνον),—of the *sternum*; **DIASTÉMENTÉRIE**, s. f. (— έντερον), of the *intestinal canal*. **DIASTÉMATIE**, s. f., a term, of like origin, is also employed as designative of an organic deviation characterized by the presence of a *fissure* in the mesial line of the body. All these compounds may be *latinized* by the conversion of the final *e* into *a*; or *germanized* by the simple prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without any such conversion. See *Dictionnaire des Termes usités dans les Sciences Naturelles*, v. i., p. 383.

DIASTOLE, s. f.,—διαστολή,—diastole, f. L.,—ausdehnung, f. G.: in Physiology, that state of *dilatation* of the heart,—*erweiterung* des herzens, G.,—which takes place on the afflux of blood into its cavities; and alternates with that of **SYSTOLE**.

DIASTROPHIE, s. f.,—διαστροφή,—diastrophe, f. L.,—verzerrung, f. G.: 1. *contortion*, as of the facial muscles from spasm,—*die verziehung* der gesichtsmuskeln durch krampf, G.; 2. *dislocation*, as of the bones, muscles, or other organs, consequent upon a wrench; 3. *obliquity*, as of vision: *Ex. διαστροφή ὀμμάτων*, squinting. **DIASTROPHIQUE**, adj. ?—diastrophicus,—diastrophisch?, an *diastrophie* leidend,—awry, distorted, suffering from *distortion*: *Ex. διάστροφος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς*—one who squints; —τὸ σῶμα—deformed in person.

DIATHÈSE, s. f.,—διάθεσις,—diathesis, f. L.,—anlage, beschaffenheit, f. G.,—disposition, inclination, tendency: *Ex. Diathesis ad morbum*, L.,—krankheitsanlage, G.,—*predisposition* to disease; *diathesis arthritica*, L.,—a gouty *diathesis*.

DIATRITAIRE, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to certain physicians,—*medici diatritarii*, L.,—of the methodical sect; who professed to cure all diseases, by imposing upon their patients, a *three-days' rigorous abstinence* from food. Improperly derived from the Greek adj., διάτριτος, which signifies returning every third day.

DIAZOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.: a term borrowed from the Greek, διάζωμα; and syn. with **DIAPHRAGME**.

DIAZOSTER, s. m. F. and L.,—διαζωστήρ: the 12th lumbar vertebra; so named be-

cause corresponding to the *waist* or *waist-band* of the human figure or dress.

DICHOTOME, adj.,—διχότομος,—dichotomus, L.,—gabelförmig, gabelspaltig, gezweitheilt, zweitheilig, G.—forked, *divided* into two equal branches or parts: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants, which are *equally divided* into two: as the *frond* of *Spongodium dichotomum*; and the *bifurcated stem* of *Ranunculus dichotomus*: in Astronomy, to the half-moon,—σελήνη διχότομος.

DICOQUE, adj.,—dicoccus (δῖς, twice, κόκκος, berry), L.,—zweikernig, zweiknöpfig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *fruit* or *capsule*,—*capsula dicocca*, L.,—which, like that of *Mercurialis*, contains two berries.

DICOTYLEDONES, s. f., pl. (δῖς, twice, κοτυληδών, a cotyledon): a term employed, in Botany, to designate *plants*,—*die Dicotyledonen*, pflanzen mit zwei samenlappen, G.,—whose seeds are provided with two *cotyledons* or seed-lobes. The *dicotyledonous plants*,—*plantes dicotyledonés*, F.,—*plantæ dicotyledoneæ*, L.,—*zweisamenlappige pflanzen*, G.,—form the 3rd grand Division in the Natural Method, of Jussieu.

DICROTE, adj.,—bisferiens, L.,—doppelschlägig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *pulse*,—*pouls dicrote* ou *rebondissant*, F.,—σφυγμὸς δίκροτος,—*pulsus dicrotus*, L.,—doppelschläger, ein zweimalsschlagender puls, G.,—which exhibits a *double stroke*, or rebounds, at each pulsation.

DICTAMNE de Crète, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Origanum*,—see **ORIGAN**. The *flowering tops* of the Dittany of Crete,—*O. dictamnus*,—kretischer dip-tam, G.,—highly aromatic, and heretofore celebrated as *vulnerary* and *cordial*, enter into the composition of many *French pharmaceutical preparations*.

DICTYOIDE, adj.,—δικτυοειδής,—retiformis, L.,—netzförmig, G.,—reticular, retiform, net-like: an epithet, in Anatomy, synon. with **RETICULAIRE**.

DIDELPHES, s. m., pl.,—*Didelphi* (δῖς, twice, δελφίς, δελφύα, the womb), L.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Blainville, to the Sub-class of *Mammifera*,—*die beutelthiere*, G.,—which exhibit a *double*—an external abdominal pouch in addition to the ordinary—*uterus*. See **MARSUPIAUX**. Synon. with **DIDELPHIDES**, F.,—*Didelphidæ*, L.

DIDYMALGIE, s. f.,—didymalgia, f. (δίδυμοι, the testes, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—hoden-schmerz, m. G.?—*pain in the testes*.

DIDYNAMIE, s. f.,—didynamia, f. L.,—zweimachtigkeit, f. G.: a term literally signifying *two powers* (δῖς,—δύναμις, power); and employed, in Botany, to designate the 14th Class in the Sexual System, of Lin-næus. It comprehends those plants,—

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plantes didynamiques, F.,—*plantæ didynamicæ*, L.,—which have two long and two short—hence named *didynamous*—stamens, —*étamines didynames*, F.,—*zweimachtige staubfäden*, G.

DIERÈSE, s. f.,—*διαίρεσις*,—*diæresis*, f. L.,—*zerreissung*, f. G.,—separation or division, solution of continuity: in Surgery, an operative process, which consists in separating by mechanical or chemical agents, —*agens diérétiques*, F.,—*διαίρετικά*,—*diæretica*, L.,—parts or organs, the union, contiguity, or continuity of which would be injurious: in Pathology, the solution of continuity, or separation, of blood-vessels or other organs, previously continuous, or contiguously situated; as exemplified in *Hæmorrhagia per diæresin*, L.,—eine durch zertrennung der gefässe entstandene blutung, G.,—loss of blood consequent on rupture of the (containing) vessels.

DIÈTE, s. f.,—*δίαιτα*,—*diæta*, f. L.: a term, in Medicine and Hygiene, employed in divers significations; as 1., and originally, to denote the general manner of living—*lebensweise*, f. G.,—of an individual; and comprehending everything requisite for the sustenance of life: 2., under the modern and more limited designation of regimen,—*victûs ratio*, L.,—*diät*, f. G.,—to indicate any particular plan of food, as *diète lactée*, F.,—a milk-diet; and incorrectly, by the French, as synon. with *abstinence* from food. Thus, the expression, *mettre quelq'un à la diète*, implies, with them, the adoption of the starving system. DIÉTÉTIQUE, adj.,—*διαιτητικός*,—*diæteticus*,—*diätetisch*, zur diät gehörig,—*dietetic*, *dietetical*, pertaining to diet.

DIÉTÉTIQUE, s. f.,—*διαιτητική (τέχνη)*,—*diætetica (ars, doctrina)*, L.,—die diätetik, G.,—*dietetics*: in Hygiene and Therapeutics, the art of regulating the diet for the prevention, or in the treatment, of various diseases. DIÉTÉTISTE, s. m.,—*dietist*: the term applied to a physician, *διαιτητικός (ιατρός)*,—*diætetista*, m. L.,—who exclusively restricts himself to the use of *dietetic* remedies in the treatment of diseases.

DIFFORMITÉ, s. f.,—*deformitas*, f. L.,—*ἀειδία*,—*ungestalttheit*, f. G.,—*deformity*: the popular designation of external defect of structure,—*vice de conformation extérieure*, F.,—*congenital* or *accidental*. DIFFORME, adj.,—*deformis*,—*ἀειδής, ἀμορφος*,—*ungestaltet*, *übelgebildet*,—*deformed*, *mis-shapen*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to whole plants, which, as *Chaetospora deformis*,—or to the organs of certain plants which, as the *anther* of *Justicia hysopifolia*, and the *petal* of *Epimedium*,—exhibit an extraordinary figure.

DIFFUS, adj.,—*diffusus*, L.,—*ausgebreitet*, L.,—*diffuse*, *diffused*: an epithet ap-

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plied, in Pathology, to certain forms of *aneurism*,—see ANEURISME: in Physics, to an object,—*objet diffus*, F.,—which does not make a distinct image upon the retina: in Botany, to a plant which, like *Cyperus diffusus*, spreads out its branches.

DIFFUSIBLE, adj.,—*ausbreitbar*, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to agents which produce a powerful but transient excitement of the nervous and vascular systems. Thus ammonia, alcohol, and sulphuric ether, are termed *diffusible* stimulants.

DIGASTRIQUE, adj.,—*digastricus* (*δισ, twice, γαστήρ*, belly), L.,—*zweibäuchig*, G.,—*two-bellied*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a muscle of the lower jaw,—*m. digastrique* (*mastoido-génien*, Ch.), F.,—*digastricus*, *biventer maxillæ inferioris*, L.,—*zweibäuchiger unterkiefermuskel*, G.,—which consists of two fleshy portions or bellies, with an intervening tendon. It extends from the mastoid process of the temporal bone, to the symphysis of the jaw. The tendon traverses in its course, the lower portion of the stylo-hyoid muscle, or, rather, an aponeurotic ring fixed to the hyoid bone.

DIGESTEUR, s. m. See MARMITE de Papin.

DIGESTIF, s. m.: in Pharmacy, the name of a stimulating Ointment,—*Unguentum digestivum*, L.,—*digestivsalbe*, *terebinthinsalbe*, G.,—consisting principally of turpentine and the yolk of egg. It is the *Unguentum de Terebinthinâ et Ovorum Vitellis*, quod vocant *Digestivum simplex*—p. 360—of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

DIGESTION, s. f.,—*digestio*, f. L.,—*πέψις*,—*daaung*, *verdaaung*, f. G.: in Physiology, one of the most important in the series of processes to which alimentary substances are subjected on introduction into the intestinal canal of animals. Its immediate object is the conversion of the alimentary mass into chyme; its ultimate purpose, the increase or renovation,—see NUTRITION,—of the animal body: in Surgery, the disposition of a wound or sore to a healthy suppuration by *digestive* remedies,—*remedia digestiva*, *digerentia*, L.,—die *verdauungsmittel*, G.: in Pharmacy, the solution,—*digerirung*, f. G.,—of a solid substance in alcohol, water, or other menstruum, by the aid of an elevated temperature.

DIGITAL, adj.,—*digitalis*, L.,—*δακτυλικός*,—exhibiting the figure of, or belonging to, the finger,—*digitus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the posterior horn,—*cavité digitale*, F.,—see CAVITÉ,—of the lateral ventricle of the brain: 2. to the vermiform appendix,—*appendice digital*,—of the CÆCUM: 3. to the blood-vessels and nerves—*artères, veines, et nerfs*

digitaux,—which supply the *fingers*: 4. to the slight impressions—*impr. digitales*,—which exist on the cerebral surface of the cranial bones, and correspond to the convolutions of the brain.

DIGITALE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Digitalis* (*Didynamia*, *angiosperm.*; *Scrophularineæ*), L.,—der Fingerhut, G.,—Foxglove,—containing many species; one of which only, the purple—,—*D. purpurea*,—*d. pourprée*, F.,—rother—purpurrother fingerhut, braunes fingerkraut, G.,—a common European species,—is medicinal. Of this powerfully *sedative*, *diuretic*, and, in large doses, *poisonous* plant, the French and Germans have a *Simple Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Folii Digitalis purpureæ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Einfache Tinctur des rothen Fingerhuts: and the Germans, an *Ethereal Tincture*, *Extract*, and *Unguent*,—*Ätherische Tinctur*, *Dicksaft*, und *Salbe* des rothen Fingerhuts. See Roques, *Phytophraphie Médicale*, v. i, p. 189.

DIGITALINE, s. f.,—digitalina, f. L.: an organic alcali which exists in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGATION, s. f.,—digitatio, f. L.,—division into *fingers*: a disposition exhibited by the margins of divers muscles, and conspicuously by those of the *Serratus magnus*, and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, in their coalescence on the ribs. Synon. with **DENTELEURE**. **DIGITÉ**, adj.,—digitatus, L.,—δακτυλωτός,—digitated, G.,—finger-shaped, furnished with *fingers*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants when divided, like the *frond* of *Laminaria digitata*, into several *finger-like* portions; or a compound *leaf* when disposed, as that of *Æsculus*, in the form of *digitations*: in Zoology, by Blumenbach, to an Order of *Mammifera*, **DIGITÉS**, pl.,—*Digitati*, L.,—comprehending those animals which have *separate toes* on all the four feet. **DIGITIFORME**, adj.,—digitiformis,—fingerförmig,—digitiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose organs, like the *digitated leaf* of *Hibiscus digitiformis*, or that of *Mesembryanthemum digitiforme*, exhibit a *finger-like* disposition.

DIGITIGRADES, s. m., pl.,—digitigradi (*digitus*, a finger or toe, *gradior*, I tread), L.: a term applied, by Cuvier and other zoologists, to a family of *Mammifera*; comprehending those animals which, like the individuals of the genera, *Canis*, *Felis*, and *Mustela*, tread, in the act of progression, only on the extremity of the *toes*.

DIGYNIE, s. f.,—digynia, f. (*δις*, twice, γυνή, female), L.,—digynie, f. G.: a term, in Botany, conferred, by Linnæus, upon an Order in five different Classes of the Sexual System. It comprehends those plants,—*plantæ digynes*, F.,—*plantæ digyna*, L.,—*zweiweibige pflanzen*, G.,—which

exhibit either *two distinct pistils* or *female organs*,—a style surmounted by *two stigmata*,—or even *two sessile stigmata*. The epithet, *digynous*, is also applied to specifically designate certain *plants* which, like *Rumex digynus*, differ from their congeners, in the possession of *two pistils*: and, by Malacarne, to a class of *monsters*, characterized by the presence of the *double female sex* in one individual.

DILACÉRATION, s. f.,—dilaceratio, f. L.: the separation of soft parts by the action of a tearing body. See **DECHIREMENT**.

DILATABILITÉ, s. f.,—dilatabilitas, f. L.,—dehnbarkeit, f. G.,—dilatability: the property of *dilatation*, **DILATATION**, s. f.,—dilatatio, f. L.,—ἀνεκυσμός,—ausdehnung, f. G.; as, in Chemistry, of water and other bodies, by the action of caloric: in Physiology and Physies, of divers parts of the animal body, either in a state of health, as the *expansion* of cavities by the agency of *dilating muscles*,—see **DILATATEUR**; or in a state of disease, as, in Surgery, the *enlargement* of fistulæ, or the natural orifices of the mucous membranes, by the introduction of a dilator.

DILATATEUR, s. m., and adj.: an epithet, or term, applied, in Anatomy, to certain muscles,—*m. dilatants*, F.,—*musculi dilatantes*, L.,—erweiternde muskeln, G.,—serving to *dilate* any cavity to the parietes of which they are attached. Thus, the *Crico-thyroideus*, and *Crico-arytænoideus posticus* have been respectively designated, by Lieutaud, le *dilatateur antérieur*, et — *postérieur du larynx*, F. In Surgery, a *dilator*, or *dilating instrument*,—*dilatorium*, *speculum*, n. L.,—erweiterungsinstrument, n. G.

DILATÉ, adj.,—dilatus, L.,—ausgebreitet, erweitert, G.,—dilated: an epithet applied, in Medical and Surgical Pathology, to the pupil of the eye, the cavities of the nostril, of the heart, or other hollow organ, or the blood-vessels, when exhibiting, from any morbid cause or alteration, an unwonted increase of the natural dimensions or calibre: in Obstetrics, to the orifice of the uterus when yielding from its ordinary state of occlusion, in the process of parturition, or the development of an internal tumour: in Botany, to divers organs of plants which gradually expand from base to summit, as the *filament* of *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*; the *throat* of the corolla of *Mirabilis Jalapa*; and the *stigma* of *Orobanche minor*.

DINDON, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Meleagris* (*Gallinaceæ*, *Alectorides*, Cuv.), L.; the principal species of which, *M. gallopavo*,—der walche hahn, G.,—the common turkey,—a native of the West-Indian islands and North America, has long been introduced into Europe; and

constitutes a favourite article of *diet* with the inhabitants. The *flesh* of the domesticated animal is less digestible and nutritious than that of game-birds and the common fowl. In the wild state, turkeys congregate in small flocks; and frequently attain a very considerable size. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 429.

DIODONCÉPHALE, s. m.,—diodoncephalon, n. (δῖς, double,—ὀδὺς, tooth,—κεφαλή, head), L.: a name given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* which exhibit a *double row of teeth*. See *Philosophie Anatomique; Monstruosités Humaines*, p. 98.

DIOECIE, s. f.,—dioecia, f. (δῖς,—οἰκία, house), L.: a name given, by Linnæus, to a Class and Order of *plants*, in his Sexual System; comprehending those which exhibit male flowers upon one individual, and female on the other. **DIOÏQUE**, adj.,—dioïcus, L.,—zweihäusig, G.,—dioecious: an epithet applied, generally, to plants belonging to *Dioecia*,—zur diöcie gehörig, G.; and, specifically, to those, as *Bryonia*,—*Urtica dioecia*, which are distinguished, from their congeners, by such peculiarity of character.

DIONCOSE, s. f.,—διόγκωσις, literally *swelling*,—intumescencia, f. L.,—aufschwellen, n. G.: in Pathology, a term employed, by the Methodists, to designate a *plethora*, which they regard as an effect of the diffusion of the circulating fluids, or retention of the excrementitious evacuations.

DIONYSIEN, s. m.,—dionysianus, m. L.: a term applied, in Pathology, to an individual who exhibits bony or *horn-like excrescences*,—**DIONYSISIQUES**, s. m., pl.,—dionysisci, L.,—on the frontal regions. The term is derived from Διόνυσος, a Greek synonym of the God, *Bacchus*; whom the poets have represented as wearing *horns*.

DIOPTHALME, s. m.,—fascia diophtalmica, f. L. Synon. with **BINOCLE**.

DIOPTRE, s. m.,—διόπτρα, διόπτρον, dioptrum, n. L.: in Surgery, an instrument wherewith to dilate a cavity, in order to obtain a view of its interior; hence syn. with the French **DILATATEUR**, and Latin speculum: by Kraus, represented as meaning, especially, a speculum uteri,—mutter-spiegel, m. G.: in Optics, an instrument for measuring heights and angles.

DIOPTRIQUE, adj.,—διόπτρικός: belonging to, or skilled in the use of, *dioptrical instruments*,—instr. dioptriques, F.,—dioptrische instrumenten, G. Colores *dioptrici*, L.,—prismatische farben, G.,—prismatic colours. Substantively employed,—Διοπτρική, dioptrica, f. L.,—die dioptrik, G.—the art of using *dioptrical instruments*; or that branch of Physics which investigates the properties of refracted light, or the phenomena produced by it, in traversing media of different density.

DIORRHÈSE, **DIORRHÖSE**, s. f.,—διόρρῳσις (διόρρῳ, to convert into serum),—diorrhosis, f. L.: in Pathology, the dissolution of the solids of the animal body, and their evacuation by the urinary passages.

DIORTHÖSE, s. f.,—διόρθωσις,—diorthosis, f. L.,—literally *rectification*,—verbesserung, f. G.: in Operative Surgery, the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

DIOSMA, s. F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Pentandria monogyn.*),—the Buchu Plant,—constituting the type of the Natural Family of the **DIOSMÉES**, s. f., pl.,—*Diosmeæ*, L. It comprehends several—principally odoriferous—shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. One species, *D. oppositifolia*, is employed, by the *Hottentots*, in the treatment of various diseases, and, especially, retention of urine; and the *leaves* of another, *D. crenata*, have lately been introduced into Europe, under the title of *Buchu leaves*, for the cure of gleet and gonorrhœa. **DIOSMINE**, s. f.,—diosmina, f. L.: a bitter substance constituting the active principle of the leaves of *D. crenata*.

DIPÉTALE, adj.,—dipetalus (δῖς, double, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—mit zwei blumenblättern versehen, G.,—dipetalous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the corolla of a plant, consisting, as in *Pelargonium dipetalum*, of *two petals*: also, to the *keel*,—carène, F.,—of papilionaceous flowers, when the *two petals*, of which it consists, are unadherent in their whole extent.

DIPHYLLE, adj.,—diphyllus (δῖς,—φύλλον, leaf), L.,—zweiblättrig, mit zwei kelchblättern versehen, G.,—diphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants which consist of *two leaves* or pieces; as the *calyx* of *Papaver*; the *spatha* of *Allium carinatum*; the *bulb* of *Chiloglottis*; and the *stem* of *Dentaria diphylla*. A compound leaf is, also, termed *diphyllous*, when, as in *Cassia diphylla*, the common petiole sustains only *two leaflets*; or the organ is deeply divided, as in *Jeffersonia diphylla*, into *two lobes*.

DIPLOCÉPHALIE, s. f.,—diplöcephalia, f. (διπλόος, double, κεφαλή, head), L.: a term applied, by Breschet, to a genus of organic deviations characterized by the presence of *two heads* on the same body. In like manner, **DIPLOGASTRIE**, s. f.,—diplogastria, f. (same, and γαστήρ) L.,—and **DIPLOGÉNÈSE**, s. f.,—diplogenesis, f. (same, and γένεσις, production), L.,—are, by that writer, used to designate organic deviations, respectively distinguished by the existence of *two trunks* on one pelvis, and by the conjunction of *two* or more *germs*.

DIPLOË, s. m.,—διπλοή, literally *duplication*,—diploe, f. L. and G.: a term employed, by Anatomists, to designate the layer of cellular tissue, interposed between

the two tables of the flat bones, and especially those of the cranium: by the ancients, one of the membranes of the uterus. **DIPLOÏQUE**, **DIPLOËTIQUE**, adj.,—diploicus, diploeticus, L.,—pertaining to the *diploe*: *Ex. Substance diploïque, vaisseaux diploïques*, F.,—the substance and vessels of the *diploe*.

DIPLÔME, s. m., *δίπλωμα*,—diploma, n. L.: in Pharmacy, a vessel, with double parietes,—*ein gefäss mit doppelten wänden*, G.,—destined for the formation of a water-bath,—technically *balneum mariæ*, L.,—*wasserbad*, G.,—see **BAIN-marie**. In Science, a written document,—diploma,—*doctordiplöm*, n. G.,—conferring the title and the privileges of Doctor in Medicine and the other learned professions.

DIPLOPIE, s. f.,—diplopia, f. (*δίπλωσις*, double, *δύς*, sight), *visus duplex*, L.—*doppeltsehen*, n. G.,—double vision: in Pathology, an affection of the organ of sight, in which every object produces *two* distinct impressions upon the retina.

DIPSËTIQUE, adj.,—*διψητικός*,—dipseticus, L.,—dipsetic: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to remedies,—*remedia dipsetica*, L.,—which excite *thirst*,—*δίψα*.

DIPTÈRE, adj.,—*διπτερός*,—dipterus, bilatus, bipennis, L.,—zweiflüglic, G.,—dipterous: an epithet applied, in Botany and Entomology, to a *végetable organ* or insect, furnished with *two wings*; as, among *plants*, the *seed* of *Halesia diptera*; among *insects*, those which, from this circumstance, constitute the Order, **DIPTÈRES**, s. f. pl.,—*Diptera*, L.,—or *two-winged insects*. See Meigen, *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten Europäischen Zweiflügeligen Insekten*. Aachen, 6 vol., 8vo., 1818—1830. **DIPTÉROLOGUE**, s. m.,—dipterologus, m. L.,—dipterologist: a naturalist devoted to *dipterology*,—**DIPTÉROLOGIE**, s. f.,—dipterologia, f. L.,—the study of the *Diptera*.

DISCOÏDE, adj.,—*δισκοειδής*,—discoïdes, discoïdeus, L.,—scheibenförmig, G.,—discoïd: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit two parallel flattened surfaces with an obtuse circular border; as the *fruit* of *Phytolacca*; the *pileus* of *Agaricus discoïdeus*, and *seed* of *Strychnos nux vomica*: in Zoology, to univalve *shells*, whose spires are vertically convoluted on the same plane; and which, consequently, present the *figure* of a *disk*,—see **DISQUE**,—as the various species of *Planorbis* and the *Ammonites*.

DISCRET, adj.,—*unterscheiden*, G.,—distinct, separate: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to certain *Exanthemata*; the pustules of which, as in *distinct Variola*, are perfectly *separate* from each other.—Hence opposed, in signification, to **CONFLUENT**.

DISCRIMEN, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, literally signifying *separation* or *division*; and applied, in Surgery, to a *bandage* which is used in the operation of blood-letting from the frontal vein.

DISCUSSIF, adj.,—discutiens (*discutere*, to disperse), L.,—discutient: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*Discussifs*, F.,—*remedia discutientio*,—*discussoria*, L.,—*zertheilende mittel*, G.,—which are externally used for the *dispersion* of tumours and congestions.

DISLOCATION, s. f.,—dislocatio, f. L.—Synon. with **LUXATION**.

DISPENSARE, s. m.,—dispensatorium, n. L.: a *book*,—codex—, liber pharmaceuticus, L.,—apothekerbuch, m., pharmakopöe, f. G.,—dispensatory,—wherein the history, physical qualities, chemical composition, and mode of preparation, of the various *pharmaceutical agents* are treated of and described; as the *Edinburgh* and *London Dispensatories*, and *Codex Medicamentarius*, sive *Pharmacopoea Gallica*, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris: also, a *public institution*,—dispensary,—for the cheap or gratuitous treatment of the sick poor; and the *room*,—laboratorium, n. L. and G.,—devoted to the *dispensation*, F., G., and E.,—of medicines by an apothecary, hence termed a *dispenser*,—**DISPENSATEUR**, s. m.,—dispensator, m. L.

DISPERME, adj.,—dispermus (*δύς*, double, *σπέρμα*, seed), L.,—zweisaamig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *fruit* of plants which, like that of *Berberis vulgaris*, is *dispermous*, or contains *two seeds*.

DISPOSITION, s. f.,—dispositio, f. L.: a term, in its application to Anatomy, signifying *arrangement*,—ordnung, f. G.—the mutual relations of different parts of the human body: in Pathology, synon. with, but more extended in signification than, *Diathesis*.

DISQUE, s. m.,—*δίσκος*,—discus, m. L.,—diskus, m., scheibe, f. G.,—disk: a term, of extensive application in Astronomy, Botany, and Zoology. Thus, the visible surface of the sun, moon, or a planet,—that portion of the surface of a *leaf* situated between the borders, the central part of the assemblage of *flowers* constituting an umbel or corymb, the collection of *florets* occupying the centre of the calathide—the central *florets*—of the radiated *Syngenesious plants*,—the central part of the wings of *insects*, and the convex portion of a *bivalve shell*,—are denominated *disk*. See, also, **DISCOÏDE**.

DISSECTION, s. f.,—dissectio, f. L.,—*διακοπή*: a term synon. with **ANATOMIE**. *Dissection*, however, when performed upon the *human body*, is more precisely expressed by **ANTHROPOTOMIE**;—on *man* and the *lower animals*, by **ZOOTOMIE**;—upon *plants*,

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PHYTOTOMIE. The objects of *dissection* of the animal body are either anatomical, or pathological. In the *former* case, it has received different designations according to the organ, or organs, upon which the investigation is directed. See **ANGIOTOMIE**, **DERMOTOMIE**, **MYOTOMIE**, **NÉVROTOMIE**, **OSTÉOTOMIE**, **SYNDESMOTOMIE**.

DISSEMBLABLE, adj.,—*dissimilis*, L.,—*ἀνόμοιος*,—*unähnlich*, G.,—*dissimilar*, unlike: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants which, as the lobes of the *anther* of *Salvia*, the *anthers* of *Cassia*, and leaves of *Morysia diversifolia*, exhibit a *diversity* of figure in the same organ, flower, or individual plant.

DISSIMULÉ, adj.,—*dissimulatus*, L.—See **SIMULÉ**.

DISSOLUTION, s. f.,—*dissolutio*, f. L.,—*διάλυσις*,—*auflösung*, *lösung*, f. G.: in Chemistry, an operation which consists in combining with a body, the quantity of water or other *solvent* fluid—**DISSOLVANT**, s. m., and adj.,—*solvens*, L.,—*διαλυτικόν*,—*auflösungsmittel*, G.,—sufficient to destroy the aggregation of its molecules: in Pathology, employed to designate an unusual *fluidity* of the blood and other animal fluids: in common language, cessation of life,—extinction of the vital principle,—in animal bodies. **DISSOLUBLE**, adj.,—*solubilis*,—*διαλυτός*,—*auflösbar*,—soluble, capable of *solution*.

DISTENSION, s. f.,—*distensio*, f. L.,—*ausdehnung*, f. G.: in Pathology, considerable *tension*, as of the parietes of a hollow organ, from inordinate accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIASE, s. f.,—*διστιχίασις*,—*distichiasis*, f. L.: a disease induced by the inversion of the internal row of a *distichia*,—*διστοιχία*,—or *double row* of eye-lashes,—eine *doppelte reihe* der augenliederhaare, G.—upon the eye-ball, and the consequent inflammation and ulceration of that organ. See **TRICHIASE**. **DISTIQUE**, adj.,—*διστιχος*,—*distichus*,—*zweireihig*, *zweizeilig*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, arranged in *two series* or *rows*, along a common axis.

DISTILLATION, s. f.,—*distillatio*, f. L.,—*abziehen*, n. G.: a well-known process in Chemistry, executed by means of a *distilling apparatus*, or *still*,—*appareil distillatoire*, F.,—*alembicus*, m. L.,—*stille*, f. G.,—see **ALAMBIC**. **DISTILLÉ**, adj.: an epithet applied to the *product*,—that which has been exposed to the process,—of *distillation*: *Ex. Eau distillée*, F.,—*destillirtes wasser*, G.,—*aqua distillata*, L.,—*distilled water*.

DISTOME, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Distoma* (*dis*, double, *στόμα*, mouth), L.,—das *Doppelmaul*, G.,—comprehending, according to Rudolphi,—*Entzoorum*

DIV

Synopsis, p. 362,—numerous species. Described, by French helminthological writers, under the genus, **FASCIOLÉ**.

DISTORSION, s. f.,—*distorsio*, f. (*distorquere*, to turn awry, to twist), L.,—*διαστροφή*,—*verdrehung*, f. G.,—*distortion*: a term employed to express, 1. violent *twisting* or *contortion*,—*verstauchung*, f. G.,—of a part or member; 2. a *convulsed* state of the muscles of the eye, whereby the organ is drawn towards one point of the orbit: and 3., incorrectly, to designate curvature of the spine.

DISTYLE, adj.,—*distylus*, (*dis*, double, *στύλος*, a style), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, which, as the *Casuarina distyla*, exhibit *two styles*.

DITRACHYCEROS, s. m. (*dis*,—*τραχὺς*, rough, *κέρας*, horn), F. and L.: a genus of *Entozoary Animals*, first discovered, in the excrement of a female, by Dr. Sultzer, of Strasburgh; and, subsequently, by Lesauvages, of Caen. The body, of very minute size, is furnished with *two rugged* and pointed *horns* or appendages. One species only has, at present, been discovered. It is the *Bicornis rudis*, of Sultzer,—*Cysticercus bicornis*, of Zeder,—and *Dicercas rude*, of Rudolphi. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 451.

DIURÈSE, s. f.,—*diuresis*, f. (*dis*, thorough, *ὄρησις*, discharge of urine), L.,—*harnabgang*, m. G.,—abundant secretion of *urine*. **DIURÉTIQUE**, adj.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to those *remedies*,—**DIURÉTIQUES**, F.,—*diurétique*, L.,—*diuretische* oder *harntreibende mittel*, G.,—*diuretics*,—which augment the secretory action of the *kidneys*.

DIURNE, adj.,—*diurnus*, L.,—*ἡμερινός*, *ἡμέριος*,—*täglich*, G.,—*diurnal*, *daily*: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases which, as certain *Exanthemata*, recede at night, and shew themselves only *by day*: in Natural History, to *animals* and *plants* which live but *twenty-four* hours; or which, as some of the *Strigidae*, among *Birds*,—see **NOCTURNE**,—and the *Diurna*, among *Lepidopterous Insects*, only appear while the sun is *above* the horizon.

DIVERGENCE, s. f.,—*divergentia*, f. L.,—*auseinanderlaufen*, n. G.: in Physics and Natural History, the condition of two lines, or organs, emanating and branching out from one common point, or centre.—**DIVERGENT**, adj.,—*divergens*,—*auseinanderfahrend*, *auseinanderlaufend*,—*divergent*, *diverging*.

DIVERTICULE, s. m.,—*diverticulum*, n. L.,—literally a *side-way*,—*abweg*, m. G.,—*diverticle*: a designation applied, in Anatomy, to every hollow appendage which belongs to, and communicates with the cavity of, the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac*.

DIVISION, s. f.,—divisio, f. L.,—*διαίρεσις*,—*theilung*, *abtheilung*, *trennung*, f. G.: in Surgery, the accidental separation of parts, originally united,—see **PLAIE**; or the result of an operation undertaken with a curative design. **DIVISÉ**, adj.,—*divisus*,—*διαίρετος*,—*getheilt*, divided: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ which, as the *androphore*,—*andr. divisé*,—of *Jatropha panduræfolia*, and the ovary of the *Labiata*, is deeply cut into several portions. The terms, *bi-*, *tri-*, *quinquefide*,—*bi-*, *tri-*, *quinqueparti*,—are respectively employed to indicate the numbers—two, three, five,—of the divisions which such organs exhibit. **DIVISIBILITÉ**, s. f.,—*divisibilitas*, f. L.,—*theilbarkeit*, f. G.,—divisibility, susceptibility of division.

DIVISIF, adj.: in Surgery, an epithet applied to a bandage,—*b. divisif*, F.,—*fascia dividens*, L.,—which keeps parts in a state of separation, and opposes their re-union.

DIVULSION, s. f.,—*divulsio*, f. L.,—*διάσπασις*,—*abreissung*, f. G.: the act of violently separating. **Synon.** with **ARRACHEMENT**.

DOCIMASIE, s. f.,—*δοκιμασία*,—*docimasia*, f. L.,—*untersuchung*, *prüfung*, *probe*, *probirkunst*, f. G.,—the act, or art, of assaying or examining, trial, proof: a term applied, 1. in Metallurgy, to experiments made with a view of ascertaining the nature and purity of a metal: 2. in Medical Jurisprudence, to the series of tests,—*docimasia pulmonaire*, F.,—*docimasia pulmonum*, L.,—*die lungenprobe*, G.,—to which the lungs of a new-born child are subjected, in order to determine whether or not it have respired after birth: 3. in Pharmacy, to the process,—*medicamentorum docimasia*, L.,—*die prüfung der arzneikörper*, G.,—for ascertaining the purity of different remedies. **DOCIMASTIQUE**, adj.,—*δοκιμαστικός*,—*docimastic*, pertaining to *docimastics*—*art docimastique*, F.,—*δοκιμαστική*,—*docimastice*, *ars docimastica*, L.,—*die dokimastik*, G.,—or the practice of *docimasia*.

DOCIMASOLOGIE, s. f.,—*docimasologia* (*δοκιμασία*,—*λόγος*, discourse), L.,—*dokimasologie*, *untersuchungslehre*, f. G.,—*docimasology*, a treatise on the art of assaying or examining, in Metallurgy, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, or Forensic Medicine.

DOCTRINE, s. f.,—*doctrina*, f. L.,—*διδασκαλία*,—*lehre*, f. G.: a collection of propositions relative to the facts observed, the hypotheses founded upon, or precepts deduced from, them in any department, or the whole circle, of human knowledge.

DODÉCADACTYLON, s. m. F., n. L.,—*δωδεκαδακτυλὸν* (*ἔντερον*),—*zwolffingerdarm*, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, **synon.** with **DUODÉNUM**, a portion of the small intestine, which measures, in length, about twelve fingers' breadth. **DODÉCADACTY-**

LITE, s. f.,—*dodecadactylitis*, f. L. **Synon.** with **DUODÉNITE**.

DODÉCAFIDE, adj.,—*dodecafidus*, L.,—*twelve-cleft*, *divided* into twelve segments; as the parts of certain plants. **Synon.** with *Dodécaparti*. **DECAGONE**, adj.,—*decagonous* (*δωδεκα*, twelve, *γωνία*, angle), L.,—*zwolfeckig*, G.,—*twelve-angled*, exhibiting, as the *Pegasia dodecagona*, twelve angles.

DODÉCAGYNIE, s. f.,—*dodecagynia*, f. (*δωδεκα*, twelve, *γυνή*, a female), L.: in Botany, an Order of plants, belonging to the Sexual System of Linnæus, and comprehending those whose flowers,—*fleurs dodécagynes*, F.,—*flores dodecagyni*, L.,—*zwolfweibige blüthen*, G.,—are *decagynous*, or furnished with twelve pistils, styles, or sessile stigmata.

DODÉCANDRIE, s. f.,—*dodecandria*, f. (*same*, and *ἀνήρ*, a male) L.,—*zwolfmännigkeit*, f. G.?: a name given, in the System of Linnæus, to one Class, and three Orders, comprehending those plants,—*plantes dodécandres* ou *dodécandriques*, F.,—*plantæ dodecandra*, L.,—*zwolfmännige pflanzen*, G.,—whose flowers are furnished with from twelve to nineteen male organs or stamens. The epithet, *dodecandrous*, is also employed as a specific designation of plants characterized, like *Jussiaea dodecandra*, by the presence of exactly twelve stamens.

DODÉCAPÉTALE, adj.,—*dodecapetalus* (*δωδεκα*, twelve, *πέταλον*, a petal), L.,—*dodecapetalous*: an epithet, in Botany, applied to a plant furnished with twelve petals,—*mit 12 blumenblättern versehen*, G.

DOGMATISME, s. m.,—*dogmatismus*, m. (*δόγμα*, a received opinion or tenet, a principle of belief,)—*dogma*, n. L.,—*lehrsatz*, m., *glaubenslehre*, f. G.,—*dogmatism*: a system, or theory, among the Ancients, resulting from the application of philosophy, and physical and chemical theories, to medicine. **DOGMATIQUE**, adj.,—*dogmatic*: an epithet applied, in Medical Science, to those physicians—*δογματικοὶ ἰατροὶ*,—*medici dogmatici*, L.,—*die dogmatischen*,—*theoretischen ärzte*, G.,—who are partizans of *dogmatism*, or belong to the *dogmatic sect*,—*école dogmatique*, F.; and are, consequently, opposed to the *Empirics*—*ἰατροὶ ἐμπειρικοὶ*,—who profess to take experience alone for their guide. See **EMPIRISME**.

DOIGT, s. m.,—*δάκτυλος*,—*digitus*, m. L.,—*finger*, G. and E.: a term applied, in Human Anatomy, to the five prolongations which form the extremity of the hand, and terminate the atlantal limb.—The 1st is named *thumb*,—*pouce*, m., *le gros doigt*, F.,—*ἀντίχειρ*,—*pollex*, m. L.,—*daum*, *daumen*, m. G.: 2nd, *fore-finger*,—*index* ou *indicateur*,—*λίχανός*,—*indicator*,—*zeigefinger*; 3rd, *middle finger*,—*doigt de milieu*,—*digitus medius*,—*mittelfinger*;

4th, *ring-finger*,—*l'annulaire*,—see ANNEAU; and 5th, the *little finger*,—*l'auriculaire*, ou le *petit doigt*,—*digitus minimus*,—der *kleine finger*. All these organs exhibit three phalanges; except the first, which has only two. The skin, covering them, displays a different structure upon the palmar from that on the dorsal surface. This peculiarity, with the liberal distribution of nerves to the pulp at the extremity of the organ, imparts to the palmar surface a very delicate sense of touch.—The term,—*doigt du pied*, F.,—*digitus pedis*, L.,—is employed to distinguish, in man, the toes—see ORTEIL,—from the fingers: and, in Zoology, the toes of the lower animals are, by the French, denominated *doigts*.

DOIGTIER, s. m.: a vulgar synonym of *Digitalis purpurea*. See DIGITALE.

DOLABRIFORME, adj.,—*dolabriformis*, L.,—*hobelförmig*, G.,—*ax-shaped*: an epithet applied, to the *leaves*,—*feuilles dolabriformes*, F.,—of certain plants; which, as those of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*, resemble a *carpenter's ax*,—*dolabra*, L.

DOLIC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Dolichos* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—das *Faseln*, G.,—*Horse-Eye Bean*; containing numerous *alimentary* species, principally natives of the East Indies and America. The *Cow-itch*, *D. pruriens*,—*juckendes faseln*, G.,—formerly arranged in this genus, is, by modern botanists, referred to *Stizolobium*. See Loudon, *Encyclopæd. of Plants*, p. 616. The new term is compounded of $\sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$, to prick, $\lambda\omicron\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a pod. Two species,—*St. pruriens* and *urens*,—afford the *cow-itch* or *cow-hage*, employed medicinally as a *vermifuge*.

DOLOIRE, s. m.: in Surgery, the name of a *spiral bandage*,—*b. en doloire*, F.,—*ascia vel fascia spiralis*, L.,—*spiral- oder hobelbinde*, G.

DORSAL, adj.,—*dorsalis*, L.,— $\nu\omicron\omega\tau\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$,—zum *rücken* gehörig, G.,—belonging to the back,—*dorsum*, n. L.,— $\nu\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain organs, parts, or regions, of the body; as, I., to two *muscles*, one of which, A. M. *grand dorsal*, ou *très-large du dos* (*lombo-huméral*, Ch.), F.,—*latissimus dorsi*, L.,—*breiter rückenmuskel*, G.,—extends, on each side, from the spinous processes of the seven lower dorsal vertebræ, from all those of the lumbar vertebræ and sacrum, from the posterior part of the crest of the ilium, and the four lower false ribs, to the inner or posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the os brachii: and B. M. *long dorsal* (*portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal*, Ch.),—*longissimus dorsi*,—*innerer rückengratstrecker*; extending from the sacrum to the summit of the back, and attached, in its course, by tendinous and

fleshy slips, to nearly all the ribs, between their tubercle and angle; and, by small tendons, to the transverse and articular processes of all the lumbar—, and the transverse of all the dorsal—, vertebræ: 2. to these vertebræ,—v. *dorsales*, L.,—*vertèbres dorsales*, F.,—*rückenwirbel*, G.,—12 in number, and distinguished from those of the neck and loins, by the impressions, on the sides of their bodies, above and below, and on their transverse processes, which receive the head and tubercle of the corresponding rib: 3. to the whole region of the back,—*rég. dorsale*; and to the superior surface of the foot, and posterior—of the hand,—*face dorsale du pied*, et — *de la main*.

In Zoology, to the *back fin*,—*nageoire dorsale*, F.,—*rückenfloss*, m. G.,—of certain *Cetacea* and *Fishes*; and an organ,—*Vaisseau dorsale*, F.,—*rückengefäss*, G.,—the *dorsal vessel*,—which exists in *Insects*,—most conspicuously, in their larva state; and is supposed to execute the functions of a *heart*,—see CŒUR: in Pathology, to a morbid affection,—*Phthisie dorsale*, F.,—*Tabes dorsalis*, L.; for an account of which see SPERMATORHÉE.

DORSO-COSTAL, adj.,—*dorso-costalis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Serratus superior posticus* muscle,—see DENTELÉ; as attached to the dorsal vertebræ and the ribs.

DORSO-SCAPULAIRE, adj.,—*dorso-scapularis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rhomboidei* muscles,—m. *rhomboides*, F.,—*rautenmuskeln*, G.; as attached, on one side, to the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ, and, on the other, to the base of the scapula.

DORSO-SUS-ACROMIEN, adj.,—*dorso-suprà-acromianus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see TRAPÈZE—*munschappenmuskel*, G.; as extending from the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ, to the superior part of the spine of the scapula.

DORSO-TRACHÉLIEN, adj.,—*dorso-trachelianus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Splenius Colli* muscle,—*SPLÉNIUS du col*, F.,—*bauschahnlicher halsmuskel*, G.; as passing from the spinous processes of several of the dorsal—, to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ.

DORSTÈNE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Dorstenia* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Urticæ*), L.,—die *Contrayerva*, G.; for an account of the principal species of which, see CONTRAYERVA. The roots of another,—*D. Chinensis*,—are much employed by the Chinese Physicians, as aromatic, *alexiterial* and *cephalic*.

Dos, s. m.,—*dorsum*, *tergum*, n. L.,— $\nu\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\nu\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$.—*rücken*, n. G.,—back: in An-

atomy, the whole posterior part of the trunk, from the cervix to the lumbar region. The superior part of the human nose, penis, and foot, and the posterior region of the hand,—see DORSAL,—are also designated by this term.

DOSE, s. f.,—*δosis*,—dosis, f. L.,—die dose, dosis, gabe, G.: the quantity, determined by weight or measure, of any *pharmaceutical* substance which is to be administered at *one time*.

DOTHIEU, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, *δοθην*, a boil. See FURONCLE.

DOUBLE, adj.,—duplex, L.,—doppelt, G.: an epithet much employed in the Sciences. Thus, in Astronomy, there are *double stars*,—*E'toiles doubles*, F.; in Physics, *double refraction*; in Chemistry, *double salts*; in Anatomy and Botany, *double organs*,—for all the bones, muscles, and vessels, which exist in pairs, are named *double*, to distinguish them from the *azygous* or *pairless organs*: and the common ling, *Calluna vulgaris*, is distinguished from all the species of the *Erica* genus by its *double calyx*. The pistil of *Convolvulus sepium* has a *double stigma*; and the perianth of a plant is called *double*,—perianthum *duplex*, L.,—when consisting of a calyx and corolla.

In Pathology, the term, *double vision*,—see DIPLOPIE,—is commonly employed: and several varieties of intermittent fever, as *Fievre double*,—*double quarte*,—*quotidienne*,—*tierce*, F.,—*febris duplex*,—*duplex quartana*,—*quotidiana*, et *tertiana*, L.,—are, from corresponding peculiarities in the periods of their recurrence, distinguished by this epithet.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Solanum*,—see MORELLE. This plant,—*S. dulcamara*,—das bittersüss, G.,—bitter-sweet or woody Nightshade,—common in the hedges of Europe, is *excitant*; and, in large doses, reputed *poisonous*. The *flowering tops*, medicinally employed, produce nausea, vomiting, and slight purgation.

DOUCHE, s. f.,—giessbad, n. G.: in Therapeutics, the name given to the shock of a column of fluid, of a nature, temperature, and volume, determined by the circumstances of the case,—see BAIN. The *douche* may be ascending, descending, or horizontal; and, thus, be directed into the interior, or upon any part of the surface, of the body. It may be cold, tepid, or warm; and consist of simple, mineral, or medicated water. In general, its effects are *tonic* and *sedative*.

DOULEUR, s. f.,—dolor, m. L.,—*ἄλγος*, *ἰδύνη*,—schmerz, m. G.,—pain. In Pathology, the meaning of this term is restricted to physical sensation: in common language, extended to moral impressions.—

The causes and character of *physical pain* are as various as its seat. It may be regarded as constituting rather a symptom of disease, than disease itself. In Obstetrics, the pains which precede delivery, are, by the *French*, termed *mouches*; those which accompany the process, simply *douleurs*; and those immediately consequent upon it, *tranchées*, ou *coliques*. DOULOREUX, adj.,—dolorosus,—schmerzhaft: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *painful affection* of the nerves,—*tic douloureux*, F.—commonly seated in those of the face.—See NÉVRALGIE.

DOUVE, s. f.: in Zoology, the vulgar designation of an *Entozoary Animal*,—*Fasciola hepatica*,—die egelschnecke, G.,—the fluke,—see FASCIOL: in Botany,—of two *poisonous species* of *Ranunculus*, which grow in marshes,—*R. flammula*, and *lingua*, kleiner sumpfhahnenfuss, speerkraut, und grosser sumpfhahnenfuss, G. See RENONCULE.

DOUX, adj.: an epithet employed, by medical writers, in various significations; as, 1. *mild*: *Ex. Mercure doux*, F.,—hydrargyrum muriaticum *mite*, L.,—milder sublimat, G.,—a designation formerly used to distinguish Calomel, from the nearly allied compound, *corrosive sublimate*; *purgation douce*,—a *mild course* of purgatives: 2. *sweet*, in opposition to *bitter*: *Ex. Amande douce*,—amygdala *dulcis*,—süsser mandel,—sweet almond; 3. *fresh*, or *soft*, in opposition to *salt* in quality, or *harsh* in sound: *Exs. Eau douce*,—fresh water; *voix douce*,—a *soft or sweet*, and pleasant voice.

DRACHME, DRAGME, s. f.,—drachma, f. L.,—*δραχμή*: a piece of money, among the *Greeks*; a weight of 72 grains, the eighth part of the *Roman* —, and now adopted as the eighth part of the *French ounce*,—die drachme, G.

DRAGÉE, s. f.,—pastillus saccharatus, L.,—zuckerbohne, f., zuckermandel, m. G.,—sugar-plum: a culinary preparation, consisting of an almond, or other small fruit, encrusted with sugar. *Dragées de Keyser*, F.: a pharmaceutical preparation, composed of acetate of quicksilver, manna, starch, and mucilage; and formerly celebrated in the treatment of Syphilis.

DRAGONIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Dracæna* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*; *Asparagineæ*), L.,—der Drackenbaum, G.,—Dragon-Tree,—comprehending a few species: one of which, *D. draco*,—a native of the Canaries, furnishes the resin, named *Dragon's-blood*,—see SANG de dragon. The fruit of *D. reflexa*,—bois de chandelle, F.,—growing in Madagascar, and the isle of France, is accounted *emmenagogue*: and the roots of *D. terminalis*, are employed, in China, against diarrhoea and dysentery.

DRAGONNE, s. f.: in Herpetology, a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*, *Dracæna*. It contains only one species, *D. Guianensis*, —*dr. de la Guiane*, F.,—a large aquatic reptile; the *flesh* and *eggs* of which are commonly eaten at Cayenne. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 473; and Daudin, *Hist. Naturelle des Reptiles*, v. ii., p. 423.

DRAGONNEAU, s. m. See **FILAIRE**.

DRAPEAU, s. m.: a term, in Pathology, synon. with **PTERYGION**: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—*vexillum*, n. L.,—for the retention of dressings upon the nose.

DRASTIQUE, adj.,—*δραστικός*,—active, energetic, powerful: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*δραστικά φάρμακα*,—*medicamina drastica*, L.,—heftige purgirmittel, *drastische mittel*, G.,—which, as Colocynth, Elaterium, Gamboge, and Resin of Jalap, *operate violently* on the bowels.

DRËCHE, s. f.,—*brasium*, n. L.,—malz, n. G.,—malt: a preparation of barley, employed in the composition of malt-liquor, —malztrank, G.

DROGUE, s. f.,—*medicamentum*, *pharmacum*, n. L.,—*apothekerwaare*, f. G.,—drug: in Pharmacy, a term applied to simple —; in popular language, to all internal remedies. **DROGUIER**, s. m.,—*seplasia*, f. L.,—*arzeneykastchen*, n. G.,—a druggery or apothecary's shop. **DROGUISTE**, s. m.,—*pharmacopola*, *seplasiarius*, m. L.,—*droguist*, m. G.,—a druggist, or vender of *drugs*.

DROIT, adj.,—*εὐθεῖς*,—*rectus*, L.,—*gerade*, G.,—straight: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to every organ which proceeds, in a *right line*, from one point to another. The following are the *muscles*,—*musculi recti*, L.,—so named in the human body:

1. *Straight muscles of the Eye*,—*M. droits de l'œil*, F.,—four in number: A. *Droit supérieur* ou *élevateur* (sus-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus superior* —, *levator oculi*, L.,—*oberer gerader augenmuskel*, G.,—extending from the upper part of the foramen *opticum* of the *sphenoid bone*, and the fibrous sheath of the *optic nerve*, to the anterior superior part of the *sclerotica*: B. *Dr. inférieur*, ou *abaisseur* (sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Ch.)—*rectus inferior* —, *depressor oculi*,—*unterer gerader augenmuskel*,—from the inferior margin of foramen *opticum*, or, rather, from a tendon common to it with the two following, to the anterior inferior part of the *sclerotica*: C. *Dr. interne*, ou *adducteur* (orbito-intus-scléroticien, Ch.)—*rectus internus* —, *adductor oculi*,—*innerer gerader augenmuskel*,—from the inner part of the foramen *opticum*, or the tendon above-mentioned, to the anterior internal part of the *sclerotica*: and D. *Dr. externe*, ou *abducteur* (orbito-extus-scléroticien, Ch.),—

rectus externus —, *abductor oculi*,—*äusserer gerader augenmuskel*,—from the outer part of the foramen *opticum*, to the external side of the *sclerotica*.

2. *Straight muscles of the head*,—*droits de la tête*, five pairs; anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally situated. A. *Droit antérieur (grand) de la tête* (grand trachélo sous-occipital, Ch.), F.,—*Rectus capitis anticus internus*—major, L.,—*vorderer grosser gerader kopfmuskel*, G.,—extending from the transverse processes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, to the basilar process of the *occipital bone*, a little anteriorly to the condyle: B. *Dr. antérieur (petit) de la tête* (petit trachélo-sous-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus capitis anterior internus*—minor,—*vorderer kleiner gerader kopfmuskel*,—obliquely, from the fore-part of the body and transverse process of the atlas, to the basilar — of the *occipital bone*, near the root of the condyle: C. *Dr. postérieur (grand) de la tête* (axoïdo-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus capitis posticus major*,—*hinterer grosser gerader kopfmuskel*,—obliquely, from the spinous process of the *axis*, or *vertebra dentata*, to the inferior transverse *occipital ridge*: D. *Dr. postérieur (petite)* (atloïdo-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus capitis posticus minor*,—*hinterer kleiner gerader kopfmuskel*,—from an eminence in the centre of the back part of the atlas, to the inferior transverse *occipital ridge*, and the surface between it and the foramen magnum: E. *Dr. latéral*—(atloïdo-sous-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus capitis lateralis*, *seitlicher kopfmuskel*,—from the anterior superior part of the transverse process of the atlas, to a ridge intervening between the condyloid process of the *occipital*—and *mastoid* of the temporal bone.

3. — *of the Abdomen*. One pair,—*Droit de l'abdomen* (sterno-pubien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus abdominis*, L.,—*gerader bauchmuskel*, G.,—occupying the front of the abdomen, and extending from the anterior part of the os pubis, to the ensiform cartilage, and the cartilages of the three inferior true ribs.

4. — *of the Thigh*,— — *de la Cuisse*.—Two pairs: A, *Droit—grêle—antérieur* (ilio-rotulien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus femoris anticus*, L.,—*gerader schenkelmuskel*, G.,—extending from the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, to the patella: B, *Dr.—grêle—interne* (sous-pubio-prétibial, Ch.),—*gracilis*,—*schlanker schlenkelmuskel*,—from the anterior part of the body, and the branch of the pubis, to the inner part of the head of the tibia.

In Botany and Zoology, the epithet, *droit*, is employed as synon. with *erect*, *upright*,—*ὀρθός*,—*erectus*, L.,—*aufrecht*, G.; and, in this sense, corresponds with *Dressé*. Thus, the *teeth* of animals are said to be

droites,—*dentes erecti*, L.,—when inserted perpendicularly, as in Man, to the axis of the jaw. In common language, used in opposition to *left*, as *main droite*, F.,—*δεξιά* (*χείρ*),—*manus dextra*, L.,—*die rechte hand*, G.,—the right hand.

DROPACISME, s. m.,—*δρωπακισμός*,—*dropacismus*, m. L.: removal of the hair,—*das ausziehen der haare*, G.,—by means of a plaster,—DROPAX, s. m.,—*δρόπαξ*,—*emplastrum picis*, L.,—*pechpflaster*, n. G.,—composed of pitch and oil; or a pitch-cap,—*pechhaube*, f. G.

DRUPE, s. f.—*drupa*, f. L.—*steinfrucht*, m. G.: in Botany, one of the forms of *Pericarpium*, or *Seed-vessel*, as exhibited in the Cherry and Plum. De Candolle defines the *drupe* an “*indehiscent carpelle*,” of which the *mesocarpe* is fleshy, and *endocarpe* stony,—*osseux*, F. DRUPACÉ, adj.,—*drupaceus*,—*steinfruchtartig*,—*drupaceous*, possessing the nature of, or resembling in figure, a *drupe*. DRUPACÉES, pl.,—*Drupaceæ*, L.: a Tribe of the Family of the *Rosaceæ*; comprehending those plants whose fruit is a *drupe*. Synon. with DRUPIFÈRE, adj.,—*drupiferus*, L.; and, in the plural, substantively used, with DRUPIFÈRES, F.,—*Drupifera*, L.,—*drupiferous* plants.

DURPEOLE, s. f.,—*drupeola*, f. L.: a *drupe* not larger than a pea; as exemplified in the fruit of some wild cherries.—DURPEOLÉ,—*drupeolatus*: exhibiting the aspect of a *drupeole*.

DUCTILITÉ, s. f.,—*ductilitas*, f. L.,—*streckbarkheit*, *dehnbarkeit*, *geschmeidigkeit*, f. G.,—*ductility*: the property which certain bodies possess, of becoming *elongated* by pressure, percussion, tension, or traction, and retaining the figure so acquired, when the force has ceased to operate. DUCTILE, adj.,—*ductilis*, *dehnhar*, *geschmeidig*,—possessing *ductility*.

DULCIFICATION, s. f.,—*dulcificatio*, f. L.,—*absüssung*, f. G.,—the act of *dulcifying* or rendering *mild*. Thus, the mineral acids are tempered—*dulcifiés*, F.,—by admixture with alcohol.

DUODENUM, s. m. (*duodeni*, twelve), F.,—n. L.: in Anatomy, the first division of the small intestine, immediately following the stomach, and communicating with it by the pylorus: below, continuous with the jejunum. In its course, it may be distinguished into three portions which represent a sort of semicircle, and surround the larger extremity of the pancreas.—Externally, invested only on its anterior portion by peritoneum, and hence susceptible of great dilatation, it is sometimes named the supplementary stomach,—*ventricule succenturié*, F.,—*ventriculus succenturiatus*, F. Internally, it exhibits a mucous surface furnished with numerous

valvula conniventes; and, on a minute tubercle at the point of junction of the second and third curvatures, the separate or united orifices of the cysto-hepatic and pancreatic ducts. The *duodenal arteries*,—*artères duodénales*, F.,—*arteriæ duodenales*, F.,—*zwölfingerdarmschlagadern*, G.,—are derived from the superior mesenteric, pyloric, pancreatic, and gastro-epiploic branches: the *veins* exhibit a distribution precisely corresponding. The *lymphatics* convey their fluid to the glands situated above the pancreas. The *nerves* proceed from the solar plexus. DUODÉNITE, s. f.—*duodenitis*, f. L.—*entzündung des zwölfingerdarms*, G.—*inflammation of the duodenum*. See DODÉCADACYTOLON.

DUPLICATURE, s. f.,—*duplicatura*, f. L.,—*verdoppelung*, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *reflections* of a membrane upon *itself*. Thus, the triangular ligament of the liver, and broad ligaments of the womb, are formed by *duplicatures*,—*replis*, F.,—of peritoneum.

DURE, adj.,—*durus*, L.—*σκληρός*,—*hart*, G.,—*hard*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate all the parts,—*parties dures*, F.,—which compose the osseous frame-work, or skeleton, of the bodies of the Vertebrated Animals: in Pathology, that state of *pulse*,—*pulsus durus*, L.,—in which the artery strikes the finger with unwonted strength: in common language,—a substance which resists the action of external force: figuratively,—anything which wounds an organ of sense by its *harshness*; as a *harsh* sound,—*son dur*, F.,—the ear; or as *hard* waters,—*eaux dures*,—*τὰ σκληρὰ τῶν ὑδάτων*,—waters strongly impregnated with calcareous salts,—the tongue. See DOUX.

DURE-MÈRE, s. f. (*la Méninge*, Ch.),—*dura mater*,—*meninx*, *crassa meninx*, f. L.,—*μηνιγξ*,—*die dicke hirnhaute*, oder *hirnfell*, G.: in Anatomy, the most exterior of the three *membranes* which envelope the encephalon. The term, *dure*,—*dura*, L.,—has been conferred on account of the *firmness* of texture which the membrane displays;—*mère*,—*mater*,—from an ancient opinion that, by its processes, it *gave birth* to all the membranes of the body. The cranial cavity and vertebral canal are lined by it. From divers sources, it is liberally supplied with *arteries*,—see MÉNINGE: the *veins* terminate, principally, in the venous sinuses of the basis cranii. Its *nerves* are few, and accompany the *arteries*. The presence of *lymphatic vessels* has not yet been detected.

DURETÉ, s. f.,—*durities*, f. L.,—*σκληρότης*,—*härte*, f. G.,—*hardness*. *D. d'oreille*, E. See DYSÉE, and SURDITÉ.

DURILLON, s. m.,—*callus*, m. L.,—*schwiele*, f. G.,—*hard thick skin*: in Pa-

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thology, the *solid tumour* formed by thickening of the epidermis or the skin itself, on any part of the body exposed, like the hands and feet of labouring men, to rude and continued friction.

DUVET, s. m.,—λάχνη, lanugo, f. L.,—flaumhaare, f. G.,—down: in Zoology, the softer feathers,—*plumes duvetées*, F.—*avium plumæ molliores*, L.,—by which the bodies of most *Birds*, especially the eider-duck, and the owls, are invested: in Botany, the soft hairs developed upon different parts of plants: in common language, the delicate and flexible hairs,—*poil follet*, F.,—βούλος, milchhaare, G.,—which appear upon the chin of young persons. DUVETÉ, adj.,—lanuginosus, flaumig,—downy, exhibiting the characters of—, covered with, down.

DYACANTHOS (more correctly, DIACANTHOS) *polycephalus*. Under this title, a new species of *Intestinal Worm* has been noticed by Dr. Stiebel. A figure and description of it are given in the *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. i, p. 177. Yet many doubts are entertained, by Naturalists, respecting the existence of any such worm. Bremser, *Traité sur les Vers Intestinaux*, p. 331, thinks that Stiebel has been deceived: and the celebrated Rudolphi positively asserts that he has discovered the presence of spiral vessels, by an incision into the supposed animal; and that it is, consequently, of *vegetable* origin. A good copy of Stiebel's figure is given in plate ix. of Bremser's work.

DYNAMIE, s. f.,—dynamia, f. (δύναμις, strength, power,—krafte, f. G.), L.: a term employed, by some *French* writers, as a synonym of *STHÉNIE*. DYNAMIQUE, adj.,—δυναμικός, dynamisch, G.,—dynamic, powerful: an epithet, in Pathology, synon. with *Sthénique*: *Ex.* Morbus *dynamicus*,—sthenicus, L.—a sthenic disease.

DYNAMIQUE, s. f.,—dynamica, f. (δύναμις, power), L.,—die dynamik, die lehre von der kraft, G.,—dynamics: that part of Mechanics which investigates the *powers* whereby bodies are put in motion, and the laws resulting from them.

DYNAMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—dynamometer, n. (same, and μέτρον, measure), L.—kraftmesser, m. G.,—dynamometer: an instrument destined for the *admeasurement* of the muscular *powers* of man or other animal; and for instituting a comparison between those of different animals, or of the same animal at different periods, and in different conditions of the system. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Méd.*, v. x, p. 310.

DYÆSTHÉSIE, s. f.,—dysæsthesia, f. (δύς, an inseparable particle, generally possessing the power of α, priv., and commonly indicating *difficulty*,—αἴσθησις, sensation),

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L.,—unempfindlichkeit, f., *stumpfheit* der sinne, G.,—insensibility, *diminution*, or *abolition*, of the senses. DYÆSTHÉSIES, pl.,—*Dysæsthesiæ*, L.: a term, in Nosology, employed, by Sauvages, to designate an Order of diseases, which constitutes the 1st in the Class of *Debilitates*, and comprehends the affections characterized by *impairment*, or *extinction*, of one, or all, of the senses.

DYSARTHRITE, s. f.,—dysarthritus, f. (δύς,—ἀρθρίτις, gout), arthritis anomala, L.—irregular gout.

DYSARTHROSE, s. f.,—dysarthrosis, f. (same, and ἀρθρώσις, articulation),—ein krankhaft gebildetes gelenk, G.,—faulty construction of a joint.

DYSCATABROSE, s. f.,—dyscatabrosis, f. (same, and κατάρωσις, the act of eating), L. Synon. with DYSPHAGIE.

DYSCATAPOSE, s. f.,—dyscataposis, f. (same, and κατάρωσις, the act of swallowing meat or drink), L.: a term generally regarded as synon. with the preceding; but represented, by Kraus, as signifying *difficulty of swallowing fluids*,—das erschwerte trinken, G.

DYSCHOLIE, s. f.,—dyscholia, f. (same, and χολή, bile), L.—eine krankhafte beschaffenheit der galle, G.,—a morbid condition—*depravation*—of the bile.

DYSCHROÏE, s. f.,—dyschroea, f. (same, and χροά, colour), L.,—die üble, krankhafte hautfarbe, G.,—morbid alteration of the colour of the skin.

DYSCHYLIE, s. f.,—dyschylia, f. (same, and χυλός, chyle), L.,—die krankhafte beschaffenheit des chylus, G.,—morbid condition of the chyle.

DYSCHYMIE, s. f.,—dischymia, f. (same, and χυμός, juice), L.,—die üble beschaffenheit des chymus, G.,—morbid condition of the chyme.

DYSCINÉSIE, s. f.,—δυσκίνησις, dyscinesia, f. L.,—schwerbeweglichkeit, steifigkeit, f. G.,—*difficulty of motion*, from rheumatism or paralysis. DYSCINÉSIES, pl.,—*Dyscinesia*, L.: in Nosology, the generic designation applied, by Sauvages, to the diseases which constitute, in his System, the 3rd Order of the *Debilitates*.

DYSCOÏLIE, s. f.,—dyscoelia, f. (δύς,—κοιλία, belly, or alvine evacuation), L.,—habitual suffering in the bowels, and constipation. DYSCOPRIE, s. f.?—dyscopria, f. (same, and κόπρος, excrement), L.,—die üble beschaffenheit des darmkoths, G.,—bad condition of the feces.

DYSCRASIE, s. f.,—dyscrasia, f. (same, and κράσις, state of the blood or humours), L., die schlechte mischung der säfte, G.,—bad admixture—*depraved condition*—of the animal fluids.

DYSDACRIE, s. f.,—dysdacria, f. (same, and δάκρυον, a tear), L.,—die krankhafte be-

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schaffenheit der *thränen*, G.,—*morbid condition of the tears*.

DYSECCRISE, s. f.,—dyseccrisis, f. (δύς,—ἐκκρίσις, excretion), L.,—*difficult or defective excretion*.

DYSÉCIE, DYSECOÏE, s. f.,—δυσηκοία,—dysecoia, f. L.,—*schwerhören*, n. G.,—*difficulty of hearing*, imperfect deafness.—Δυσηκοὺς,—dysecous, L.,—*schwerhörend*. G.,—*hard of hearing*.

DYSENTERIE, s. f.,—δυσεντερία, (δύς,—ἐντέρον, intestine),—dysentaria, f. L.,—*die ruhr*, G.,—*dysentery or bloody flux*: in Pathology, diarrhoea accompanied by excretion of blood, and consequent upon inflammation of the large intestine. It has been termed *Colite*, by Broussais; because the *colon* commonly forms, in this affection, the largest portion of the inflamed bowel. Yet the rectum frequently suffers more than any other part of the intestinal canal; and sometimes constitutes, exclusively, the seat of the disease. See Pinel, *Nosogr. Philosoph.*, v. ii., p. 321. DYSENTÉRIQUE, adj.,—δυσεντερικὸς, dysentericus, —an *dysenterie* leidend, dazu gehörig,—suffering from —, relative to *dysentery*.

DYSGALIE, s. f.,—dysgalia, dysgalactia, f. (δύς—γάλα, milk), L.,—*die fehlerhafte beschaffenheit der milch*, G.,—*unhealthy condition—depravation—of the milk*.

DYSGENNÉSIE, s. f.,—dysgennesia, f. (same, and γέννησις, generation), L.,—*eine krankhafte beschaffenheit des zeugungsvermögens, oder der zeugungstheile*, G.,—*lesion of the generative functions or organs*.

DYSGEUSIE, s. f.,—dysgeusia, f. (same, and γεῦσις, taste), L.,—*depravation of the sense of taste*. DYSGEUSIES, pl.,—*Dysgeusia*, L.,—*die Krankheiten des geschmacks*, G.,—*Diseases characterized by a morbid condition, or impairment, of the sense of taste*.

DYSHAPHIE, s. f.,—dyshaphia—more correctly, dysaphia—f. (same, and ἀφή, touch), L.,—*lesion of the sense of touch*.

DYSHÉMIE, s. f.,—dyshœmia vel dysœmia, f. (same, and αἷμα, blood), L.,—*eine krankhafte beschaffenheit des blutes*, G.,—*depraved condition of the blood*. DYSHÉMORRHÉE, s. f., (same—αἷμα,—and ῥέω, I flow), L.,—*difficulty of the flow of blood*; according to some lexicographers, *difficulty in the hemorrhoidal flux*.

DYSHYDRIE, s. f.,—dyshydria vel dysidria, f. (same, and ἰδρῶς, sweat), L.,—*ein krankhafter schweiss*, G.,—*a morbid state of the perspiration*.

DYSLALIE, s. f.,—dyslalia, f. (same, and λαλία, speech), L.,—*das erschwerte sprechen*, G.,—*difficult articulation of words*.

DYSLOCHIE, s. f.,—dyslochia, f. (δύς,—λοχία, pl., the discharge from the female, after childbirth), L.,—*die fehlerhafte kindbettreinigung*, G.,—*difficulty, or suppression, of the lochial discharge*.

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DYSMÉNIE, s. f.,—dysmenia, f. (δύς,—μῆνες, the menstrual evacuation), L.,—*dysmenie, die erschwerte menstruation*, G.,—*difficult or retarded menstruation*.—Synon. with DYSMÉNORRHÉE, s. f.,—dysmenorrhœa, f. L.; compounded as the preceding, with the addition of the Greek verb ῥέω, to flow.

DYSMNESIE, s. f.,—dysmnesia, f. (same, and μνήσις, recollection), L.,—*gedächtnisschwäche*, G.,—*defective or impaired memory*.

DYSODIE, s. f.,—δυσωδία,—dysodia, f. L.,—*der üble geruch, gestank*, G.,—*a fetid smell, or stench*. Sauvages has assigned the generic name, *Dysodia*, to all diseases characterized by *fetid emanations*, from whatever region of the body they may proceed; and arranged these affections among the gaseous fluxes.

DYSODONTIASIE, s. f.,—dysodontiasis, (same and ὀδοντίασις, dentition), dentitio difficilis, f. L.,—*das schwere zähnen*, G.,—*difficult dentition*.

DYSOPSIE, s. f.,—dysopsia, f. (same, and ὄψις, sight), L.,—*gesichtsfehler*, m. G.,—*defect or obscurity of vision*. Not synon., as some *French* lexicographers assert, with DYSOPIE, which, constructed from the Greek δῦσωπία, literally signifies *shame, bashfulness*. DYSOPSIES, pl.,—*Dysopsia*, L.,—*die Krankheiten und fehler des sehvermögens*, G.,—*diseases and defects of the faculty of vision*.

DYSOREXIE, s. f.,—dysorexia, f. (same, and ὀρεξις, appetite), L.,—*die verminderte esslust*, G.,—*diminution, or loss, of appetite*: a designation applied to the 3rd genus of the *Gastrotes*, or first Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

DYSOSMIE, s. f.,—δυσοσμία,—dysosmia, f. L. Synon. with DYSODIE; not, as stated by the *French* lexicographers, with

DYSOSPHRÉSIE, s. f.,—dysosphresia, vel dysosphresis, f. (δύς,—ὀσφρησις, the sense of smell), L.,—*ein krankhafter zustand, oder schwäche, des riechvermögens*, G.,—*a morbid or impaired condition of the sense of smell*. DYSOSPHRÉSIES, pl.,—*Dysosphresia*, Morbi olfactûs, L.,—*die Krankheiten des riechvermögens*, G.

DYSOSTOSE, s. f.,—dysostosis, f. (same, and ὀστέον, bone), L.,—*die erschwerte knochenbildung, eine knochenkrankheit*, G.,—*a faulty conformation —, a disease of bone*.

DYSPEPSIE, s. f.,—δυσπεψία,—dyspepsia, f. L.,—*schwerverdaulichkeit, verdauungsschwäche*, f. G.,—*indigestion, difficulty or weakness of digestion*: an affection arranged, by modern *Nosologists*, among the *Neuroses* of Digestion; but invariably dependent, according to some *French* writers, on acute or chronic gastritis. DYSPEPTIQUE, adj.,—δυσπεπτικός,—dyspepticus, —an *dyspepsie* leidend, davon herrührend,

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—affected, as a *dyspeptic* patient, with —, resulting, as *dyspeptic* symptoms, from *dyspepsy*.

DYSPERMASIE, more correctly, DYSPERMASIE, s. f.,—dysspermasia, f. (δύς,—σπέρμα, semen), L.,—die erschwerte ab- und aussonderung des samens, G.,—difficulty in the secretion and emission of the semen. Synon. with DYSPERMATISME, s. m.,—dysspermatisimus, m. L. DYSPERMIE, ou DYSSPERMIE, s. f.,—dysspermia, f. (*same derivation*), L.,—die krankhafte beschaffenheit des samens, G.,—morbid condition of the semen.

DYSPHAGIE, s. f.,—dysphagia, f. (δύς,—φάγω, to eat), L.,—dysphagie, f., schwerschlengen, n. G.,—difficulty, or impracticability, of deglutition.

DYSPHONIE, s. f.,—δυσφωνία,—dysphonia, f. L.,—literally harshness of voice,—harte rauhe sprache, G.; but employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate alteration of voice, a difficulty in the production and articulation of sounds,—das erschwerte sprachen.

DYSPIONIE, s. f.,—dyspionia, f. (δύς,—πίον, fat), L.,—die krankhafte beschaffenheit des fettes, G.,—depravation, or morbid condition, of the adipose substance.

DYSPNÉE, s. f.,—δύσπνοια,—dyspnoea, f. L.,—schwerathmen, n. G.,—difficulty, or shortness, of breathing. DYSPNÉIQUE, adj. —δυσπνοιικός,—dyspnoicus,—an *dyspnœ* leidend, dazu gehörig, davon herrührend,—affected with—, pertaining to—, resulting from *dyspnoea*.

DYSSIALIE, s. f.,—dyssialia, f. (δύς,—σίαλον, saliva), L.,—die erschwerte ab- und

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aussonderung—, fehlerhafte beschaffenheit des speichels, G.,—obstructed secretion and excretion—, morbid condition of the saliva.

DYSSYNUSIE, s. f.,—dyssynusia, f. (*same*, and συνουσία, coitus venereus), L.,—coitus difficilis,—der erschwerte beischlaf, G.

DYSTHÉLASIE, s. f.,—dysthelasia, f. (*same*, and θηλάζω, to give suck), L.,—das erschwerte saugen, G.,—inaptitude of the female to give suck.

DYSTHYMIE, s. f.,—δυσθυμία,—dysthymia, f. L.,—mismuth, m., schwermuth, f. G.,—depression of spirits, despondency.—Δυσθυμικός,—dysthymicus,—desponding.

DYSTOCIE, s. f.,—δυστοχία,—dystocia, f. L.,—dystokie, schwere geburt, f. G.,—difficult parturition. Δυστοκός,—dystocicus,—zu einer schweren geburt gehörig,—relating to (suffering from) *dystocia*. DYSTOLOGIE, s. f.,—dystocologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die lehre vom schwergebaren, F.,—doctrine of—, treatise upon, difficult parturition.

DYSTOECHIASIE, DYSSTOECHIASIE, s. f.,—dysstoechiasis, f. (*same*, and στοιχος, a row), L.,—ein üble beschaffenheit der augenwimpern, G.,—a vicious disposition of the eye-lashes.

DYSTONIE, s. f.,—dystonia, f. (*same*, and τόνος, tone), L.,—morbid alteration of the tone,—die verstimmung des tonus, G.,—of any structure or organ.

DYSURESIE, DYSURIE, s. f.,—δυσουρία,—dysuresia, dysuria, f. L.,—harnzwang, m., erschwelter abgang des harns, G.,—dysury, difficulty of voiding urine: according to some authors, a morbid condition of that fluid,—krankhafte beschaffenheit des harns.

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EAU, s. f.,—ἕδωρ,—aqua, f. L.,—wasser, n. G.,—water: in Natural History, a well-known fluid, composed of an admixture of oxygen and hydrogen; convertible into a solid body by the action of cold; by exposure to a certain elevation of temperature,—into an elastic vapour. It is primarily distinguishable into two varieties,—fresh, and salt or sea-water,—eau douce, et —de mer, F.,—das süsse—und das salzoder see-wasser, G. The former is hard or soft,—see DUR,—and termed rain, bog- or pit-, river- or spring-water,—eau de pluie, —des marais ou des puits,—des rivières, ou des sources, F.,—das regen-, sumpf-, fluss-, oder quellwasser, G.,—according to the source from which it proceeds. Mineral waters,—Eaux minérales, F.,—aquæ minerales, L.,—mineralische wässer, G.—holding, in solution, divers gaseous and mineral substances, exist, more or less abundantly, in various regions of the globe.—

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They are warm or cold; and distinguished by the epithets, acidulous or gaseous, chalybeate, saline, or sulphureous,—eaux acidules, gazeuses, ou carboniques,—chalybées, ferrugineuses, martiales,—salines, ou hépatiques ou sulfureuses, F.,—aquæ acidulæ,—ferruginosæ,—salinæ,—hepaticæ vel sulfurosæ, L.,—according to the precise nature of the substances with which the fluid is combined. Formulæ for the preparation of Artificial Mineral Waters—Aquæ Minerales arte factæ, L.,—in imitation of the natural springs, are given in the Pharmacopœia Gallica, p. 270.

In Pathology, the term, Eau des hydro-piques, F.,—is familiarly applied to the fluid which accumulates in the serous membranes, cysts, or cellular structure of dropsical subjects. In Physiology and Obstetrics, the lymph which lubricates the internal surface of the pericardium, and the serum which fills up that portion of

the cavity of the amnios not occupied by the foetus,—are, respectively, designated *Eau de pericarde*, F.,—*aqua pericardii*, L.,—*herzwasser*, *wasser des herzbeutels*, G.; and *Eaux de l'amnios*,—*aquæ* (liquor) *amni*,—in popular language, the waters,—*les eaux*,—*aquæ*,—*die wässer*, G. In Dietetics, *brandy* (*brantwein*, m. G.) is named, by the French, *Eau-de-vie*,—*aqua vitæ*, L.; *barley-water*,—*eau d'orge*,—*ptisanarium*, n. L.,—*gerstentrank*, *gerstenwasser*, G.: and an aqueous solution of sugar, much employed as a diluting beverage, in acute diseases,—*eau sucrée*. In Chemistry and Pharmacy, the water, combined with the integrant molecules of a salt, is termed *Eau de cristallisation*. The designation, *water*, is also applied to aqueous solutions of the pure alcalis; as *Eau de Chaux*.—Of the *Simple Distilled Waters*,—*Aquæ stillatitiæ*, L.,—see DISTILLE,—that of the rose,—*Eau de rose*, F.,—*Aqua rosæ*,—*rosarum*, L.—*Rosenwasser*, G.—furnishes a familiar illustration: of the *Spirituos*—, *Eaux distillées spiritueuses*,—see ALCOOLAT, —the celebrated *Eau de Cologne*, of the French—; and the *Spiritus Anisi*,—*Anisgeist*—of the German Dispensatories.

EBET, s.: in Pathology, morbid sensibility of the *teeth*; rendering those organs painfully susceptible to the influence of causes which, in the natural state, make no impression upon them.

EBRACTÉTÉ, adj.,—*ebracteatus*, L.,—*deckblattlos*, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to plants which, like *Thesium ebracteatum*, are destitute of *bractæ*.

EBLOUISSEMENT, s. m.,—*caligatio*, f. L.,—*blendung*, f., *dunkelheit des gesichts*, G.,—*dazzling*, *obscurity* (or *unsteadiness*) of sight: a momentary affection of the organ of vision, resulting, ordinarily, from the action of a too vivid light: but sometimes occurring as a symptom of *HYPÉRESTHÉSIE* of the organ, or of the origin of the optic nerve.

EBULLITION, s. f.,—*ebullitio*, f. (*ebullire*, to boil), L.,—*ἀνέζεσις*,—*aufkochen*, *aufsieden*, n., *aufwallung*, f. G.: the violent commotion of a fluid subjected to the action of caloric: in popular language, a term employed to designate every description of *Exanthema*. See EFFERVESCENCE.

EBURNÉ, adj.,—*eburneus*, L.,—*elfenbeinartig*, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *cartilages* which exhibit the appearance of transformation into *ivory*,—

EBURNIFICATION, s. f.,—a phenomenon attributed to an inordinate accumulation of the phosphate of lime: in Natural History, to objects which display the colour or characters of *ivory*,—*ebur*, L.,—as the *Larus eburneus*, among *Birds*; and *Dentalium eburneum*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

ÉCAILLE, s. f.,—*λεπίς*, *λεπίδος*,—*squama*, f., *tegumentum*, n. L.,—*schuppe*, f. G.,—*scale* or *shell*: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *hard* and *horny* covering with which the bodies, or divers parts or organs, of various animals are invested: as, 1. to the *shell*,—*E'caille de tortue*, F.,—*testudinum squama*, L.,—see CARAPACE, and CHELONÉE,—of the *Chelonian Reptiles*: 2. to the *scales* of *Fishes*,—*éc. des poissons*,—*piscium squamæ*,—*fischschuppen*; also, the small *horny* or *osseous plates* which cover the bodies of certain of the *Mammifera*, as the *Pangolin*, or *Scaly Ant-eater*,—*Fourmillier écailleux*, F.,—*schuppenthier*, G.,—and the tails of others, as the *Beaver* and *Rat*; the feet and toes of divers *Birds*, and the entire bodies of the *Saurian* and *Ophidian Reptiles*: 3. to the *shells* of *Oysters*,—*E'c. d'huitres*,—*ostrearum testæ*,—and other *Bivalves*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*: and 4. to the minute and pellucid *portions of membrane* formed by the epidermis of the *Mammifera* and *Birds*, in the process of *desquamation*,—ÉCAILLEMENT, s. m. See DESQUAMATION.

In Botany, to the *scale-like plates*, by which various parts, or organs, of plants, as the *stem* of *Orobanche* and *Tussilago*, the *bulb* of *Lilium*, and the *bud* of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, are invested. The floriferous *bractæ* of the catkins of the hazel and the poplar, and the nectariferous *gland* of the petal-claw of *Ranunculus*, are, also, sometimes denominated *scales*. In Pathology, the term, *Squamæ*, is applied, by Willan, to the 2nd Order, in his Classification, of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

ÉCAILLEUX, adj.,—*λεπιδωτός*,—*squamatus*, *squamosus*, L.,—*geschuppt*, G.,—*scaly*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the superior of the three portions,—*portion écailleuse du temporal*, F.,—*pars squamosa ossis temporis*, L.,—*schuppentheil des schläfenbeins*, G.,—which constitute the temporal bone; and to the *suture*,—*s. écailleuse*,—more correctly designated the *temporo-parietal*,—by which the parietal margin of the temporal—is connected with the parietal bone: in Zoology and Botany, to those parts, or organs, of animals and plants which, as the *tarsi* and *toes* of the *Eagles*, among *Birds*,—the *wings* of the *Lepidoptera*, among *Insects*, and the *bud*,—*bouton écailleux*, F.,—and the *bulb* of certain plants, are invested with *scales*. The term is, moreover, substantively employed, by Fitzinger and Latreille, to designate a Section, or Tribe, of the *Reptile-Class*, comprehending those animals—*Squamata*, *Squamosa*, L.,—whose bodies exhibit a covering of *scales* which do not form a distinct shield.

ÉCAUDÉ, adj.,—*ecaudatus*, L.,—*unbeschwänzt*, G.,—*ecaudate*: an epithet applied,

in Natural History, to *animals* which, as the *Gallus ecaudatus*, have *no tail*: by modern zoologists, to a Tribe of *Reptiles*.—ECAUDÉS, adj. and s. m., pl.,—*Ecaudata*, L.,—comprehending those *Batrachians* which, at the adult age, are *destitute* of a *tail*. Synon. with *Anoure*, F.,—*anurus* (α priv., $\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, a tail), L.,—*schwanzlos*, ohne schwanz, G.

ECBOLIQUE, adj.,—*ecbolius* ($\epsilon\kappa\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, to expel), L.: an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, applied to any *remedy*,— $\epsilon\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ($\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu$),—*ecbolium remedium*, L.,—*fruchtabtreibendes mittel*, G.,—calculated to *accelerate* the *expulsion* of the child, in difficult parturition, or *procure* abortion. See ABORTIF. $\epsilon\kappa\beta\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho\omicron\nu$,—*dislocation* of a limb.

ECCARTHARTIQUE, adj.,—*eccatharticus* ($\epsilon\kappa\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, to cleanse out thoroughly), L., *ausreinigend*, vollkommen reinigend, G.—Syn. with CATHARTIQUE, and PURGATIF.

ECCHYMOME, ECCHYMOSE, s. f.,— $\epsilon\kappa\chi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omega\mu\alpha$, $\epsilon\kappa\chi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$,—*ecchymoma*, n., *ecchymosis*, f. L.:—in Surgical Pathology, the extravasation or infiltration of blood into the structure of the skin, or subcutaneous cellular membrane,—*die ergiessung von blut in's zellgewebe*, G. It may result from lesion of a blood-vessel induced by external violence, or from the spontaneous occurrence of sanguineous exhalation.

ECCOPE, s. f., F. and L.,— $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\pi\eta$,—*aus-schneiden*, *aushauen*, n. G.,—*excision*; wound of the cranial bones by a cutting instrument directed perpendicularly to their surface: according to the Greek writers, fracture of the cranium. ECCOPEUS, s. m.,— $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, literally, a knife, or instrument, for cutting out,—*culter excisorius*, L.,—*auslösemesser*, n. G.: according to Kraus, a knife with a coracoid point,—*ein messer mit rabenschnabelspitze*, G.

ECCOPROTIQUE, adj. ($\epsilon\kappa$, out of, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\pi\rho\omicron\varsigma$, excrement): an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*remedia eccoprotica*, L.,—*koth ausleerende* oder *laxir-mittel*, G.,—which exercise a *slightly aperient* or *laxative* effect on the intestinal canal.

ECCRINOLOGIE, s. f.,—*eccrinologia*, f. ($\epsilon\kappa\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, to separate from, to expel by secretion or excrement, $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, discourse), L.,—*aussonderungslehre*, f. G.?: in Physiology, a *Treatise on the secretions*. $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$,—*eccrisis*, f. L.,—*absonderung*, f. G.,—*separation*, *secretion*; the excretion of perspirable matter, fluid from the lungs, and feces,—*die ausscheidung des schweisses, des lungenauswurfs, des stuhlgangs*;—and, more especially, in Pathology, the evacuation of morbid principles,—*die ausleerung der krankheitsstoffe*.

ECDORE, s. f.,— $\epsilon\kappa\delta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$, literally, the act of *slaying*,—*abziehung* der *haut*, G.; but employed to designate *Excoriation* gene-

rally, and, especially, that of the urethral membrane.

ECHALOTE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Allium*,—see AIL. 'The shalot,—*A. ascalonicum*,—*die schalotte, der schnittlauch*, G.,—is much employed as a *condiment*, in culinary preparations. *E'ch. d'Espagne*. See ROCAMBOLE.

ECHANCRURE, s. f.,—*emarginatio, incisura*, f. L.,—*ausschnitt*, m. G.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *vacancy*, of semi-circular or irregular figure, observed on the margin of a bone, of an assemblage of bones constituting one piece, or of a viscus. The principal *notches*, described by Anatomists, are, 1. The *ethmoidal*,—*E'ch. ethmoidale*, F.,—*incisura ethmoidalis*, L.,—*siebbeinausschnitt*, G.; and 2. the *nasal*,—*nasale*,—*nasalis*,—*nasenbeinausschnitt*,—both belonging to the frontal—; the former receiving the superior part of the ethmoid bone; the latter articulated with the nasal bones: 3. the *ischiatric*,—*échancrures ischiatiques*,—two, on each side; the *great*,—*la grande*,—*incis. ischiatica superior vel major*,—*oberer oder grosser sitzbeinausschnitt*,—existing between the sacrum and ilium, and transmitting the *Pyramidalis* muscle, sciatic nerve, and superior gluteal blood-vessels and nerves; and the *lesser*,—*la petite*,—*minor*,—*kleiner*,—separated from the preceding by the ischiatic spine, and giving passage to the tendon of the *Obturator internus* muscle, and internal pudendal blood vessels, and nerves. The triangular space, intervening between the parotic margin of the ascending ramus of the lower jaw and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, is, also, termed, by French writers, *échancrure parotidienne*, as lodging the parotid gland. For an account of the *notches* of the different viscera, see SCISSURE.—ECHANCRÉ, adj. See EMARGINÉ.

ECHARDE, s. f.,—*aculeus ligneus*, L.,—*splitter*, m. G.,—*splinter*: in Surgical Pathology, a small piece of wood,—*petit éclat de bois*, F.,—lodged in the substance of the skin; and inducing severe irritation, and, sometimes, formidable consequences.

ECHARPE, s. f.,—from the *Italian*, *ciarpa*,—*mitella*, f. L.,—*schärpe*, f. G.,—*scarf* or *sling*: in Surgery, a *bandage*, employed to support the thoracic limb, or keep the fore-arm bent upon the arm, in cases of wound, fracture, or disease.

ECHASSIERS, s. m. pl.,—*Grallæ, Grallatores*, L.: a term applied, by Linnæus and succeeding Naturalists, to an Order of *Birds*, comprehending those which have long and slender tarsi, destitute of feathers; and which, consequently, look as though mounted upon *stilts*,—*E'chasses*, F.,—*grallæ*, L.,—*stelzen*, G. It constitutes the 13th Order in Temminck's Arrangement;

and comprizes, under the title, *Gralles*, twenty-two genera of European Birds, from *Ædicnemus* to *Porphyrio*, inclusive. See *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, v. ii, p. 516; and Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. i, p. 493.

ECHAUBOULURES, s. f., pl.,—sudamina, n. l.,—hitzblattern, f. G.: a popular designation of the *red spots*, accompanied by violent itching, which appear upon the skin in Summer.

ECHAUFFANT, adj.,—calefaciens, l.,—erhitzend, erwärmend, G.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*médicaments échauffants*, F.,—and, in Dietetics, to articles of *food*, which *augment* the animal *heat*, and excite the organic action of the different systems of the economy: in popular language, to any *agent*, medicinal or alimentary, which induces *constipation* of the bowels.

ECHAUFFEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, a peculiar condition of the system, characterized by *increased heat*, scantiness of the excretions, and all the ordinary signs of increased vascular action: also, a term employed, by some authors, as expressive of *Blennorrhagia*; by others, of the *excoriation*,—chafing,—cutis attritio, l.,—which occurs in the folds of the skin of infants and corpulent adults: in popular language, as *synon.* with CONSTIPATION.

ECHELLE, s. f.,—scala, f. l.,—leiter, f. G.,—literally, ladder or scale. The term, *échelles*, pl., is sometimes applied to the two spires,—*rampes*, F.,—of the cochlea of the internal ear. See LIMAÇON.

ECHINE, s. f. (ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog),—chine: the popular name of the *back-bone* or *spine*,—*rachis*, F.,—*spina dorsalis*, l.,—rückgrat, m., rückenstuck, n. G.,—of Vertebrated Animals; so named from the spinous processes with which its posterior surface is *bristled*. ECHINE, adj.,—echinatus, l.,—stachelig, G.,—prickly: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any part of a plant which is invested, like the fruit of *Bigonia echinata*, with *stiff hairs*, or *prickles*.

ECHINOCOQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of Vesicular *Entozoary Animals*, *Echinococcus* (ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, κόκκος, berry), l.,—der Hülsenwurm, G. ?; characterized by the existence of minute *grain-like* bodies with an *armed head* (*Corpus obovatum*; *caput uncinorum coronâ et osculis suctoriis instructum*), adherent to the internal surface of a common *cyst* or *bladder*; and containing—Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 183,—three species:—*E. Hominis* vel *humanus*,—*Simæ*, et — *Veterinorum*. The former,—*E. de l'homme*, of Lamarck,—*Polycephalus hominis* (menschvielkopf, G.) of Goeze, Zeder, and Joerdens, and *Fischiosoma policefalo*, of the Italian Brera, was first discovered by Professor Meckel; and subsequently, by Zeder, in

the ventricles of the human brain. Rudolphi represents it as “Hab. in Hominis visceribus, præsertim hepate.” For descriptions and figures of the animal, see Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 479, pl. v, fig. 3; Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Historia Naturalis*, v. ii, p. 247, pl. xi, fig. 4; Joerdens, *Entomol. und Helminthologie des menschlichen Körpers*, p. 62, pl. vii, fig. 21, 23; and Brera, *Memorie Fisico-mediche sopra i principali Vermi del Corpo umano*, p. 149, 164, pl. iii, fig. 1—3.

ECHINOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—echinophthalmia, f. (ἐχῖνος,—ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia), l.,—inflammation of the eye-lids,—*ophthalmie palpébrale*—according to the French lexicographers; characterized by an erect and *bristly* condition of the *eye-lashes*.—Kraus represents it as a *disease* of the eye-lids, *not inflammation*,—eine krankheit der augenlieder (wol nicht entzündung, wie die Philologen schreiben), G.,—in which the conjunctiva exhibits a *rough* appearance.

ECHINORHYNQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*, *Echinorhynchus* (ἐχῖνος,—ὀύγχος, beak), l.,—of which the elongated and cylindrical body is terminated, anteriorly, by a short retractile *proboscis*, armed with minute *hooks*. The sexes are distinct: the female oviparous. Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 63,—arranges the genus in his 2nd Order, *Acanthocephala*; and enumerates 98 species: the largest of which, *E. gigas*, inhabits the small intestines of the pig; and is luminously described and delineated, by Cloquet, in his *Anatomie des Vers Intestinaux, Ascaride lombricoïde et E'chinorhynque Géant*, 4to. Paris, 1824. One species only, *E. bicornis*, is said, on doubtful authority however, to be found in Man.

ECLAIR, s. m.,—ἄσπραπῆ, —fulgur, n. l., —blitz, m. G.,—lightning. ECLAIRE, s. f.: the popular designation of *Celandine*.—See CHÉLIDOINE.

ECLAMPSE, s. f.,—eclampsis, f. (ἐκλαμψις, vivid light!), l.,—eklampsie, f., die krämpfe der kinder, G.: a term applied, in Pathology, to the epileptic convulsions of children.

ECLECTIQUE, adj.,—ἐκλεκτικὸς,—eclectic, l.,—eclectisch, G.,—selecting, culling: an epithet applied, in Science, to those *individuals*,—οἱ ἐκλεκτικοὶ; who, whether as physicians or philosophers,—*medici vel philosophi eclectici*, l.,—die *eclectischen ärzte* oder *philosophen*, G.,—without attaching themselves to a particular theory, *select*, from the various systems of medicine and philosophy, such doctrines as appear most conformable to truth. ECLECTISME, s. m.—eclectismus, m. l.: the method of philosophizing, of the *Eclectics*.

ECLEGME, s. m.—ἐκλειγμα, —linctus, m. l.,—lecksaft, m. G.: in Pharmacy, a pre-

paration—lohock or looch,—of an electuary- or syrup-like consistence; intended to dissolve slowly on the tongue: ordinarily composed of pectoral ingredients; and hence termed, *brustsaft*, by the Germans.

ECLISSE, s. f.: in Surgery, a splint,—see ATTELLE. The Greek surgeons constructed their *splints* from the bark of the *νάρθηξ*,—*Ferula communis*,—common Giant-Fennel. Hence the Latin term, *Ferula*; and the Greek, *νάρθηξ*, employed, by some writers, as the synonym of *splint*.

ECONOMIE, s. f.,—*οικονομία*, literally, household management, (*οἶκος*, a house, *νέμω*, to regulate),—*œconomia*, f. L.,—*ökonomie*, f. G.,—economy: a vague term employed, in Physiology, to designate the assemblage of laws which govern the organization of animals and plants,—the order and connection of the phenomena exhibited by organized bodies. See Hunter, *Observations on the Animal Economy*, 4to.

ECORCE, s. f.,—*cortex*, m. and f., L.,—*φλοιός*,—rinde, f. G.,—bark, rind: in Botany, the exterior envelope of the trunk and branches of dicotyledonous plants. It consists of three different parts, disposed in strata,—the *epidermis*, *cortical layers*, and *liber*. To the therapeutic agents employed in *Materia Medica*, the preserved *barks* of various trees, and the *rinds* of certain fruits,—as the *Cortex Cinchonæ*,—*écorce du Quinquina*,—*Chinarinde*, G.,—and the *C. aurantii*,—*éc. d'orange*,—die pomeranzenschale,—constitute a large and most valuable addition. In Geology, the term, *E'corce de la terre*, F.,—*erdrinde*, G.,—is applied to the exterior and superficial *crust* of the earth; which is supposed not to exceed twenty leagues in mean depth, and exhibits great irregularities.

ECORCHURE, s. f.,—*παράτρημα*,—*intertrigo*, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a superficial wound resulting from *abrasion* of the exterior layers of the *skin*,—*abreibung der haut*, G.,—by friction. Syn. with EXCORIATION.

ECOULEMENT, s. m.,—*fluxus*, m. L.,—*abfluss*, *aussfluss*, m. G.,—*flux*: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate certain diseases; the principal phenomenon of which is the *issue* of a *fluid* from the body: in popular language, the mucous discharge consequent on urethritis.

ECPHRACTIQUE, adj.,—*εκφρακτικός*,—*ecphracticus*, L.,—*eröffnend*, *auflösend*, G.,—opening, aperitive: an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, synonym with DEOBSTRUANT.

ECPHYSE, s. f.: a term borrowed from the Greek *ἐκφυσις*, a shoot or sucker; and employed, in Anatomy, as a synonym of the French APOPHYSE, and German Auswuchs,—appendix or excrescence. Thus, by some Latin writers, the duodenum is named *Ecphysis ventriculi*. ECPHYSESE,

s. f.,—*ἐκφύσησις*,—*exphyssesis*, f. L.,—*ausblasen*, n. G.: in Physiology, hurried breathing, the respiration of an individual out of breath.

ECPIESME, s. f.,—*ἐκπίεσμα*,—*ecpiesma*, n. L.: in *Materia Medica*, according to Dioscorides, the expressed juice of plants,—*plantarum succus expressus*, L.,—*der ausgepresste pflanzensaft*, G.: in Surgical Pathology, fracture of the skull with depression,—*calvariæ fractura*, in quâ partes cranii fractæ desederunt, et meninges atque cerebrum præmunt, L.; also, protrusion of the eyes,—*das heraustreten der augen*, G.—*ecpiesmus*, m., *oculorum protuberantia extra orbitæ cavitate*, L.,—from any cause unconnected with increase of volume of the organs themselves.

ECPLÉROME, s. f. (*ἐκπλήρωμα*, complement): the pad,—*coussinet*, m. F.—*kleines küssen oder polster*, G.,—employed to fill up inequalities of surface in the application of bandages.

ECFLEXIE, s. f.,—*ἐκπλησις*,—*ecplexia*, *ecplexis*, L.,—*das erstarren von schrecken*,—*von einem schlage*, G.,—*stupor*, from consternation or a blow. *Ἐκπληκτος*,—*ecplecticus*,—*durch ekplexie leidend*,—*stricken with*,—suffering from—*stupor*.

ECPNOË, s. f.,—*ἐκπνοή*, *ἐκπνευσις*,—*ecpnoe*, *ecpneusis*, L.,—*ekpnoe*, f., *ausathmen*, n. G.,—*expiration*.

ECPTOME, s. m.,—*ἐκπτωμα*, literally, fall or dislocation,—*ecptoma*, n., *prolapsus*, m. L.—*herausfallen*, n. G.: a term employed, in Surgical Pathology, as syn. with LUXATION; as, also, to designate the elimination of gangrenous parts; *expulsion* of the placenta; *prolapsus* of the womb; and *descent* of the intestine or omentum in hernia.

ECPTYÈME, s. m., ECPYËSIS, s. f.,—*ἐκπύημα*, *ἐκπύησις*,—*ecpyema*, n., *ecpuesis*, f. L.: terms, in Surgical Pathology, respectively employed to designate a part in a state of perfect suppuration,—wound, or ulcer,—*ein ganz vereiterter theil*, dergl. wunde oder geschwür, G.; and the suppurative process,—*die vereiterung*,—suppuration, itself. ECPYËTIQUE, adj.,—*εκπυητικός*,—*ecpyeticus*,—suppurative, promoting suppuration.

ECREVISSE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of Crustacea, *Astacus* (*Malacostraces*, *Décapodes Macroures*, Cuv.; *Malacostraca*, *Podophthalma Macroura*, *Astacidae*, Leach), L.,—*Ἀστακός*;—containing several species formerly arranged under *Cancer*,—see CRABE. Of these, two are principally employed in diet, and yield a highly grateful, nutritious, but indigestible aliment: 1. the *Lobster*,—*A. marinus*,—*gammarus*,—*écr. homard*, F., *der hummer*, G.; and 2. the common *Crawfish*,—*A. fluviatilis* (*Potamobius fluviatilis*, Leach),—*écr. commune*,—*des rivières*—*der flusskrebs*,—an inhabitant of European

rivers. The stomach of the *latter* presents, at the annual period of change of its crustaceous covering, two spherical masses of carbonate of lime with a slight admixture of gelatine, formerly employed in medicine, as an *absorbent*, under the absurd title of *yeux d'écrevisse*, F.,—oculi, vel lapides, cancrorum, L.,—krebssaugen oder krebsteine, G.,—crab's eyes or — stones. See Rathke, *Untersuchungen über die Bildung und Entwicklung des Flusskrebses*. Fol. Leipzig, 1828.

ECRHYTHME, adj., (ἐκ, out of, ῥυθμός, rhythm),—ecrhythmus, L.,—unordentlich, G.,—irregular: an epithet, in Pathology, *synon.* with ARHYTHME.

ECROUELLES, s. f. pl.: the popular designation of *Scrofula*. See SCROFULES.

ECSARCOME, s. m.,—ἐκσάρκωμα,—ecsarcoma, n. L.,—fleischwucherung, f. G.,—a fleshy excrescence, or sarcoma.

ECTHyme, s. f.,—ἐκθύμα,—ecthyma, n. L.: in Pathology, an exanthematous eruption, of sudden development and short duration.

ECTILLOTIQUE, adj.,—ectilloticus (ἐκ-τίλλω, to pluck out), L.,—depilatory: *Ex. Ectillotica*, L.,—mittel zum ausrupfen der haare, G.,—depilatory remedies.

ECTOME, s. f.,—ἐκτομή,—ectomia, f. L.,—excision, amputation.

ECTOPIE, s. f.,—ectopia, f. (ἐκ, out of, τόπος, place), L.,—ektopie, f., die krankhafte *veränderung der lage* eines theils, G.,—dislocation, morbid *change of situation* of a part. *Ectopia*, L.,—die Ektopien: the diseases connected with such alteration.

ECTOPOCYSTIQUE, adj.,—ectopocysticus: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to morbid affections consequent upon *displacement of the bladder*, ECTOPOCYSTE, s. m. (ἐκτοπος, out of place, κύστις, bladder),—vesicæ sitûs mutatio, L.

ECTOPROTIQUE. See ECCOPROTIQUE.

ECTRIMME, s. f.,—ἐκτριμμα,—ectrimma, n. L.: ulceration of the skin of those parts of the body in contact with the bed.

ECTROPION, s. m.,—ἐκτρόπιον—ectropium, n., *palpebræ eversio*, L.,—umkehrung des augenlieds, G.,—eversion of the eye-lid. *Ectropicus*, L.,—an *ektropion* leidend, dazu gehörig, G.,—suffering from —, pertaining to—*ectropium*.

ECTROTIQUE, adj. (ἐκτιρωσκω, to cause abortion). *Ectrotica* remedia, L.,—*unzeitige geburt* verursachende mittel, G.,—remedies calculated to procure *abortion*,—ECTROSE, s. f.—ectrosis, f., ectrosmus, m. L.

ECTYLOTIQUE, adj.,—ectyloticus (ἐκ, out of, κύλος, a callus), L. *Ectylotica* remedia, mittel gegen *schwielen*, G.,—remedies calculated to *remove indurations*, or *callosities*, of the skin.

ECZÈME, ECZESME, s. m.—ἐκζέμα, ἐκ-ζέσµα, literally, a pustule produced by

heat,—eczema, n. L.,—hitzblätterchen, n. G. *Eczema*, in the Arrangements of Willan and Bateman,—see *Practical Synopsis*, p. 250,—constitutes a distinct genus, comprising three species, in the Order *Vesiculæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

EDENTÉ, adj.,—edentatus, edentulus, L.—ἀνοδόντος, ἀνοδόντος,—zahnlos, G.,—edentate, edentulous, toothless: an epithet applied, in common language, to individuals who have *lost their teeth*. In Zoology, the term is substantively employed, in the plural, to designate, in Cuvier's Arrangement, an Order of *Mammifera*,—EDENTÉS, —*Edentata*, L.,—characterized by the total *absence of incisor*, and, ordinarily, of the canine *teeth*. To this Order, belong the *Tardigrada*,—see TARDIGRADES; the *Edentata*, properly so called, as the Armadillos, Ant-eaters, and Pangolins; and the *Monotrema*,—see MONOTRÈME. Also, a Sub-order of the *Cetacea*; comprehending the two genera, *Balæna*, and *Balænoptera*, of *toothless*, or whalebone whales: and, lastly, according to Latreille, a section of the *Crustacea*, composed of the genera which are *destitute of proper mandibles*.

EDRIOPHTHALMES, s. m. and adj. pl.,—*Edriophthalma* (ἔδραϊος, sitting, ὀφθαλμός, an eye), L.: a term whereby Leach has designated a Legion of the *Crustacea Malacostraca*, comprehending those which possess *sessile eyes*.

EDULCORATION, s. f.,—edulcoratio, f. L.—γλύκανσις,—aussüssen, n., versüssung, f. G.: in Chemistry and Pharmacy, the act of *rendering mild*, or *sweetening*, substances, either by the removal of their acrid and disagreeable qualities, or by the addition of a *saccharine body*.

EDULE, adj.,—edulis (*edo*, to eat), L.—geniessbar, G.—edible. See COMESTIBLE.

EFFÉRENT, adj.,—efferens (*effero*, to convey), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those *vessels*,—*vaisseaux efferents*, F.,—*vasa efferentia*, L.; which, like the veins, *convey fluids towards the heart*: but especially, to those *absorbents* which *carry their contents from the lymphatic glands, to the thoracic duct*: thus distinguishing them from the vessels—*v. déferents*,—by which fluids are *conveyed from other parts, to these glands*. See DEFERENT.

EFFERVESCENCE, s. f.,—effervescentia, f. (*effervescere*, to boil over, to ferment), L.,—ἐκζέσις,—aufbrausen, n. L.: in Chemistry, the commotion caused by the extrication of gas from a fluid, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere: in the Humoral Pathology, the supposed *ebullition* of the blood and other animal fluids at certain seasons, or in certain conditions of these fluids. EFFERVESCENT, adj.—effervescens,—aufbrausend,—susceptible of the act of *effervescence*.

EGA

EFFLORESCENCE, s. f.,—efflorescentia, f. L.,—beschlag, m., auswitterung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the conversion of a solid into a pulverulent substance, by exposure to the air. This may arise from absorption of atmospheric moisture, and consequent conversion of the substance into a pulverulent hydrate; from loss of part of its water of crystallization; or combination with the water and oxygen of the atmosphere. In Botany, the act of *flowering*,—*effloratio*, f. L.,—*aufblühen*, n. G.,—or commencement of that process, in a plant. In Pathology, every species of acute *Exanthema*. By Sauvages, the title, **EFFLORESCENCES**, pl., has been given to the Second Order of the First Class of Diseases; comprehending the acute exanthematous affections. **EFFLORESCENT**, adj.,—*efflorescens*: possessing the property, as certain kinds of *salt*,—*Sel efflorescent*, F.,—of falling into *efflorescence*.

EFFLUVE, s. m.,—*effluvium*, n. L. See **EMANATION**.

EFFLUX, s. m.,—*effluxus*, m. L.: in Obstetrics, the *expulsion* of the foetus, from the 1st to the 7th day of a disease of the mother. **EFFLUXION**, s. f.,—*effluxio*, f. L.: an expression employed, by French accoucheurs, to designate the *expulsion* of the embryo before the expiration of the 3rd month of pregnancy,—the period at which, in their opinion, such accident should first assume the name of *Abortion*.

EFFORT, s. m.: a term employed, by the French, in various acceptations: 1. in popular language, as a synonym of *hernia*: 2. to express the severe pain experienced in the body, or towards the points of attachment, of a muscle; consequent either upon rupture of the fleshy fibres, or on separation of them from the tendinous fibres, by violent contraction: and 3. Sauvages has designated, by the name *efforts des reins*, F.,—*lumbago a nisu*, L.,—the painful affection of the lumbar muscles, caused by forcible elevation of the trunk.

EFFRACTURE, s. f.,—*effractura*, f. L.,—literally, a *breaking* or *bursting open*: in Surgical Pathology, *fracture*, with depression, of the cranial bones.

EFFUSION, s. f.,—*effusio*, f. (*effundere*, to pour out), L.,—*ausgiessung*, f. G.: in Pathology, the *pouring out*, or extravasation, of a fluid into a visceral cavity, or into the areolæ of the cellular tissue.

EGAGROPILE. See **ÆGAGROPILE**.

EGAL, adj.,—*æqualis*, L.,—*ίσος*,—gleich, G.,—equal: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *pulse*,—*pouls égal*, F.,—the strokes of which are perfectly uniform in size, force, and frequency; and to the *respiration*,—*resp. égale*,—when it exhibits no perceptible difference in the depth and frequency of the movements of inspira-

ELA

tion and expiration: in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants, which present a perfect *similarity* in figure, disposition, and length; as the *seed-crown*,—*aigrette égale*, F.,—when composed of hairs of the *same length*; the *stamens*,—*étamines égales*,—of *Butomus umbellatus*; and the *sepals*,—*sépales égaux*,—of *Primula*. Polygamia *æqualis*,—*Polygamie égale*,—is, again, an Order in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those Syngenesious plants, the whole of whose florets, as in *Leontodon*, are hermaphrodite.

EGARÉ, adj.,—*vagus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *countenance*,—*Physionomie egarée*, F.,—and the *eyes*,—*oculi errantes*,—*vagi*, L.,—*umschweifende augen*, G.,—of the sick, when they express a state of moral suffering, such as fear, anger, rage, or other violent emotion of the mind, irreferrible to an external cause. This phenomenon is ordinarily the consequence of irritative or inflammatory action of the brain.

EGILOPE, **EGILOPS**. See **EGILOPS**.

EGOPHONIE, s. f.,—*ægophonia*, f. (*αἴζ*, a goat, *φωνή*, the voice), L.,—literally *goat's voice*, bleating voice,—*voix de chèvre*,—*chevrotante*, F.,—*meckernde stimme*, G. Laënnec has applied this term to the human voice, when heard as, under peculiar circumstances, it issues through the stethoscope, from the thorax of the subject. The sound, more acute and clear than in the natural state, then resembles the *voice* of the goat, or, rather, that of a Punchinello. *Egophony* is regarded, by Laënnec, as an effect of the natural resonance of the voice in the bronchial ramifications transmitted through a thin and tremulous layer of effused fluid. In *omni ferè pleuritidis casu ægophoniam adesse putat Laennecus*, L.

EJACULATEUR, s. m. and adj.,—*ejaculator*, m. (*ejaculare*, to squirt out), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, 1. to two *ducts*,—*conduits éjaculateurs*, F.,—which pass from the vesiculæ seminales, across the prostate gland, to the urethra, and terminate on the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum; and 2. to two *muscles*,—*éjaculateurs* ou *éjaculatoires*, F.,—*musculi éjaculatores*, L.,—see **ACCÉLÉRATEUR**,—connected with the male urethra. **EJACULATION**, s. f.: in Physiology, *emission* of the semen,—*émission du sperme*, F.,—*seminis emissio*, L.,—*ausspritzung des samens*, G.,—the act whereby this fluid is ejected from the urethra. **EJACULATOIRE**, adj. Synon. with **EJACULATEUR**.

EJECTION, s. f.,—*ejectio*, f. (*ejicere*, to expel), L.,—*ausleerung*, f., *auswurf*, m. G.: in Physiology, the act of *expulsion* of the feces, urine, and bronchial secretions. Synon. with **DÉJECTION**.

ELABORATION, s. f.,—*elaboratio*, f. L.—

ELA

ausarbeitung, f. G. : a term employed, by Physiologists, to indicate the various changes which assimilable substances undergo, from the action of the living organs, previously to their becoming subservient to the purposes of nutrition.

ELÆOMELI, ELÉOMELI, s. m.,—ἐλαϊόμειλι,—elæomeli, n. L. : an *acid* and *purgative oil*, of the consistence of *honey*; mentioned, by Dioscorides, as the product of an unknown tree of Syria. See Dioscoridæ, *Pharmacorum simplicium*, Libri viii. Argentorati, 1529. *De Elæomelite*, Cap. xxxvii.

ELÆOSACCHARUM, ELÉOSACCHARUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ἐλαιοσάκχαρον,—ölzucker, m. G. : in Pharmacy, an antiquated compound, prepared by pouring an *essential oil* upon pulverized *sugar*, and triturating the mixture until the ingredients are intimately blended. It obviously possesses the *excitant* properties of the oil employed. For an account of the *Officinal Elæo-Sacchara* of the *French* and *Germans*, see *Pharmacop. Gallica*, p. 166; and Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*. Erster Band.

ELAINE, s. f.,—elaina, f. (ἐλαϊον, oil), L.,—elain, ölfett, n., ölstoff, m. G. : in Chemistry, a substance discovered by Chevreul, and obtained by treating pork-fat with alcohol. Since termed OLEINE.

ELAN, s. m. : in Zoology, a species of the genus, CERF. The absurd employment of the *elk's foot*, in epilepsy, has long fallen into disuse. The *horns* of the animal yield a jelly analogous to that of the common cornu cervi.

ELANCEMENT, s. m.,—lancinatio, f. L.,—zerreissung, f. G. : in Pathology, a severe *lancinating* pain, comparable to that which results from the action of a cutting instrument.

ELASTICITÉ, s. f.,—elasticitas, f. L.,—elasticität, schnellkraft, spannkraft, f. G.,—elasticity : in Physics, a property, by which certain bodies resume a determinate figure and volume, as soon as the cause, producing an alteration in, has ceased to operate upon, them. ELASTIQUE, adj.,—elasticus,—elastisch, federkräftig, spannkraftig : an epithet applied, in Physics and Botany, to any substance, as the *elastic gum*, see CAOUTCHOU,—and the parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit the properties of *elasticity*.

ELATERIUM, s. m. F.,—n. L. : in Botany, a species of the genus, *Momordica*,—see MOMORDIQUE. The *juice* of this plant,—*M. elaterium*,—concombre sauvage, F.,—eselskürbis, m., wilde gurke, spring-gurke, f. G.,—squirting cucumber,—evaporated to dryness, furnishes a very violent *purgative*,—το ἐλατηριον, of the Greek —, *Elaterium*, Succus *Elaterii* inspissatus, of the Latin —, and Eselskürbissaft-Extract, of the German pharmacological writers.

ELE

ELATÉROMÈTRE, s. m.—elaterometrum, n. (ἐλατήρ, one who drives, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—elaterometer : in Physics, an *instrument* destined to measure, approximately, the degree of density or rarefaction of air contained in the receiver of a pneumatic apparatus.

ELECTIF, adj.,—electivus, L.,—wählend, G. : in Chemistry, that power, by virtue of which a simple substance operates the decomposition of a binary compound, is termed *elective* attraction or affinity,—attraction ou affinité élective, F.—because it seems to exhibit a preference, or *choice*,—electio, f. L.,—wahl, f. G.,—for the peculiar element of which the latter is deprived.

ELECTION, s. f.,—electio, f. (eligere, to choose), L. : in Surgery, the *selection* of the most favourable period, and region of the body, for the performance of certain operations. In some cases, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the accident or disease, the Surgeon is, on the contrary, denied the choice of time and situation, and then said to operate *de necessité*, F.

ELECTRICITÉ, s. f.,—electricitas, f. L.,—elektricität, f. G.,—electricity : in Physics and Chemistry, the collective designation of a series of phenomena which certain bodies exhibit, either naturally, or from the action of various excitants.—Among these phenomena, may be distinguished the property of attracting light substances, which was discovered in amber,—the ἤλεκτρον, of the *Greeks*, hence the term *electricity*,—about the time of the Milesian, Thales. See *Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine, Chirurgie, Anatomie*, &c., par Bégin, Boisseau, Jourdan, &c. Paris, 1830. Art. *Electricité*.

ELECTRIQUE, adj.,—electricus, L.,—elektrisch, G.,—electric : an epithet applied, in Physics, to divers phenomena, substances, and powers, which are connected with, or exhibit the characters of, *electricity* ; as 1. the *luminous jet*,—aigrette électrique, F.,—which issues from a point placed on the conductor of a machine when the plate or cylinder is revolving, and the *electric spark*,—étincelle électrique ; 2. the *electrical atmosphere*,—atmos. électrique ou sphère d'activité électrique,—the utmost distance at which *electric* bodies,—corps électriques,—can manifest their action ; and 3. the *electrical fluid* or *matter*,—fluide, force, ou matière électrique, the hypothetical cause of the phenomena of *electricity* : in Zoology, to divers animals which, like the *Gymnotus electricus*, among *Fishes*, and *Scolopendra electrica*, among the *Myriapoda*, are capable of developing, at will, *electric* phenomena.

ELECTRISATION, s. f.,—electrisatio, f. L.,—elektrisieren, n. G.,—electrization : in Physics, an operation which consists in de-

veloping, or exciting, by friction, contact, heat, or compression, the *electric* property. ELECTRISABLE, adj.,—susceptible of acquiring *such* property.

ELECTRO-CHIMIE, s. f.,—electro-chemia, f. L.,—electro-chemistry: that System of Chemistry, in which the theory of *chemical* phenomena is founded on the application of the known laws of *electricity*. ELECTRO-CHIMIQUE, adj.,—electro-chemicus,—relating, as the *Théorie électro-chimique*, F.,—to *electro-chemistry*.

ELECTRO-CHÉMISME, ELECTRO-CHIMISME, s. m.,—electro-chemismus, m. L.: the Theory, on which affinity, and all the other *chemical* phenomena, of bodies are explained by the laws of *electrical* polarity.

ELECTROGÈNE, s. m.,—electrogenium, n. (ἤλεκτρον, amber, γεννάω, to engender): a name given, by some Natural Philosophers, to the unknown *cause*, or *principle*, of *electrical* phenomena,—das die *elektrischen* erscheinungen begründende *princip*, G.

ELECTROLOGIE, s. f.,—electrologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse), L.: *Treatise* upon —, *theory* of—*Electricity*.

ELECTROMAGNETISME, s. m.,—electromagnetismus, m. L.: the assemblage of *magnetic* phenomena produced by *electricity*, or the connection of *electrical* and *magnetic* phenomena,—die verbindung der *elektrischen* und *magnetischen* erscheinungen, G. ELECTROMAGNÉTIQUE, adj.,—electro-magneticus,—elektromagnetisch? —electro-magnetic.

ELECTROMÈTRE, s. m.,—electrometrum, n. (ἤλεκτρον, —μέτρον, measure) L.,—electricitätmesser, m. G.,—electrometer: an instrument destined to *determine*, approximately, the proportion of *electric* fluid contained in any given body; as the ELECTROSCOPE, s. m.,—electroscopium, n. (same, and σκοπῶ, I examine), L.,—is to ascertain the species of fluid,—l'espèce de fluide, vitré ou résineux, F.,—so contained.

ELECTROMÉTRIE, s. f.,—electrometria, f. L.,—electrometry: the art of *measuring* *electricity*,—die kunst, die *elektrischen* kräfte zu messen, G. ELECTROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—electrometricus,—electrometrical: pertaining to *electrometry*.

ELECTUAIRE, s. m.,—electarium, electuarium, n. L.,—latwerge, f. G.,—electuary: a *pharmaceutical* preparation, of a consistence somewhat thicker than honey; and differing little from the CONFECTION. For an account of the *Electuaries*, and Confections, employed in *French* and *German* Pharmacy, see *Pharmacopoea Gallica*, p. 308; and Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Leipzig, 1812, 1822.

ELEMENT, s. m.,—elementum, n. L.,—στοιχείον,—urstoff, m. G. The term, *element*, was originally applied, in Chemistry, to all bodies regarded as simple. By mo-

dern chemists, however, it is used, in a relative sense, to designate only those bodies which they have not yet succeeded in decomposing. The various *elements* may be distinguished into the *ponderable* and *imponderable*. Of the former, fifty-three are, at present, enumerated: of the latter, four,—caloric, light, the electric and magnetic fluids. The number of *elementary* bodies,—corps élémentaires, F.,—will be greatly affected by the future discoveries of Science. ÉLÉMENTAIRE, adj.,—elementarius,—στοιχειώδης,—elementarisch,—elementary, exhibiting the characters of an *element* or simple body.

ÉLÉMI, s. m.,—Elemi Resina, L.,—Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz, G.: a name given, in *Materia Medica*, to two nearly-allied *resinous* substances: 1. *Élémi oriental*, F.,—a product of *Amyris zeylonica*, an Ethiopian and Ceylonese tree; and 2. *El. bâlard-occidental*,—furnished by the *A. elemifera*, a native of America. Restricted, as *irritants*, to external application, they constitute the principal ingredient of one *Official Preparation*,—the Elemiharzsalbe, Oelbaumharzsalbe, oder Arcäusbalsam, (Unguentum Elemi) of the *Germans*; and Ung. de Terebinthinâ et Adipibus, vulgò Balsamum Arcæi,—see BAUME,—of the *Pharmacopoea Gallica*.

ELEPHANT, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of the *Mammifera*, *Elephas* (*Pachydermes*, *Proboscidiens*, Cuv.; *Multungula*, Bl.), L., Ελέφας; comprehending the Elephant of Asia,—*E. Indicus*,—*Él. d'Asie*, F.,—der Asiatische oder Indianische elephant, G.; and that of Africa,—*E. Africanus*,—*Él. d'Afrique*, der Afrikanische —. The two species differ essentially from each other, in size, in figure of the head, volume of the ears, in habits and character. The former is especially distinguished by the existence of four toes on the posterior foot; while the latter has only three. The *flesh* of both is *edible*; and the *tusk*,—see DEFENSE and IVOIRE,—usefully employed in the manufacture of divers surgical instruments, particularly pessaries. Calcined ivory, under the designation of *Spodium*, is said to have been employed *medicinally*, as an *absorbent*, by the ancients. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle, Médic. et Pharmaceut.* Par Cuvier, Richard, Drapiez, etc. (v. i., p. 24), Bruxelles, 1835.

ELEPHANTIASIS, s. m.,—elephantiasis, elephantia, f., elephantiasmus, m. L.,—ελεφαντίασις, ἐλεφαντιασμός,—elephantiasis, knollsucht, f. G.: in Pathology, a chronic inflammation of the skin, in which the integument becomes indurated, tumified, irregularly scaly and wrinkled, so as to resemble the *elephant's* hide. The affection frequently terminates in ulceration, detachment of the hairs and nails, and caries

of the subjacent bones. *Elephantiasis* constitutes a genus in the 7th Order, *Tubercula*, of Willan and Bateman,—see *Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 297. Pinel, arranging it among the “General Organic Lesions,”—*Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 364,—enumerates two principal species, the *Elephantiasis* of the Greeks and Arabs,—*El. des Grecs*, et *des Arabes*. To these, a later French author, Chomel, —*Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine, Chirurgie*, etc. Paris, 1831 (v. i, p. 659),—has added three other species, or rather varieties,—*El. de Cayenne*,—*des Indes*, et — *de Java*; which, however, he regards, like the *El. des Grecs*, as mere varieties of, or identical with, *Lepra*. His description of the second, or Arabian, form of the disease is especially luminous and concise. **ÉLÉPHANTIQUE**, adj.: an objectionable, because incorrectly constructed, epithet, applied, by some French writers, to a limb, as the leg,—*jambe éléphantique*,—when affected with *Elephantiasis*.

ÉLÉPHANTOPE, s. m.,—elephantopus, m. (*ἐλέφας*,—*πούς*, a foot), L.,—knollfuss, m. G.: a term, in Pathology, applied to the lower limbs when affected with *Elephantiasis*: in Botany, a genus of plants (*Syngenesia*, *Segregat*; *Corymbifera*),—der Elephantenfuss, G.; so named from the resemblance of the radical leaves of the few constituent species, to an *Elephant's foot*.

ÉLEVATEUR, s. m.,—levator, m. L.,—aufheber, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to those muscles whose office consists in elevating the organ, or part, to which their moveable extremity is attached. They are the following:

1. *M. Elevateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure* (grand-sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.), F.,—levator labii superioris alæque nasi, L.,—aufheber der oberlippe und des nasenflügels, G.;—a triangular muscle extending, on each side, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, to the ala nasi and upper lip.

2. — *de l'aile du nez*. See PYRAMIDAL.

3. — *de l'humérus*. See DELTOÏDE.

4. — — *de la lèvre inférieure* (sous-maxillo-labial),—levator labii inferioris,—menti,—aufheber des kinn; extending from the lower jaw, near the root of the alveolus of the lateral incisor tooth, into the under lip and integument of the chin.

5. — *propre de la lèvre supérieure* (moyen-sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.),—levator labii superioris proprius,—eigener aufheber der oberlippe;—from the malar and superior maxillary bones, to the upper lip.

6. — *de l'œil*. See DROIT supérieur.

7. — *de l'oreille*,—attollens auriculæ,—aufheber des ohrs. See AURICULAIRE.

8. — *de la paupière supérieure* (orbito-palpebral, Ch.),—levator palpebræ superi-

oris,—aufzieher des obern augenlides;—from the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, directly in front of the foramen opticum, to the superior border of the tarsal cartilage.

9. — *du testicule*. See CREMASTER.—The Levator anguli oris,—palati, et — scapulæ,—aufheber des mundwinkels,—des gaumensegels, und — des schulterblattes, G.,—are not described, nor even enumerated, under this article, by the French lexicographers.

ELEVATION, s. f.,—elevatio, f. (*elevare*, to raise), L.: in Physiology, the result of the operation of an elevator muscle; as the raising of the arm by the action of the deltoid: in Physics and Chemistry, an augmentation of the temperature of the atmosphere, or other body, by natural or artificial means: in Pathology, a rising of the pulse,—*élev. du poulx*, F.,—indicated by an increase of force in the arterial stroke. **ELEVÉ**, adj.—erhaben, hoch, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to certain species of plants which, like *Agaricus procerus*, and *Fraxinus excelsior*, are distinguished from their congeners, by greater stature.

ÉLEVATOIRE, s. m.,—elevatorium, n., vectis elevatorius, L.,—hebeisen, n. G.: in Surgery, an instrument employed to elevate depressed portions of the cranial bones, or remove the circle which has been detached by the trephine. Three principal varieties of elevator exist, at present, in French practice: 1. l'*Élévat. ordinaire*; 2. — *de J. L. Petit*, since modified by Louis; and 3. — *triploïde*,—vectis triploides, L.,—now nearly fallen into disuse.

ELEVURES, s. f., pl.: under this generic name,—*Efflorescentiæ*, L.,—aufblähungen, G.,—are arranged, by French writers, all the exanthematous affections, in which tumefaction of the skin exists. They designate as spots,—*taches*, F.,—maculæ, L.,—flecken, G.,—those characterized by mere change of colour, without swelling.

ELIXIR, s. m. F., and L.,—n. G.: an useless and almost obsolete term, in Pharmacy, derived from the Arabic, *Elecsir*, *Elcisir*, sive *Aleschis*,—id est pura sine fæcibus massa, vel essentia; and hence designated by the Germans, *Quintessenz eines dinges*. It is merely a solution of various pharmaceutical substances in alcohol; and perfectly analogous with the modern compound alcoholic Tincture. *Elixirs*,—*Elixiria*, Ph. Gall.,—still retain their place in the French and German Dispensatories.

ELONGATION, s. f.,—elongatio, f. L.,—verlängerung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, augmentation of the length of a limb, from disease or injury of the articulation above: also, the extension practised in the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

ELUTRIATION, s. f. See DÉCANTATION.

ELYTRE, s. m.,—elytron, elytrum, n.

EMA

(ἔλυτρον, case or sheath), *alæ vagina*, L.,—*deckschild*, m., *flügeldecke*, f. G.: in Zoology, the indurated and coriaceous *envelope*—wing-case,—which *sheathes*, and protects, the inferior or membranous *wing* of *Coleopterous* and *Orthopterous Insects*. The term, *elytres*, F.,—*elytra*, L.,—is also employed to designate the *scales* which invest the dorsum of the *Annelides*.

ELYTRITE, ou ELYTROÏTE, s. f.,—*elytritis*, vel *elytroitis*, f. (ἔλυτρον, the vagina), L.,—in Pathology, inflammation of the *vagina*,—*entzündung der scheide*, G.

ELYTROCELE, s. f.,—*elytrocele*, f. (ἔλυτρον,—κῆλη, hernia), L.,—*scheidenbruch*, m. G.,—*vaginal hernia*. ELYTROPTOSE, s. f.,—*elytroptosis*, f. (*same*, and *πτῶσις*, fall), *prolapsus vaginae*, L.,—*mutterscheidentvorfall*, m. G.

ELYTRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*elytrorrhagia*, f. (*same*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—*mutterscheidenblutung*, f. G.,—*active vaginal hæmorrhage*. ELYTRORHÉE, s. f.,—*elytrorrhœa*, f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, to flow), L.,—*ein mässiger, länger anhaltender mutterscheidenblutfluss*, G.,—*passive hæmorrhage*,—but, according to the *French* lexicographers, a mucous discharge,—from the *vagina*.

ELYTROÏDE, adj.—*elytroides* (ἔλυτρον,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—*scheidenähnlich*, *scheidentartig*, G.,—*elytroid*, *sheath-like*: an epithet improperly applied to the process of peritoneum—*tunica elytroides*, L.,—which accompanies the testicle in its descent, from the abdomen, through the inguinal ring, and subsequently forms the especial envelope of the organ,—*tunica vaginalis testis*. It is the *enveloppe péritonéale*, of *Chaussier*.

EMACIATION, s. f.,—*emaciatio*, f. (*emaciare*, to make lean), L.,—*abmagerung*, f. G.,—*wasting*, *loss of flesh*. EMACIÉ, adj.—*emaciatus*,—*abgemagert*,—*emaciated*, *wasted in flesh*.

EMAIL *des Dents*, s. m.,—*enamel*: in Anatomy, a smooth and milk-white substance,—*subst. vitrée* ou *emailée*, F.,—*indumentum vitreum*, L.,—which, secreted by the internal surface of the dental capsule, forms a thin layer upon the crown of the teeth,—see *DENT*. It is destitute of vessels; and, when once destroyed, is not reproduced. It consists of phosphate of lime and animal matter.

EMANATION, s. f.,—*emanatio*, f. (*emanare*, to issue from), L.,—*ausfluss*, m. G.: a term applied to bodies, principally fluid or gaseous, which *proceed*, or *take their origin*, from other bodies. Thus, light *emanates* from the sun; odours, from plants; and putrid miasmata, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

EMASCULATION, s. f.,—*emasculation*, f. (*emasculare*, to castrate), L.,—*entmann-*

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ung, f. G. Synon. with CASTRATION.—EMASCULER, v. a.,—*entmannen*,—to emasculate: *priver un animal mâle des organes*, ou de la faculté, de *génération*, F.

EMBARRAS, s. m.: a term employed, by *French* pathologists, to designate a state of *abdominal derangement*; of which they describe two principal varieties,—*Embar. gastrique*, et — *intestinal*. The former is produced by an accumulation of irritating or indigestible matters in the *stomach*: the latter, by a similar condition of the *bowels*. By some writers, a *third* variety is admitted:—*E. gastro-intestinal*; consisting “of slight gastro-enteritis, in which the symptoms of *gastric* and *intestinal* disorder are complicated.”

EMBARRURE, s. f.,—*engeisoma*, n. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a kind of fracture of the skull,—*art bruch der hirnshale*, G.—in which a splinter, passing beneath the sound portion, of bone, exercises a compressing influence upon the brain.

EMBAUMEMENT, s. m.,—*pollinctura*, f., *cadaverum conditura*, L.,—*einbalsamirung*, f. G.,—the *embalming* of dead bodies.

EMBONPOINT, s. m.: in Physiology, that condition of the body,—*bona corporis habitudo*, L.,—*volligkeit des körpers*, G.,—of man or other animal, in which the quantity of fat is proportionate to his bulk and stature. The excess of adipose accumulation borders upon disease. It then constitutes the *OBESITÉ*, of ordinary writers,—the *ADÉLIPARIE*, of *Alibert*.

EMBROCATION, s. f.,—*ἐμβροσχή* (*ἐμβρέχω*, to soak, to saturate with a liquid),—*embrocatio*, f. L.: a term applied, in Therapeutics, to *fomentations* of the animal body, more especially, with oily applications.

EMBRYOCTONIE, s. f.,—*embryoctonia*, f. (*ἐμβρυον*, an embryo or foetus, *κτείνω*, to destroy), *foetus trucidatio*, L.,—*embryoctonie*, f. G.: in Obstetrics, *destruction* of the *foetus in utero*, for the preservation of the mother. *Ἐμβρυοκτόνος*: one who *destroys a foetus in utero*.

EMBRYOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*embryographia*, f. (*ἐμβρυον*,—*γράφω*, I describe), L.,—*die anatomische beschreibung eines embryon*, G.,—*embryography*, the anatomical *description* of a *foetus*. EMBRYOLOGIE, s. f., F. and G.?—*embryologia*, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—*embryology*: *doctrine* of—, or *Treatise upon*—the *foetus*.

EMBRYON, s. m., F., and G.—*ἐμβρυον*,—*embryo*, m. L.: in Zoology and Botany, the first rudiment of an organized body, after its development by the act of generation. The vegetable *embryo*,—*cor seminis*, *corculum*, L.,—*keimling*, G.,—constitutes the essential part of the seed;—surrounded by the *perisperm*, when that exists, and by the *seminal tunics*, when it is wanting. It comprehends the elements

of a new plant resembling the parent.—One of its extremities exhibits the *radicle*,—see *RADICULE*; the other, the *PLUMULE*.

EMBRYOTHLASTE, s. m.,—*ἐμβρυοθλάστης* (*ἐμβρυον*,—*θλάω*, to crush, to break in pieces),—embryothlasta, embryothlastes, L.,—embryothlast, m. G.: in Obstetrics, an instrument for *breaking* the bones of the dead *fœtus*, in order to facilitate its extraction, in difficult parturition.

EMBRYOTOMIE, s. f.,—*ἐμβρυοτομία*,—embryotomia, f. L.,—embryotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection* of the *fœtus*,—*die zerlegung des embryon*, G.: in Obstetric Surgery, the operation of *dismembering* the *fœtus* in *utero*, of the human or other mammiferous female,—*zerschneidung der unzeitigen frucht*, G.,—by an instrument,—**EMBRYOTOME**, s. m.,—embryotomus, m. (*ἐμβρυον*,—*τέμνω*, to cut), L.,—embryotöm? n. G.,—destined for that purpose.

EMBRYULCIE, s. f.,—embryulcia, f. (*ἐμβρυον*,—*ἔλκω*, to drag), L.,—embryulkie, f. G.: *extraction* of the *fœtus* from the womb, in difficult parturition, by the **EMBRYULCE**, s. m.,—embryulcus, m. L.,—ein eiserner haken, oder jedes andere werkzeug, zur verrichtung der *embryulkie*, G.,—an iron hook, or other instrument—see *CROCHET*,—destined for the performance of such operation.

EMETINE, s. f.,—emetina, f. (*ἐμέω*, to vomit), L.,—brechstoff, m. G.: a new *alkali*,—an immediate principle of vegetables,—discovered, by Pelletier, in the roots of the various species of *Ipecacuanha*.—They are indebted to it for their *emetic* properties. It may be conveniently administered to children in troche or pastile: and is *poisonous* to dogs.

EMÉTIQUE, adj.,—*ἐμέτικος*,—emetic: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*remedia emetica*, L.—*brechmittel*, G.,—which excite *vomiting*,—*ἔμεσις*. The *emetics*, principally employed, are Tartarized Antimony, Emetine, Ipecacuanha, and Sulphate of Zinc. Of these, the former is especially designated, in *French*, by the term, *Émélique*, substantively used. **ÉMÉTISER**, v. a. (*ἐμετερίζω*),—*vomitionem concitare*, L.,—to excite *vomiting*, by an *emetic*.

EMÉTATROPHIE, s. f.,—emetatrophia, f. (*ἔμετος*, the act of vomiting, *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment), *marasmus a vomitu chronico productus*, L.—eine durch chronisches *erbrechen* entstandene *abzehrung*, G.,—*atrophy* from chronic *vomiting*.

EMÉTO-CATHARTIQUE, s. m. and adj.,—emeto-catharticus (*ἔμετος*,—*καθαρτικός*, purgative), L.,—emeto-cathartic: a term, or epithet, applied to *pharmaceutical substances* which produce *Emeto-catharsis*, f. L.,—*éméto-catharse*, f. F.?,—*brechpurgiren*, n., das ausleeren nach und unten, G.,—*vomiting* and *purging*, at the same time.

ÉMÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—emetologia, f. (*ἔμετος*,—*λόγος*, discourse), L.: according to the *French Lexicographers*, a *Treatise on vomiting and emetics*. The *German*, Kraus, defines it as “the *Doctrine of vomiting* in its physiological, pathological, and therapeutic bearings, as well as of *emetics* ;” and employs the term, *Emeticologia*, s. f. L., to designate the mere *doctrine of emetic remedies*,—*die lehre von den brechmitteln*, G.—See *Medicinisches Lexikon*, 8vo. Wien, 1826, p. 311—12.

EMINENCE, s. f.,—eminentia, f. L.,—*erhöhung*, f. G.: in Anatomy, a *projection* exhibited by the surface of an organ; as *Eminences olivaires*;—*pyramidales*;—*portes*;—see *CORPS*, *FOIE*, *PORTES*. The *eminences of bones* are termed *processes*. See *APOPHYSE*.

EMISSAIRE, s. m. and adj.,—emissarius (*emittere*, to send, or let, out), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *excretory ducts*,—*emissaria* (ausführungsgänge, G.) sive ductus, per quos humor quicunque effluit, vel de corpore excernitur, L. *Emissaires*, ou *veines emissaires*, de Santorini, F.,—*emissaria Santorini*, L.: minute veins, which, as the parietal, posterior condyloid, and mastoid, communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater by certain cranial orifices; and may, in some cases, transmit to the exterior, the blood circulating within.

EMISSION, s. f.,—emissio, f. L.: the action whereby matters, of any kind, are *expelled* from the body; as, in Physiology, *emission* of the urine or semen,—*em. de l'urine*,—*du sperme*, F.: in Therapeutics, —of blood,—*emissio sanguinis*, L.,—by artificial means.

EMMÉNAGOGUE, s. m., and adj.,—emmenagogus vel emmenagogus (*ἐμμηνα*, *ἔμμηνια*, the menstrual flux, *ἀγωγός*, that which induces), L.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*Emmenagogues*, F.,—*emmenagoga*, L.,—*monatsreinigung befördernde mittel*, G.,—which excite the *menstrual discharge*. **EMMÉNOLOGIE**, s. f.,—emmenagogia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—a *Treatise on Emmenagogues*. **EMMÉNOLOGIE**, s. f.,—emmenologia, f. (*ἐμμηνα*, and *λόγος*), L.,—a *Treatise on the Menstrual Flux*.

EMOLLIENT, s. m. and adj.,—emolliens (*emollire*, to soften or relax), L.: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*die erweichenden mittel*, G.—which, as oily or mucilaginous substances, *soften*, or *relax*, the parts whereon they operate. Pliny employs the term as synon. with *laxative*: *Pepones emolliunt alvum*.

EMONCTOIRE, s. m.,—emunctorium, n. L.: a term applied to every organ destined to *give issue* to the various excretions. The nasal fossæ were regarded, by the ancients, as the *emunctories* of the brain.

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EMPATEMENT, s. m. : an oedematous swelling, which yields to, and retains the impression of, the finger.

EMPHRACTIQUE, s. m. and adj.—*emphracticus*, L. : an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to substances,—*ἐμφρακτικὰ φάρμακα*,—*ausstopfende mittel*, G.,—which produce *obstruction*,—**EMPHRAXIE**, s. f.,—*ἐμφραξις*,—*emphraxis*, *obstructio*, f. L.,—*ausstopfen*, n., *verstopfung*, f. G.,—of the pores of the skin.

EMPHYSEME, s. m.—*ἐμφύσημα*,—*emphysema*, n. L.,—*emphysem*, n., *die windgeschwulst*, f. G. : in Pathology, an elastic, crepitant, and painless swelling, without change of colour, resulting from the accumulation of common air, or other *aëriform fluid*, in the cellular tissue. *Emphysema* is either *accidental* and *symptomatic* ; or *spontaneous* and *idiopathic*. The former is ordinarily produced by a wound of the lung or trachea, and consequent introduction of the air into the cells of the skin : the latter, of more rare occurrence, by morbid exhalation of gas into the cellular membrane.

EMPIRISME, s. m. (*ἐμπείρια*, experience, practical skill), *erfahrungstunde*, f. G.,—*empiricism* : medicine founded, exclusively, upon observation, without theory on the causes or the essence of diseases. **EMPIRIQUE**, adj.,—*ἐμπειρικὸς*,—*empiricus*,—*empirisch*,—*empirical* : an epithet applied, in Science, to the partizans of *empirical medicine*,—*ἐμπειρικὴ*,—*empirica* (ars), L.—*die empirik*, oder *empirie*, G.,—in order to distinguish them from the *dogmatists*,—see **DOGMATISME** : substantively employed, in common language, as syn. with *Charlatan*.

EMPLASTIQUE, adj.,—*ἐμπλαστικός*,—*verpflasternd*, G.,—*emplastic* : an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *topical remedies*,—*remedia emplastica*, L.,—*schmiermittel*, G.,—which adhere, like *plasters*, to the surface with which they are placed in contact.

EMPLASTRE, s. m.,—*ἐμπλαστρον*, *ἐμπλαστρος*,—*emplastrum*, n. L.,—*pflaster*, n. G.,—*plaster* : a solid, glutinous, pharmaceutical composition ; differing, in its firmer consistence, from ointments ; softening on exposure to heat, and susceptible of adhering to the parts on which it is applied. In French Pharmacy, the term, *plaster*, is restricted to those preparations which contain a metallic oxide ; and which may, consequently, be regarded as metallic soaps : while those which consist of the various resins, oil, wax, and other vegetable and animal substances, are denominated *hard ointments*,—*onguents durs*, F. For an account of the principal *plasters* employed in French and German practice, see *Pharm. Gallica*, p. 362 ; where, in accordance with the preceding distinction, they

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are distributed into, 1. *Emplastra Oxidis Carentia*, seu *Unguenta solida* ; and 2. *Emplastra cum Oxidis* :—and Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol., Leipzig, 1819—26. *Ἐμπλαστρώδης*,—*pflasterförmig* ? G.,—*plaster-like*, *resembling a plaster*.

EMPNEUMATOSE, s. f.,—*ἐμπνευματώσις*,—*empneumatosis*, f. L.,—literally, the act of filling with wind ; but employed, in Pathology, as synon. with **EMPHYSEME**.

EMPOISONNEMENT, s. m.,—*veneficium*, n. L.,—*vergiftung*, f., *tödtung durch gift*, G.,—*poisoning*, death by *poison*. **EMPOISONNÉ**, adj.,—*venenatus*,—*poisoned*. Destroyed, as an animal, by *poison*.—*veneno sublatus* ; impregnated, as an article of diet or medicine, or as a weapon, with *poison*,—*veneno infectus*. **EMPOISONNER**, v. a.,—*venenare*, L.,—*vergiften*, G.,—to *poison*. To destroy one by *poison*,—*δηλητηρίοις φάρμακοις ἀπολύειν τινά*,—*veneno aliquem tollere*.

EMPREINTE, s. f.,—*impressio*, f. L.,—*eindruck*, m. G.,—*impression* : in Anatomy, a slight depression which, surrounded by asperities, exists upon the surface of many bones ; and corresponds to the attachment of a tendon—see **DELTOÏDE**—or a ligament ; or indicates the track of a nerve or blood-vessel.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, s. m.,—*ἐμπροσθοτονία* (*ἐμπροσθότονος*, drawn forward),—*emprosthotonus*, m. L. and G. : in Pathology, that variety of *Tetanus* wherein the body is drawn forward by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

EMPSYCHOSE, s. f.,—*empsychosis*, f. (*ἐμψυχία*, the act of animating), L.,—*be-seelung*, f. G. : a term employed, by the ancients, to designate the union of the soul with the body.

EMPYÈME, s. m.,—*ἐμπίημα*,—*empyema*, n.,—*empyem*, n. L. : a term literally signifying *internal abscess* or *suppuration*,—*eine innere eiterung*, G. ; but employed, by modern Pathologists, especially to designate *une collection de pus dans la cavité de la plèvre*, F.,—an accumulation of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

EMPYOCÈLE, s. m. (*ἐμπυος*, purulent, *κῆλη*, an hernial tumor), F. and L.,—*hernia purulenta*, *collectio puris in scroto*, L.,—*eiterbruch*, m., *eine eiteransammlung in hodensack*, G.,—a collection of pus in the testis, *tunica vaginalis*, or the cellular tissue of the scrotum.

EMPYOMPHALE, s. m.,—*empyomphalus*, m. (*ἐμπυος*,—*ὀμφαλός*, the navel), L.,—*eiter-nabel*, m. G.,—*collection of pus in an umbilical hernia* ; or umbilical abscess,—*abscessus sub umbilico natus*, L.,—*die vereiterung am nabel*, G.

EMPYREUME, s. m.,—*ἐμπύρευμα*,—*empyreuma*, n. L. and G. : the peculiar odour exhaled by the volatile products which result from the decomposition of animal

and vegetable substances in an open fire. **EMPYREUMATIQUE**, adj.,—empyreumaticus,—empyreumatisch, brenzlicht,—possessing the characters, or qualities, of *empyreuma*: as *Olea empyreumatica*, L.,—brenzlichte Oele, G.,—*empyreumatic oils*; *odeur ou saveur empyreumatique*, F.,—brenzlichter geruch oder geschmack,—an *empyreumatic* smell or flavour.

EMULGENT, adj.,—emulgens (*emulgere*, to milk out), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to the *renal arteries and veins*,—*Vaisseaux emulgens*, F.,—*vasa emulgentia*, L.;—from the actively secreting and decomposing power of the organs to which they are distributed. See **RENAL**.

EMULSION, s. f.,—emulsio, f. L.,—samenmilch, f. G.: in Pharmacy, an opaque and milk-white liquid, consisting of a fixed oil suspended in water, by mucilage; as the almond-emulsion or milk,—*Emulsio (amygdalæ) sive lac amygdalinum*, Ph. Gall.,—mandelmilch, f. G.: constituting an example of the *true Emulsion*,—*émuls. vraie*, of the French. Their *spurious Emulsion*,—*émuls. fausse*,—*camphrée*,—consists, on the contrary, of Camphor, mixed up with, and suspended in, purslain-water, by previous trituration with sugar and yolk of egg. For an account of the *Emulsions* employed by the French and Germans, see *Pharmac. Gallica*, p. 84; and Schwartz, *Pharmak. Tabellen*, Erster Band, p. 63. **EMULSIF**, adj.: an epithet applied to the various *seeds*,—*semina emulsiva*, L.—which yield oil by expression; as the kernels of almond and other stone-fruits, and even the cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants.

ENANTESIS, s. f. (*ἐναντίος*, opposite), F., and L.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to the confluence of *ascending and descending* blood-vessels; as exemplified in the anastomosis of the internal mammary and epigastric arteries.

ENARTHROSE, s. f.,—enarthrosis, f. (*ἐν*, in, *ἄρθρον*, an articulation), L.: in Anatomy, a sort of diarthrodial joint; in which, as exemplified in the coxo-femoral articulation, the head of one bone is received into the socket of another. **ENARTHRITE**, s. f.,—enarthritis, f. L.,—inflammation of an *enarthrodial* joint.

ENCANTHIS, s. m.,—*ἐγκανθίς*,—enkanthis, f. G.: literally, a growth or tumour in the internal angle of the eye,—ein gewächs am innern augenwinkel, G.; but employed, especially, to designate a fungous swelling, or carcinomatous degeneration, of the lachrymal caruncle.

ENCATALEPSIE, s. f.,—*ἐγκατάληψις*,—encatalepsis, f. L.: a term employed, by Hippocrates, as synon. with *Catalepsy*.

ENCAUME, s. m. (*ἐγκαυμα*, a mark made by fire),—encauma, n. L.: in Pathology, an ulcer of the cornea,—*Ulcère de la cornée*,

F.,—ulcus corneæ, L.,—hornhautgeschwür, n. G.—followed by escape of the humours, and destruction of the organ. **ENCAVURE**, s. f.,—*ἄργεμα*,—argema, n. L.: according to some writers, a deep and narrow ulcer of —;—to others, a speck on—the transparent cornea.

ENCENS, s. m. See **OLIBAN**.

ENCÉPHALALGIE, s. f.,—encephalalgia, f. (*ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—hirnleiden, n., der tiefe kopfschmerz, G.,—pain in the brain, deep-seated head-ach.

ENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*ἐγκέφαλος*,—encephalon, n. L.,—gehirn, n. G.,—literally, the contents of the head, including the brain and cerebellum of Vertebrated Animals; but frequently employed, in Anatomy, as a term comprehending, with those organs, the medulla oblongata and spinal chord. **ENCÉPHALIQUE**, adj.,—encephalicus,—das gehirn betreffend, dazu gehörig,—encephalic, relating, or belonging, to the *encephalon*. **ENCÉPHALITE**, s. f.,—encephalitis, f. L.,—hirnentzündung, f. G.—inflammation of the brain.

ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, s. f. (*ἐγκέφαλος*,—*κήλη*, an hernial swelling), F., and (hernia cerebri) L.,—hirnbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, *hernia* of the brain. It is *congenital*, when protruding through an opening of the skull, the result of malformation or defective ossification; *accidental*, when consequent on caries, necrosis, fracture, or the injury inflicted by the trephine, or other cutting instrument, on the cranial bones.

ENCÉPHALOÏDES, s. m. (*same*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance): in Pathology, a term employed, by Laënnec, to designate one of the substances most frequently composing those tumours which are vulgarly termed scirrhus or cancer. This *encephaloid* or *cerebriform* matter, so named from the resemblance which it bears to the structure of the brain, may exhibit itself under three different forms,—encysted; accumulated, in irregular masses, without cyst; or diffused through the structure of an organ. **ENCÉPHALOÏDE**, adj.,—encephaloides,—brain-like. Synon. with **CÉRÉBRIFORME**.

ENCÉPHALOTOMIE, s. f.,—encephalotomia, f. (*same*, and *τομή*, incision), L.,—dissection of the *encephalon*. The new Latin terms, *Encephalelecosis*, *Encephalo-dialysis*,—*lithiasis*,—*pathia*,—*phtharsia*,—*phyma*,—*rrhagia*,—*scopia*,—*sismus*, and—*trauma*, compounds of the Greek *Ἐγκέφαλος* with *ἑλκωσις*, *διάλυσις*, *λιθίασις*, *φθάρσις*, *πάθος*, *φῦμα*, *ρήγνυμι*, *σκοπέω*, *σεισμός*, and *τραῦμα*, are employed, by Kraus, to designate, respectively, *ulceration* of the brain,—ein hirngeschwür, inneres kopfgeschwür, G.; the *reduction* of the substance of the brain into a pulpy matter (*le ramollissement du cerveau*?, of French Pathologists),—auflösung der hirnmasse zu breiartigen

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wesen; the *formation of stones* (calcareous masses,—encephalolithi, L.,—steinartige massen, G.) in the *brain*,—die *bildung von steinen* im *gehirne*,—or *induration of a portion of the brain*,—die *verhartung* eines theils des *gehirns*; *disease of the brain*,—ein *hirnleiden*, eine *hirnkrankheit*; *corruption of the brain*,—eine *verderbniss* des *gehirns*; a *tumour of the brain*,—ein *hirngeschwulst*; *hemorrhage of the brain*,—ein *hirnblutfluss*; *inspection of the cranial cavity*, or of the *brain*,—die *untersuchung* der *schädelhöhle*,—des *gehirns*; *concussion of the brain*, commotio cerebri, L.,—*hirnerschütterung*; and *wound of the brain*,—*hirnwunde*. All these terms may be *gallicized* by conversion of the final *is, us*, and *a*, of the *Latin*, into *e*. See *Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 317—18.

ENCÉPHALOZOAIRES, s. m., and adj. pl.,—*Encephalozoa*, L.: a term applied, by Zoologists, to a division of the *animal kingdom*; comprehending those animals which possess two nervous systems,—one ganglionic, the other, cerebro-spinal.

ENCHARAXIE, s. f.—ἐγχάραξις,—encharaxis, f. L.—scarificiren, n. G.—scarification.

ENCHYME, s. m.,—ἐγχυμα,—enchyma, n. L.,—aufguss, m. G.: that which is poured upon; affusion; an injection.

ENCHYMOME, s. f.,—ἐγχύωμα,—enchymoma, n. L.: literally, the *effusion of fluids in the body*; but employed, by Pathologists, especially to designate *spontaneous ecchymosis*,—extravasation of blood, from an internal cause, as violent emotions of the mind. ENCHYMOSE, s. f.,—enchymosis, f. L.: a term not *synon.*, as described by the *French* lexicographers, with—but expressive, according to Kraus, of the formation of an—*Enchymome*,—die *bildung des ecchymoma*, G.

ENCLAVEMENT, s. m.,—incuneatio, inclusio, f. L.,—einschliessen, n. G.: in *Obstetrics*, the *wedging*, or *impaction*, of the head of the *fœtus* in the superior aperture of the *pelvis* of the mother.

ENCLUME, s. f.,—incus, f. L.,—amboss, m. G.: in *Anatomy*, one of the bones of the internal ear,—ossicula auditûs, L.; so named from its imaginary resemblance to an *anvil*. It consists of a body articulated with the malleus; and of two branches or processes;—the shorter or *horizontal* branch corresponding to the orifice of the mastoid cells; the *vertical*, united with the os orbiculare. It is developed by one point of ossification.

ENCLYSME, s. m.,—ἐγκλυσμα,—enclysma, n. L. *Synon.* with CLYSTÈRE.

ENCÉLIALGIE, ENCÉLIALGIE, s. f.,—encœlialgia, f. (ἐγκοίλια, the intestines, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—bauchschmerz, m., *schmerz* in den *baucheingeweiden*, G.,—*pain* in the *bowels*. ENCÉLITE, ENCÉLITE, s. f.—en-

END

cœlitis, f. L.,—entzündung der bauchengewei- de, G. *Synon.* with ENTÉRITE.

ENCOLPISME, s. m.,—encolpismus, m. (ἐγκολπίζω, to press to the bosom, et etiam in sinum muliebrem immittere; κόλπος, enim, a medicis Græcis senioris ævi, ad designandam vaginæ cavitatem adhibetur), injectio, vel immissio, rei cujusdam (medicamentariæ) in vaginam, L.,—einbringen von heilmitteln in die mutterscheide, G.

ENCOPE, s. m. F.,—f. L.—ἐγκοπή,—einschnitt, m., schnittwunde, f. G.: an incision, or wound, made with a cutting instrument.

ENCYCLOPÉDIE, s. f.—ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία (an incorrect compound of ἐγκύκλιος, circular, παιδεία, education, instruction, science,—terms originally employed to designate the course, or circle, of instruction in the arts and sciences necessary to perfect a *Greek* education),—Encyclopædia, f. L.,—Encyklopädie, f. G.: a work undertaken, commonly by an association of learned men, to serve as a repository of the whole circle of human knowledge. Such are the celebrated *Encyclopédie des Sciences*, of *French*—, and the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, of *British* Literature. Sometimes, the term is applied to a publication comprehending the details of only one branch, or department, of the sciences; as the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, 8vo., London. ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE, adj.,—encyclopedian, pertaining to an *Encyclopædia*. See *Encyklopädisches Worterbuch der Medicinischen Wissenschaften*, von Gräfe, Busch, Hufeland, etc. Berlin, 1827. ENCYCLOPÉDISTE, s. m.,—encyklopädist, m. G.,—encyclopædist: author of an *Encyclopædia*.

ENDÉCAGYNE, adj.,—endecagynus (ἐνδεκα, eleven, γυνή, female), L.,—eifweibig, G.,—endecagynous: an epithet, in Botany, applied to a plant with *eleven pistils*: as is ENDÉCAPHYLIE, adj.,—endecaphyllus (same, and φύλλον, leaf,) L.,—eifblättrig, G.,—endecaphyllous,—to a plant which, like *Indigofera endecaphylla*, has a winged leaf composed of *eleven leaflets*.

ENDÉCANDRIE, s. f.,—endecandria, f. (same, and ἀνήρ, a male), L.: a name applied, by Linnæus, to an Order of plants, whose flowers,—fleurs endécagynes, F.,—eifmännige blüthen, G.,—are furnished with *eleven stamens*.

ENDÉMIQUE, adj.,—ἐνδήμιος (ἐν, among, δῆμος, a people),—endemicus, L.,—endemisch, G.,—endemic, domestic, native, peculiar to a place or people: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases which affect particular situations, and commonly result from the operation of *local* causes; as the plague and yellow fever of hot climates, the bronchocele and scrofula of humid—and ague of marshy districts: in Botany, to plants, all the species of which,

like the *Cinchona* of South America, are restricted, in their growth, to *one* country.

ENDOBRANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Endobranchiata* (ἐνδον, within, βράγχια, the gills of fishes), L. : a term, or epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Duméril, to a Family of the ANNELIDES; comprehending those animals which exhibit *no* vestige of *respiratory organ* on the *exterior* of the body.

ENDOCARDITE, s. f.,—endocarditis, f. (ἐνδον, within, καρδία, the heart), L.,—*cardite interne*, F.,—inflammation of the *internal* membrane of the *heart*. In like manner, the new terms, ENDODONTITE, ENDOGASTRITE, ENDONARTÉRITE, ENDONENTÉRITE, ENDOESPHAGITE, and ENDOPHLÉBITE, feminine compounds of ἐνδον with ὀδούς, γαστήρ, ἀρτηρία, εἵντερον, οἰσοφάγος, and φλέψ, and latinized by the conversion of the final *e* into *is*, are, by some French lexicographers, employed, respectively, to designate inflammation of the *internal* membrane of the *teeth*, *stomach*, *arteries*, *intestinal canal*, *oesophagus*, and *veins*.

ENDOCARPE, s. m.,—endocarpium, n. (*same*, and καρπός, fruit), membrana interna—cortex internus—peridii, L.,—innenhaut, wandhaut, f. G. : a term applied, in Botany, by Richard, to the *membrane* which lines the *internal* cavity of the *pericarp*; and which frequently acquires, as in the almond and peach, an osseous or stone-like consistence.

ENDOGENÈ, adj. (ἐνδον, within, γέννω, to engender) : an epithet applied, by Decandolle, to *plants*,—ENDOGENES, pl.,—*Endogena*, L. ; the vessels of which, instead of lying concentrically round a cellular case, as in the *Exogena*, are dispersed through the whole stem, and so disposed that the oldest and most indurated are exterior, and the principal increase takes place *from within*. Such are the Monocotyledonous plants in general, and, more especially, the Palms.

ENDOPLÈVRE, s. f.,—endopleura (*same*, and πλευρά, the pleura), tegmentum, n., tunica interna, L.,—lederhaut, kernhaut, f. G. : a term applied, by Decandolle, to the *internal pellicle* of the seed of plants,—the integumentum interius, of Link,—nucleanium, of Tittman,—and hiloferus, of Mirbel. Synon. with *Endophore*.

ENDOSE, s. f.,—ἐνδοσις, —endosis, f. L.,—verminderung, f. G.,—remission.

ENDOSMOSE, s. f.,—endosmosis, f. (ἐνδον, within, ὥσμος, impulse), L. : a phenomenon, in Vegetable Physiology, discovered by Dutrochet; for a description of which, see his *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Endosmose et Exosmose*, 8vo. Paris, 1828. ENDOSMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—endosmometrum (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L. : an instrument for exhibiting the phenomena of *endosmosis*.

ENDOSPERME, s. m.,—endospermium, n. (ἐνδον, —σπέρμα, seed), L. : a term incorrectly applied, by Richard, to a body distinct from the vegetable embryo,—the *perisperm* of Mirbel, and *albumen*, of other Botanists. ENDOSPERMIQUE, adj.,—endospermicus, L. : an epithet applied to the vegetable embryo when accompanied by the *endosperm*.

ENDUIT, s. m. : a term applied, in Pathology, to the layer of adhesive matter, commonly a product of morbid secretion, which covers certain organs, especially the tongue, interior of the mouth, and surface of the skin. It exhibits many diversities of colour, thickness, and consistence.

ENDURCISSEMENT du tissu cellulaire.—See SCLÈREME.

ENÉORÈME, s. f.,—enæorema, n. (ἐναίω-ρέομαι, to float, to be suspended in), sive *nubecula*, est crassamentum illud,—das *wolkchen* im urin, G.,—*cloudlet* in the middle of the urine,—quod urinæ innatat, vel in urinæ medio, *nubeculæ* instar, *suspensum* continetur; et ab hypostasi, sive sedimento, solâ gravitate, differt : *nubes*, contrâ, in superficie natat, L.

In summo est *nubes*; subsidet *hypostasis* imo: Ast *Enæorema* permanet in medio.

ENERGIE, s. f.,—ἐνέργεια, —energia, f. L., —energie, f. G.,—energy, activity, operation : a term frequently employed, in Physiology, to express the *active operation* of the various organs, as the brain, heart, and stomach. ENERGIQUE, adj.,—ἐνεργητικός, —energeticus, —thätig, wirksam, kräftig,—active, powerful: *Ex. ἐνεργητικὰ φάρμακα*, —active medicines.

ENFANCE, s. f.,—infantia, f. L.,—παῖδια, —kindheit, f. G.,—infancy, childhood : in Physiology, the period of human life which extends from birth to the seventh year. By some writers, this is termed the *first childhood*,—*enf. première*, F. With them, the *second*,—*seconde enf.*,—*pueritia*, *puerilitas*, f. L.,—boy- or girlhood,—comprehends the time intervening between the seventh year and age of puberty. ENFANT, s. m.,—infans, parvulus, L.,—παῖς, —kind, n. G.,—child. ENFANTEMENT, s. m.,—parturitio, f., puerperium, n. L. Syn. with PARTURITION.

ENFLURE, s. m.,—inflatio, tumefactio, f. L.,—geschwulst, f. G. : a popular synonym of TUMÉFACTION.

ENGAINANT, adj.,—vaginans, L.—einscheidend, G.,—sheathing : an epithet, in Botany, applied to the parts, or organs, of plants, by which other parts are enveloped, as with a *sheath*. Thus, the *leaves* of the *Gramineæ*, and the *petioles* of *Costus vaginatus*, are termed, in French, *engainants*, as *embracing* the stem; and the tubular *androphore* of *Malva officinalis*, as forming a *sheath* around the pistil : and the

stem, or other organ of a plant, so enveloped, is said to be **ENGAINÉ**,—vaginatus,—eingescheidet,—sheathed.

ENGASTRIMYSME, s. f.,—engastrimysmus, m. (ἐν, in, γαστήρ, belly, μῦθος, speech), L. See **VENTRILQUISMÉ**. **ENGASTRIMYTHE**, s. m.,—ἐγγαστρίμυθος, ἐγγαστρίμυθις,—engastrimythus, m. L. See **VENTRILQUISTE**.

ENGELURE, s. f.,—pernio, m. L.—frost-beule, f. G.,—chilblains.

ENGISOME, s. m.,—ἐγγίσωμα,—engisoma, n. L. See **EMBARRURE**.

ENGORGEMENT, s. m.,—congestio, f., plethora topica, L.: in Pathology, obstruction, and consequent tumefaction, resulting from an inordinate flow of blood to the vessels of a part or organ. **ENGORGÉ**, adj.,—congestus,—affected with *congestion*.

ENGOUEMENT, s. m.,—obstructio, f. L.,—verstopfung, f. G.: *obstruction* of the cavities of an organ, as of the bronchia, or intestinal canal, by an inordinate accumulation of mucus, or feces.

ENGOURDISSEMENT, s. m.,—stupor, torpor, m. L.,—erstarrung, f. G.,—numbness, stupefaction: in Pathology, a sense of weight, with diminution of sensibility and power of motion, of any part of the body; as a paralysed limb. **ENGOURDI**, adj.,—stupefactus,—erstarret,—stricken with *numbness* or *stupor*.

ENKYSTEMENT, s. m. See **CHATONNEMENT**. **ENKYSTÉ**, adj.,—cystide inclusus, L.,—in eine blase eingeschlossen, G.,—encysted, enclosed in a *cyst*.

ENNÉAGYNIE, s. f.,—enneagynia, f. (ἐννέα, nine, γυνή, a female), L.: an Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those *plants*,—*plantes ennéagyniques*, F.,—*neunweibige pflanzen*, G.,—which exhibit *nine pistils*.

ENNÉANDRIE, s. f., F. and G.—enneandria, f. (ἐννέα,—ἀνής, a male), L.: the name of the ninth Class, and two Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprising those *plants*,—*plantes ennéandriques*, F.,—whose flowers,—*flores enneandriæ*, L.,—*neunmännige blüthen*, G.,—are furnished with *nine male organs* or *stamens*.

ENNÉAPÉTALE, adj.,—enneapetalus (ἐννέα, nine, πέταλον, a petal), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a plant whose *corolla* is composed of *nine petals*; as **ENNÉASÉPALE**, adj.,—to those, whose *calyx* consists of *nine pieces* or *sepals*. In like manner, the new adjectives, **ENNÉAPHYLLE**,—enneaphyllus, L.,—neunblättrig, G.,—and **ENNÉASPERME**,—enneaspermus,—neunsaamig, compounds of ἐννέα with φύλλον and σπέρμα,—are respectively employed to designate plants whose *leaves*, like those of *Oxalis enneaphylla*, consist of *nine leaflets*; or whose *fruit*, like that of *Ionium enneaspermum*, contains *nine seeds*.

ENRRHYTHME, adj.,—ἐνρhythμος,—enrhythmus, L.,—regelmässig, ordentlich, G.,—regular: an epithet opposed, in signification, to **ECRRHYTHME**.

ENROUEMENT, s. m. See **RAUCITÉ**.

ENSIFORME, adj.,—ensiformis, L.,—schwerdförmig, G.,—ensiform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *sword*,—ensis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the lesser alæ,—*Apophyses ensiformes*, F.,—of the sphenoid bone: 2. to the cartilaginous appendix,—*Appendice ou cartilage ensiforme*, F.,—cartilago ensiformis, L.,—der *schwerdförmige knorpel*, G.,—see **XYPHOÏDE**,—which terminates, inferiorly, the human sternum; and 3. sometimes to the entire sternum itself,—os *ensiforme*, F. and L.: in Botany, to the leaves of plants,—*plantes ensifoliées*, F.,—*schwerdtblättrige pflanzen*, G.,—whose *leaves*, like those of *Juncus ensifolius*, exhibit the *figure* of *sword* or *sabre*.

ENSISTERNAL, s. m. and adj.—ensisternalis, L.: a term applied, by Bécларd, to the lower portion of the human sternum.

ENTAILLE, s. f.,—incisio, f. L.,—einschnitt, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a deep incision, or wound, produced by a cutting instrument: also a term, syn. with *taillade*, employed to designate the deep *scarifications* sometimes inflicted on a tumified part or organ, as on the tongue, in certain cases of *glossitis*, with a view of accomplishing its speedy reduction.

ENTÉRADENES, s. f., pl. (ἐντέρον, an intestine, ἀδὴν, a gland), F., and L.,—die darmdrüsen, G.,—the *intestinal glands*.—**ENTÉRADÉNOGRAPHIE**, s. f.,—enteradenographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, I describe), L.,—anatomical *description* of —; **ENTÉRADÉNOLOGIE**, s. f.,—enteradenologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—*treatise* upon—*these glands*.

ENTÉRALGIE, s. f.,—enteralgia, f. (ἐντέρον,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—darmschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *intestines*.

ENTÉRANGIEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—anterangiempheaxis, f. L.: according to Kraus, a compound of ἐντέρον with Angemphraxis,—see **ANGEMPHRAXIE**; and, consequently, signifying *obstruction* of the *intestinal vessels*,—*verstopfung der darmgefäße*, G. The French lexicographers, on the contrary, represent the term as compounded of ἐντέρον,—ἄγχω, to strangle,—ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct; and, hence, designative of *obstruction* of the bowels, from *strangulation*.

ENTÉRÉLESIE, s. f.,—entereslesia, f. L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to the pain resulting from invagination, or strangulation, of the bowels. It is arranged among the *Enteroses*, which constitute the second Family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

ENTÉRENCHYTA, s. f.,—enterenchyta (ἐντέρον,—and χέω, to pour, to effuse), L.,—klysterspritze, f. G.: a clyster-syringe.

ENTÉRIQUE, adj.—ἐντερικός,—entericus, L.,—enteric. Synon. with INTESTINAL.

ENTÉRITE, s. f.,—enteritis, f. (ἐντερων), L.,—darmentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the bowels. By German medical writers, the Latin terms, *Enterelcosis*, and *Enteremphraxis*,—ENTÉRELCOSE, and ENTÉREMPHRAXIE, s. f., F.?—modern compounds of ἐντερων with ἐλκωσις, and ἐμφορῶσις, are employed to respectively designate *ulceration*,—*darmgeschwür*, n. G.,—and *obstruction of the bowels*.

ENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—enterocele (ἐντερων, —κῆλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—darmbruch, m. G.,—intestinal hernia, the ENTÉROCÉLIE, s. f.,—of Alibert.

ENTÉRO-CYSTOCÈLE, s. f.,—enterocystocele (ἐντερων, —κύστις, bladder, and κῆλη), L.,—darm- und harnblasenbruch, m. G.,—*hernia formed by the intestine and bladder*.

ENTÉRO-E'PILOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-e-piplocele (ἐντερων, —ἐπίπλοον, omentum, —κῆλη), L.,—netz- und darmbruch, m. G.,—*hernia containing both intestine and omentum*. ENTÉRO-ÉPILOMPHALE, s. f.,—entero-epiplomphalus, m. (ἐντερων, —ἐπίπλοον, —ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—netzdarminnab- elbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by intestine and omentum,—more correctly written *Enterepiplomphalocele*, by Kraus. ENTÉROGASTROCÈLE, s. f.,—enterogastrocele (ἐντερων, —γαστήρ, the belly, κῆλη—), L.,—bauchbruch, darmbauchbruch, m. G.,—ventral or abdominal hernia, *protrusion of intestine through a breach, or opening, in the abdominal muscles*,—*prolapsus intestinorum per hiatum quendam in musculis abdominalibus*, L.,—ein vortreten von därm- en zwischen den bauchmuskeln: also, according to Kraus, *hernia of the intestines and stomach*,—darm- und magenbruch, G.

ENTÉROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—enterographia, f. (ἐντερων, —γράφω, I describe), L.,—description of —: ENTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—enterologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—*treatise on—the intestines*.

ENTÉRO-HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-hydrocele (ἐντερων, —ὕδρoκῆλη, dropsy of the scrotum), enterydrocele, L.,—darm- und wasserbruch, m., die Verbindung eines darm- und wasserbruches, G.,—*complication of intestinal hernia with dropsy of the sac, or with hydrocele*. ENTÉRO-HYDROMPHALE, s. f.,—entero-hydromphalus, m. (ἐντερων, —ὕδωρ, water, —ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—*complication of umbilical hernia with dropsy of the sac*. ENTÉRO-ISCHIOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-ischiocele (same, and ἰσχίον, ischium), L.,—ischiatric intestinal hernia.

ENTÉRO-LITHIASIE, s. f.,—entero-lithiasis, f. (ἐντερων, —λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.,—steinbildung im darmkanal, G.,—*formation of stones*—enterolithi, m. L.,—darmsteine, m. G.,—intestinal concretions,—in the *intestinal canal*.

ENTÉRO-MÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-me-rocele (ἐντερων, —μηρός, the thigh, —κῆλη, hernia), L.,—schenkeldarmbruch, m. G.,—*crural hernia formed by intestine*.

ENTÉRO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE, adj.: an epithet, in Pathology, applied, by Petit and Serres, to the adynamic fever of Pinel, on account of the ulceration of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, and enlargement of the mesenteric glands, with which it is connected.

ENTÉROMIASIE, s. f.,—enteromiasis, f. L.,—disease produced, and kept up by —: ENTÉROSE, s. f.,—enterosis, f. L.,—disease of—the intestines. Synon. with ENTÉROPATHIE, s. f.,—enteropathia, f. (ἐντερων, —πάθος, disease), L.,—darmleiden, n., eine krankheit der eingeweide, G.

ENTÉROMPHALE, s. f.,—enteromphalus, m. (ἐντερων, the intestine, —ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—nabeldarmbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia, formed by intestine*.

ENTÉROPÉRISTOLE, s. f.,—enteroperistole (ἐντερων, —περιστέλλω, to compress or contract), L.,—*strangulation of the bowels*.

ENTÉROPHLOGIE, s. f.,—enterophlogia, f. (same, and φλόγωσις, inflammation), L. Synon. with ENTÉRIE.

ENTÉROPYRIE, s. f.,—enteropyria, f. (same, and πυρ, fever), L.: a designation applied, by Alibert, to the *mesenteric fever*, of Baglivi,—the *entero-mesenteric*, of Petit and Serres.

ENTÉRORAPHÉ, ENTÉRORAPHIE, s. f.,—enteroraphia, f. (same, and ράφῃ, suture), L.,—darmnaht, f. G.,—*suture of a wound of the intestines*.

ENTÉRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—enterorrhagia, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—enterorrhagie, f., ein blutfluss aus den därm- en, G.,—intestinal hæmorrhage. ENTÉRORRHÉE, s. f.,—enterorrhœa, f. (same, and ῥέω, to flow), L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *Diarrhœa*. It constitutes the second genus of the *Enteroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

ENTÉRO-SARCOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-sar-cocele (ἐντερων, —σαρκoκῆλη, sarcocele), L.,—darmfleischbruch, m. G.,—*intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele*. ENTÉROSCÉOCÈLE, s. f.,—enterosceocele (same, and ὄσχη, the scrotum, —κῆλη, hernia), L.,—darmhodensacksbruch, m. G.,—*scrotal hernia formed by intestine*. Kraus also employs the modern Latin compound, *Enterocystosceocele*,—ENTÉROCYSTOSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f.?—as designative of *hernia of the intestine and bladder in the scrotum*,—ein darm- und harnblasenbruch im hodensack, G.

ENTÉROTOMIE, s. f.,—enterotomia, f. (ἐντερων, —τομή, incision),—darmschnitt, m. G.: in Anatomy, *dissection of the intestines*: in Surgery, *incision of the bowel, for the removal of strangulation, or a contracted or imperforate portion*. ENTÉROTOME,

s. m.,—enterotomus, m. (*same*), L.,—enterotöm, n. G. ? : an instrument destined for the performance of *such operation*.

ENTHLASIE, s. f.,—ε νθλασις,—enthlasia, f. L.,—schädeleindruck, m. G. : in Surgical Pathology, a comminutive *fracture* of the cranium, with depression of the fragments. Three varieties of *enthlasia* were distinguished by the Ancients :—*Ecpiesme*, *Embarure*, et *Cameration*, F.

ENTOHYAL, s. m. : a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to an *intermediate bone* sometimes existing between the body and cornu of the *hyoid* apparatus.

ENTOMOLOGIE, s. f.,—entomologia, f. (ἐντομον, an insect, λόγος, discourse), L.,—insectenkunde, insectenlehre, f. G. : that branch of Zoology which treats upon *insects*. See *British Entomology*, by John Curtis, 8vo. London, 1824,—1835. ENTOMOLOGIQUE, adj.,—entomologus, L.,—entomologie betreffend, G.,—entomological : relating to *Entomology*.

ENTONNOIR, s. m.,—infundibulum, n. L. : a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts of the body which exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to a *funnel*,—trichter, m. G. ; as 1. a conical prolongation of the base of the third cerebral ventricle,—*l'enton. du ventricule moyen du cerveau*, F.,—which extends to the pituitary body : 2. the anterior cell of the ethmoid bone,—*l'enton. de l'ethmoïde*,—communicating with the frontal sinuses and nasal fossæ : 3. the dilated portion of the fimbriated extremity,—*pavillon*, F.,—of the Fallopian tube : and 4. the membranous sac—see CALICE,—which envelopes each papilla of the kidney. In Surgery, a *funnel-shaped* instrument employed in the direction of vapours, or the actual cautery, to diseased parts.

ENTORSE, s. f.,—distorsio, f. L.,—διαστρεφή,—verrenkung, f. G.—twist or sprain : in Surgical Pathology, the violent *wrenching* of the soft parts and ligaments which surround a ginglymoid articulation ; sometimes attended with rupture of the lateral ligaments.

ENTOZOAIRES, s. m., pl.,—entozoaria (ἐντός, within, ζῶον, an animal), L. : a term applied, by Rudolphi, to a Class of the animal kingdom, comprehending those species,—the *intestinal worms*,—eingeweidenwürmer, G.,—which infest the *interior* of the bodies of other *animals*. See Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, 8vo. Berolini, 1819.

ENTRAILLES, s. f. pl.,—τὰ ἐντερα, σπλάγχνια,—exta, n. L.,—eingeweide, n. G.—entrails : a popular designation of the organs contained in the splanchnic cavities, and especially of the abdominal viscera.

ENTREŒUD, s. m.,—internodium, n. L.,—zweischenknoten, n. G. : a term, in Botany, applied to the *interspace* comprized between two *knots* of a vegetable stem.

ENTRICHOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ἐντρίχωμα : the extreme border of the eye-lids into which the lashes are inserted.

ENTYPOSE, s. f.,—ἐντύπωσις,—entyposis, f. L. : the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENUCLÉATION, s. f.,—enucleatio, f. (*en-nucleare*, to take out a kernel), L. : in Surgery, a peculiar mode of extirpation of tumours, recommended by Percy. It consists in extracting the morbid growth, through a simple incision of the integuments, by cautious isolation with the finger, from the surrounding cellular structure : in Pharmacy, the *extrication* of the vegetable *kernel* from its containing shell.

ENURESIE, s. f.,—enuresis, f. (ἐνουρέω, to have incontinence of urine), L.,—*excretion involontaire*—*incontinence*—*de l'urine*, F.,—unwillkührlicher harnabgang, G.

ENVELOPPE, s. f.,—περικάλυμμα,—involucrum, n. L.,—hülle, f. G.,—envelope or wrapper : a term applied, in Botany, 1. to a layer of cellular tissue—*env. herbacée*, F.,—which, situated immediately below the epidermis of the stem of dicotyledonous plants, connects it with the cortical layers : 2. to the assemblage of parts,—*e. florales*,—see PÉRIGONE,—which surround the sexual organs of plants ; and 3. to those,—*e. séminales*, F.,—which invest the kernel of the seed. ENVELOPPANT, adj.,—involvens,—einhüllend,—enveloping.—ENVELOPPÉ, adj.,—involutus,—eingehüllt,—enveloped.

ENVIE, s. f. : a term employed, by the *French*, to designate, 1., the *congenital marks*,—*taches de naissance*,—*nævi*, L.,—muttermahle, G.,—frequently exhibited by children, and vulgarly supposed to result from some *wish*, or moral emotion, experienced by the mother, during pregnancy : 2. a *depravation* of the *appetite*,—see PICA : and 3. a portion of *epidermis* detached in the vicinity of the finger-nails.

ENZOOTIE, s. f., F. and G.,—enzootia, f. (ἐν, among, ζῶον, an animal), L. : a term applied to those *diseases* which simultaneously attack the different *animals* of a country. *Enzooticus*, adj. L.,—enzootie betreffend, G.,—enzootic.

EPANCHEMENT, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ausgiessung, f. G.,—effusion : in Pathology, the *pouring out*, and accumulation, of an animal fluid into a cavity, natural or accidental, not destined to receive it. If the fluid be poured into the cellular structure, the process is termed *infiltration*.

EPANOUISSEMENT, s. m. : a term in Botany,—see EFFLORESCENCE. EPANOUI, adj. : an epithet applied to a *flower* when the petals are perfectly developed.

EPAULE, s. f.,—ἄμος,—scapula, f. L.,—schulter, f. G.,—shoulder : in Zoology, that part of the thoracic extremity of *Vertebrated Animals* nearest to the trunk ;

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and, according to Kirby, the second joint of the anterior legs of *Insects*. The most prominent point of the *shoulder* is termed, in *French*, *moignon de l'épaule*; the cavity below,—*le creux de l'Aisselle*.

EPERLAN, s. m.: a modern genus, in Ichthyology, *Osmerus* (*Malacoptérygiens*, *abdominaux*, Cuv.), L.,—der Stint, G.,—the Smelt,—comprehending a few species, which formerly constituted a sub-genus of the Linnean genus, *Salmo*. The principal species,—*O. eperlanus*,—*éper. ordinaire*, F.,—grosser stint, G.,—common smelt,—inhabits the estuaries of rivers; is gregarious; remarkable for the iridescent splendour of its colouring, and violet-like odour. A larger fish, said to be a variety of this species, is described and figured, under the name of *ép. de mer*, p. 164, pl. lxxviii, of the *Ichthyologie*, by Bonnaterre, forming part of the *Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthod. des Trois Règnes de la Nature*. Paris, 1788.

EPERON, s. m.,—*κέντρον*,—calcar, n. L.,—sporn, m. G.,—spur: in Botany, the tubular prolongation of the *corolla*, *calyx*, or *perigone*, of certain plants, as exemplified, respectively, in the genera, *Linaria*, *Balsamina*, and *Orchis*; or of the *anthers*, as in *Arthrostemma calcaratum*: in Zoology, the *spur-like* process which exists on the posterior part of the *tarsus* of divers *Birds*, especially the *Gallinaceæ*; and on the *metacarpal bone* of the *Jacans*,—species of the genus, *Parra*,—among the *Grallæ*: also, the moveable spines inserted in the extremity, or middle, of the *tarsus* of some *Insects*. **EPERONNÉ**, adj.,—calcaratus,—gespornt,—spurred, furnished with a *spur*.

EPHÈBE, s. m.,—ephebus (*ἑπὶ*, towards, *ἥβη*, puberty), L.,—jungling, m. G.: a term, in Physiology, applied to young persons,—*οἱ ἑφηβοί*,—of either sex, on their attaining the age of *puberty*,—*ἑφηβεία*,—*pubertas*, L.,—das jugendliche alter, G. See **ADOLESCENCE**.

EPHELCE, s. f.,—ephelcis (*ἑπὶ*, upon, *ἕλκος*, an ulcer), L.: the crust, or scab, which covers a *sore*,—die kruste, oder borke, auf einem geschwür, G.: also, a coagulum of blood ejected by cough.

EPHÉLIDE, s. f.,—ephelis (*ἑφηλὶς*, freckles, tan, sun-burns,—die sonnenflecken, sommersprossen, G.), L.: a genus of *Cutaneous diseases* belonging to the Order, *Maculæ*, of Willan. See Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 320. Alibert,—*Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*,—describes three species,—*Eph. lentiforme*,—*hépatique*, et —*scorbutique*, F.,—*ephelis* lentigo,—hepaticus, et —*scorbuticus*, L. Each of these comprehends two varieties, respectively distinguished by the epithets, *solaire* et *ignéale*; *persistante* et *fugitive*; *noire* et la *panachée*.

EPHÉMÈRE, adj.,—*ἐφήμερος*,—ephemerus, L.,—eintätig, G.,—ephemeral: an e-

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pithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases, and especially a kind of *fever*,—**EPHÉMÉROPYRE**, s. f.,—ephemeropyra, f. (*ἐφήμερος*,—*πύρ*, fever), *febris ephemera*, L.,—ein eintätiges fieber, G.,—which lasts only *one day*; and to a *poison*,—*ἐφήμερον φάρμακον*,—which proves fatal *within a day*: in Botany, to plants which, as *Agaricus ephemerus*, and to *flowers*,—*fleurs éphémères*, F.,—which, like those of the night-blowing *Cereus*,—*Cactus grandiflorus*,—are evolved, and wither, in a *day*. *Ἐφημερίς*: a day-book, or daily register,—ephemeris, f., ephemerides (die ephemeriden, G.), pl.: *libellus* in quo acta quotidiana continentur, L.

EPHIAËTE, s. m.,—*ἐφιάλης* (*ἐφιάλλω*, to lay upon, to seize or gripe), ephialtes, L.,—alp, m., alpdrücken, n. G.,—nightmare. See **CAUCHEMAR**, and **INCUBE**. The *Piony*, *Pæonia officinalis*, was termed *ἐφιαλία*, by the *Greeks*,—from its supposed efficacy in preventing *nightmare*.

EPHIDROSE, s. f.,—*ἐφιδρωσις*,—ephidrosis, f. L.,—schwitzen, n. G.,—perspiration: according to Hippocrates, an imperfect critical sweat,—ein unkritischer schweiss, G.

EPHIPPION, s. m.,—ephippium, n. (*ἐφίππιος*, on a horse), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *sella turcica*,—*selle turcique*, F.,—of the sphenoid bone,—der türkensattel am keilbeine, G.

EPI, s. m.: in Surgery, a bandage, so named from the resemblance which it exhibits, to an *ear* of barley,—*un épi d'orge*, F.,—*spica hordei*, L.: in Botany, an assemblage of sessile, or nearly sessile, flowers,—*spica*, f. L.,—*στάχυς*,—ähre, f. G.,—ear or spike,—on a common simple axis or foot-stalk; as exemplified in several of the cereal plants, and *Lavandula spica*. **EPIÉ**, adj.,—spicatus,—ährenförmig,—spiked.

EPICARPE, s. m.,—epicarpium, n. L.: in Therapeutics, the name of a *topical irritant*,—armband, n. G.,—applied, by the Ancients, upon the *wrist* (*ἑπὶ*, upon, *καρπός*, the carpus), for the cure of fever: in Botany, the term applied, by Richard, to the *epidermis*, or *membrane* (*ἑπὶ*, upon, *καρπός*, the fruit),—*fruchtoberhaut*, *fruchthülle*, *fruchtrinde*, f. G.—*cortex peridii*, of Link,—which invests the *fruit*.

EPICAUME, s. m.,—*ἐπίκαυμα*,—epicauma, n. L. Synon. with **ENCAUME**.

EPICÉRASTIQUE, adj.,—*ἐπικεραστικός*,—demulcent, soothing: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *remedies*,—*remedia epicerastica*, L.,—mildernde, verdünnende mittel, G.,—which, as diluent and mucilaginous liquids, are supposed to diminish, or *obtund*, the acrimony of the humours.

EPICHOLE, adj.,—*ἐπίχολος*,—epicholus. Synon. with **BILIEUX**.

EPICHORDE, s. m.,—*ἐπυχόρδης*,—epichordis, f. L.,—the mesentery.

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EPICHORION, s. m. (ἐπὶ, upon, *χόριον*, the skin, but more especially the exterior membrane of the foetus), F., and—n. L.: an antiquated synonym of *epidermis*: the term applied, by Chaussier, to the *deciduous membrane* of the foetus.

EPICHIQUE, adj.,—ἐπιχώριος (ἐπὶ, upon, *χώριον*, a place),—epichorius, L.—local, peculiar to a *place* or *country*. Synon. with **ENDÉMIQUE**.

EPICLINE, adj.,—epiclinus (ἐπὶ, upon, *κλινή*, a bed), L.: an epithet applied, by Mirbel, to the *nectary* of plants, when it is placed, as in *Menyanthes* and the *Labiatae*, on the *receptacle* of the flower.

EPICOELE, s. f.,—ἐπιούλιον,—palpebra superior, D.,—oberes augenlied, G.,—the upper eye-lid.

EPICOLIQUE, adj.,—epicolicus (ἐπὶ, upon, *κόλον*, the large intestine), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those parts of the abdominal region which are situated on, or *contiguous* to, the *colon*: *Ex. Regio epicolica*, L.,—die gegend über dem *kölon*,—um den *grimmdarm*, G.—*epicolic* region.

EPICONDYLE, s. m.,—epicondylus, m. (ἐπὶ, upon, *κόνδυλος*, the condyle), L.: a name applied, by Chaussier, to an eminence which exists on the outer side of the cubital extremity of the humerus; from its situation above the lesser head of that bone, to which the Professor has assigned the term, **CONDYLE**. The *epicondyle* affords attachment to the exterior lateral ligament of the humero-cubital articulation, and to a strong tendon into which several muscles of the posterior region of the fore-arm are inserted.

EPICONDYLO-CUBITAL, s. m. and adj.—epicondylo-cubitalis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Anconeus* muscle, see **ANCONÉ**; as extending, from the *epicondyle*, to the *cubitus*. In like manner, the terms, **EPICONDYLO-RADIAL**,—epicondylo-radialis, L.,—**EPICONDYLO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN**,—epicondylo-suprà-metacarpianus,—**EPICONDYLO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN COMMUN**,—epicondylo-suprà-phalangettianus communis,—and **EPICONDYLO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN du petit doigt**,—epicondylo-suprà-phalangettianus minimi digiti,—are employed, in the reformed anatomical nomenclature of Chaussier, to designate, respectively, from their points of attachment, the *Supinator radii brevis*,—see **SUPINATEUR**; *Extensor Carpi radialis brevis*,—see **RADIAL**; and the *Extensor digitorum communis*, and *Ext. proprius minimi digiti*, muscles,—see **EXTENSEUR**.

EPICRANE, s. m.,—ἐπίκρανον,—epicranium, n. L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts which are situated upon the *cranium*; as the common integument,—die schädelhaut, schädelhaube, G.; and the tendinous expansion,—*calotte*

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aponévrotique, F.,—galea aponeurotica, L.,—*sehnenhaube*, G.,—of the *occipito-frontalis* muscle: in Zoology, the superior of the six pieces which constitute the *cranium* of *Insects*. **EPICRANIEN**, adj.,—ἐπικράνιος,—epicranius,—epicranial: an epithet applied to parts which are situated on the *skull*; as *Aponévrose épiceranienne*, F.—the tendon of the *Occipito-frontalis*; *Muscle épiceranien*,—the muscle itself. Under the latter term, the *occipito-frontalis*, the *fronto-nasalis*, of Chaussier, and the *attollens* and *anterior auris*, are comprehended by Portal.

EPICRASE, s. f.,—ἐπίκρουσις,—epicrasis, f. L.: the cure of diseases by soothing and demulcent remedies.

EPICRISE, s. f.,—ἐπίκρισις,—epicrisis, f. L.,—epikrise, f. G.,—the judgment,—appreciation founded upon scientific principles,—of the causes, character, treatment, and probable issue of a disease.

EPIDÉMIE, s. f.,—ἐπιδημία (ἐπὶ, among, *ἄῃμος*, a people), *epidemia*, f. L.,—*epidemie*, volkskrankheit, f. G.,—*epidemy*: a disease which *simultaneously* attacks a great number of the inhabitants of the *same* district; and is ordinarily dependent on some noxious condition of atmosphere or food. **EPIDÉMIQUE**, adj.,—epidemicus,—epidemisch,—epidemic: *Ex. Maladie épidermique*, F.,—ἐπιδήμιος νόσος,—an *epidemic* disease.—The new terms, **EPIDÉMOGRAPHIE**, and **EPIDÉMOLOGIE**, s. f.,—epidemiographia, et epidemiologia, f. L.—compounds of ἐπιδημία with γράφω, and λόγος,—might be introduced into *French* medical literature, as respectively designative of a *description* of, and *Treatise* on, *epidemic* diseases.

EPIDERMIE, s. m.,—ἐπίδερμις,—epidermis, f. L.,—oberhautchen, n. G.—cuticle: in Anatomy, the delicate and transparent *membrane*, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the *skin*, with the exception of the points occupied by the nails: in Botany, the thin and ordinarily colourless *pellicle*, which covers the exterior of plants, and is readily detached from the vegetable structure. **EPIDERMIQUE**, adj.,—belonging, or relating, to the *epidermis*. The *epidermic* System,—*Système épidermique*, F.,—termed *épidermoïde* by Bichat, constitutes an Order of the organic tissues in his *Anatomie Générale*; and comprehends 1. the *exterior epidermis*; 2. the *interior*, reflected upon the mucous membranes; and 3. the *nails*, which may be regarded as the *epidermis* of the subjacent skin. **EPIDERMÔIDE**, adj.—epidermoides, L.—oberhautartig, G.—epidermoid, resembling the *epidermis*.

EPIDESE, s. f.,—ἐπίδεσις,—epidesis, f. L.: in Surgery, the *binding up* of a wound,—das *verbinden* einer wunde, G.: also, the *ligature* of a wounded vessel,—die *unterbindung* eines verletzten gefässes. **EPI-**

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DESME, s. m.,—ἐπίδεσμος,—epidesmus, m. L.,—a bandage, or ligature.

EPIDIDYME, s. m.,—ἐπιδιδυμῖς (ἐπὶ, upon, διδυμος, the testis),—epididymis, f. L.,—nebenhode, f. G.: in Anatomy, an oblong, vermiform body, situated on the superior border of the *testicle*. It consists of a tube, many times reflected upon itself; which receives all the seminiferous trunks, and forms the commencement of the vas deferens. Its length, when unravelled, is estimated at thirty-two feet. It is supplied by a considerable branch from the spermatic artery. Its veins and lymphatics unite with those of the spermatic chord.

EPIDOSE, s. f.,—ἐπίδωσις,—epidosis, f. L.,—zugabe, f. G.,—increase; as of a disease, —die zunahme einer krankheit, G.

EPIDROME, s. f.,—ἐπιδρομή,—epidrome, epidromia, f. L.: in Pathology, the *afflux* of humours, and particularly *congestion* of blood, to any part of the body,—der anlauf der säfte, bes. die congestion des bluts, an einem theile des körpers, G.

EPIGASTRE, s. m.,—ἐπιγάστριον,—epigastrium, n. L.,—oberbauch, m. G.: in Anatomy, the superior part of the abdominal region (ἐπὶ, above, γαστήρ, the stomach), comprized between two transverse lines: one, drawn below the ensiform cartilage; the other, a little above the navel. EPIGASTRALGIE, s. f.,—epigastralgia, f. (ἐπιγάστριον,—ἄλγος, pain), L.: *pain* in the *epigastrium*.

EPIGASTRIQUE, adj.,—ἐπιγάστριος,—epigastricus, L.,—den *oberschmeerbauch* betreffend, G.,—epigastric, concerning the *epigastrium*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *superior region* of the *abdomen*,—rég. épigastrique, F.,—regio epigastrica, L.,—die oberbauchgegend, G.; which, *synon.* with EPIGASTRE, is subdivided into three regions,—a *central*, the *proper epigastrium*; and two *lateral*,—see HYPOCHONDRE: 2. to an *artery*,—artère épigastrique (art. sus-pubienne, Ch.),—arteria epigastrica,—untere bauchdeckenschlagader, G.; which, arising from the external iliac, sometimes by a trunk common to it and the obturator, about the level of the crural arch, passes, upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic chord; and, following the external border of the *Rectus abdominis* muscle, anastomozes, about the umbilicus, with the internal mammary artery: and 3. to a *vein*,—veine épigastrique,—which, exhibiting a like disposition, pours its contents into the external iliac.

EPIGASTROCÈLE, s. f. (ἐπιγάστριον, the epigastrium, κήλη, hernia), F., and L.,—*hernia* in the *epigastrium*, whether formed by the stomach,—see GASTROCÈLE,—or otherwise.

EPIGIGNOMÈNE, s. m. (ἐπιγίγνομαι, to succeed to): a term applied, in Patholo-

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gy, to *symptoms*—*epigignomena*, L.—which *supervene* in the progress of a disease; and are attributable to some error committed by the patient, or his attendants.

EPIGLOTTE, s. f.,—ἐπιγλωττις,—epiglottis, f. L.,—kehlerdeckel, m. G.: in Anatomy, a thin, flexible, elastic, flattened, and somewhat oval-shaped, fibro-cartilage; which, fixed, by its lesser and lower extremity, to the superior border of the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue, covers the *rima glottidis* (ἐπὶ, upon, γλωττις, the orifice of the windpipe), so as to prevent the introduction of food into that tube during the act of deglutition. EPIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—epiglotticus,—die epiglottis betreffend, dazu gehörig: epiglottic, belonging to the *epiglottis*; as *Glande épiglottique*, F.: a group of mucous follicles, situated between the *epiglottis*,—sometimes, also, termed *Cartilage épiglottique*, F.,—and the thyro-hyoid membrane; and destined to pour out a lubricating fluid on the fibro-cartilage. EPIGLOTTITE, s. f.,—epiglottitis, f. L.,—kehlerdeckelentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *epiglottis*.

EPIGLOTTI-ARYTENOÏDIEN, adj. *Syn.* with ARYTÉNO-EPIGLOTTIQUE.

EPIGONATE, s. f.,—ἐπιγονατῖς (ἐπὶ, upon, γόνυ, the knee),—epigonatis, patella, f. L.,—kniescheibe, f. G.,—knee-pan. See ROTULE.

EPIGYNE, ou EPIGYNIQUE, adj.,—epigynus (ἐπὶ, upon, γυνή, a female), L.,—epigynous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla*, or *nectary*, of plants,—*corolle*, ou *nectaire épigyne*, F.,—as that of *Lonicera*, or the *Umbelliferae*,—and to the *stamens*,—*stamina epigyna*, L.,—auf dem pistill sitzende staubfäden, G.,—when inserted upon the *pistil* or *ovary*.

EPILATOIRE, adj. See DÉPILATOIRE.

EPILEPSIE, s. f.,—ἐπιληψία, ἐπίληψις, ἐπίλημψις (ἐπιλάμβανω, to seize upon, to attack unexpectedly),—epilepsia, f. L.,—epilepsie, f. G.,—epilepsy: in Pathology, a disease, of cerebral or cerebro-spinal origin, uncertain recurrence, and convulsive character; classed by Pinel,—see *Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 73,—among the *Neuroses of the cerebral functions*.—There are two varieties of the disease: the *idiopathic*, directly resulting from some morbid state, or affection, of the encephalon itself; and the *symptomatic*, induced by the presence of worms, or some source of irritation, in the intestinal canal, or by the infliction of external violence, or other accidental cause. On the accession of the paroxysm, often unpreceded by any premonitory sign, the patient commonly falls senseless. From this circumstance, *epilepsy* has acquired the popular designation of *falling-sickness*,—*morbus caducus*, —fallsucht,—by the *British*, *Latin*, and

German writers. When dependent upon organic lesion, the disease may be regarded as incurable; but it often exists for many years, as the occasionally fortunate issue would seem to indicate, without being connected with, or inducing, change of structure. *EPILEPTIQUE*, adj.,—ἐπιληπτικός, —epilepticus, —epileptisch, —epileptic, —suffering from, or relating to, *epilepsy*.

EPINARD, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Spinacia* (*Dioecia*, *pentandr.*; *Atriplicaceæ*), L.,—der Spinat, G.—Spinage. The leaves of the only species yet known,—*Sp. oleracea*,—ép. cultivé, F.—long since introduced, from Persia, into European culture, afford a pleasant, but innutritious, article of diet; *emollient* and slightly *laxative*.

EPINE, s. f.,—spine : a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain processes which exist on the surface of various *bones*, and exhibit an imaginary resemblance to the *spines* of plants. Of the processes so named, the principal, in man, are 1. the *anterior nasal spine*,—l'ép. nasale antérieure, F.,—spina nasalis antica, L.,—vorderer nasenstachel des stirnbeins, G.,—of the frontal bone : 2. the *palatine*,—ép. palat.,—spina palatina, —gaumenbeinstachel, G. ? ;—resulting from an union of two eminences of the palate bones, and constituting the *posterior nasal spine*,—hinterer nasenstachel, G. : 3. the *sphenoidal spine*,—ép. du sphénoïde, —sp. sphænoïdes, —keilbeinstachel : 4. the *spine of the scapula*,—ép. de l'omoplate, —spina scapulæ, —grath des schulterblatts : 5. the *spines of the ilium*,—ép. iliaques, —spinæ iliacæ, —die darmbeinstacheln, —four in number, —an *anterior superior*, —vorderer oberer; *anterior inferior*, —vorderer unterer; a *posterior superior*, and *inferior* : 6. the *spine of the ischium*,—ép. ischiatique, —spina ossis ischii, —sitzbeinstachel : and, lastly, the assemblage of bones, which compose the vertebral column, has acquired, in popular language, the designation of *spine of the back*,—ép. du dos, —spina dorsi, —ράχis, —rückgrat. In Botany, the *thorn*, or *spine*,—spina, L.—ἀκανθα, —dorn, G.—is a hard and pointed production of the ligneous structure of the plant upon which it grows; and thus differs from the *prickle*. See *AIGUILLON*.

EPINEUX, adj.,—spinosus, L.,—ἀκάνθινος, ἀκανθώδης, —dornig, G. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts which exhibit some resemblance to a *spine*,—as the *spinous processes*,—*Apophyses épineuses*, F.,—processus spinosi, L.,—dornfortsätze, G.,—of the *vertebræ*, or bones constituting the spinal column : or to certain orifices of bones, blood-vessels, and muscles, which have reference to *spinous processes* ; as 1. the *foramen spinosum*,—trou épineux, —see *SPHENO-EPINEUX*,—of the sphenoid bone, transmitting to the *dura mater*, 2. the *arteria*

spinosa, vel *meningea media*,—artère épineuse (méningienne moyenne, Ch.) a branch of the internal maxillary ; and 3. two *dorsal muscles*,—m. grand- et petit-épineux du dos, described, by Winslow, as distinct, but forming part of the *Semi-spinalis dorsi*, —see *TRANSVERSAIRE*,—of other Anatomists. In Zoology, to animals whose *hairs*, like those of *Echims spinosus*, among the *Mammifera*, or whose *tail-feathers*, like those of *Anas spinosa*, among *Birds*, terminate in *acute and rigid points* ; or whose parts, or organs, like the back and fins of *Gasterosteus pungitius*, and *Squalus acanthias*, among *Fishes*, and the corslet of *Cerambyx*, among *Insects*, are furnished with *spines*. In Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants ; which, like the stem of *Rosa spinosissima*, the branches of *Prunus spinosa*, the involucre of *Centaurea ferox*, and calyx of *Molucella spinosa*, are armed with *prickles*.

EPINGLE, s. f.,—spina ferrea, spinula, f. L.,—nagel, m. G.,—a pin.

EPINIÈRE, adj.,—spinalis, L.,—spinal, belonging to the *spine*,—zum rückgrat gehörig, G. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers organs contained in, or lying adjacent to, the *spine*, itself termed the *spinal column*,—see *COLONNE*, and *EPINE* ; as the *spinal marrow*,—Moëlle epinière, F.,—medulla spinalis, L.,—ράχιδης μυέλος, —rückenmark, m. G. ; and the muscles of the *spine*,—musculi spinales, —rückenmuskeln, G. : in Pathology, to morbid affections, morbi spinales, —which originate from, or implicate, the *vertebræ*, or the medullary mass contained in the *spinal canal*.

EPINOTION, s. f. : in Anatomy, a synonym of *Scapula*, derived from the Greek adj. ἐπινώσιος (ἐπὶ, upon, νῶτον, the back).

EPINYCTIDE, s. f.,—ἐπινυκτίς : in Pathology, an eruption of cutaneous pustules or tubercles, —*Epinyctides*, pl. F., and L.,—die nachtblattern, G. ;—which, sometimes erroneously referred to *Urticaria*,—see Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 95,—are developed, or grow irritable, at *night* (ἐπινύκτιος, nocturnal, during the night), and recede on the return of day. *Epinyctis* is comprized, by Willan, in his Order, *Tubercula*.

EPIPAROXYSMUS, s. m.—epiparoxysmus (ἐπὶ, upon, παροξυσμός, a paroxysm), m. L. : in Pathology, an *exacerbation* of disease, which is *superadded to*, or soon follows, the preceding *paroxysm*,—ein paroxysmus welcher nach dem vorhergehenden erfolgt, G.

EPIPÉTALE, adj.,—epipetalus (ἐπὶ, upon, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—epipetalous : an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ of a plant seated upon, or inserted into, the *corolla* or *petal*,—auf dem blumenblatte sitzend, G. ; as the *stamens* of the *Labiata*, and the *glands* of *Berberis*.

EPIPHÉNOMÈNE, s. m. (ἐπιφαίνομαι, to appear suddenly), —epiphenomenon : a

term applied, in Pathology, to the *symptoms*,—*Epiphénomènes*, pl. F.,—τὰ ἐπιφαινόμενα, —*epiphaenomena*, L.,—später hinzukommende krankheitserscheinungen, G.—which occur unexpectedly, in the course of a disease; and the appearance of which is not requisite to determine its character.

EPIPHLOGISME, s. m.,—*epiphlogismus*, m. (ἐπιφλέγω, to inflame), L.,—inflammation, —entzündung, f. G.,—burning heat.

EPIPHORA, s. m.,—ἐπιφορὰ, —*epiphora*, f. L.,—thränenfluss, m. G.: in Pathology, an involuntary and continued flow of tears, —*larmoiement*, m. F.,—on the cheek; invariably dependent upon disease or irritation of the lachrymal apparatus, or mechanical obstruction of the lachrymal passages.

EPIPHRACTE, s. m.,—*epiphragma*, n. (ἐπι, upon, φράγμα, a partition), L.,—zwerchfell, m. G.: in Botany, a term applied, by Hedwig, to a *transverse membrane*; which, attached to the peristome in some Mosses, closes the urn's orifice, and remains long after separation of the opercule. See *Hist. Nat. Musc. Frond.* 4to. Lipsiæ, 1782.

EPIPHYLLE, adj.,—*epiphyllus* (ἐπι, upon, φύλλον, a leaf), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants which are inserted upon the leaf; as the pedicle of *Jungermannia epiphylla*: and to plants, themselves; which, as many of the minuter *Cryptogamiae*,—hence termed *epiphyllous Fungi*,—vegetate on the leaves of other plants. In the latter signification, the epithet is opposed to **EPIGE** (ἐπι, upon, γῆ, the earth), as applied to plants,—*plantæ epigeæ*, L.,—which grow upon the earth.

EPIPHYSSE, s. f.,—ἐπίφυσις, —*epiphysis*, f. L.,—*epiphyse*, f., *ansatz*, *anwuchs*, m. G.: in Anatomy, an *excrecence*, separated from the body of a bone by intervening cartilage which is obliterated in the progress of age; when the *epiphysis* is converted into a process. See **APOPHYSE**.

EPIPLÉROSE, s. f.,—*epiplerosis*, f. (ἐπιπληρώω, to over-fill), L.,—over-filling, excessive distension; as of the blood-vessels with blood,—die überfüllung der blutgefässe mit blut, G.

EPIPOCÈLE, s. f.,—*epiplocele*, f. (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κήλη, hernia), L.,—netzbruch, m. G.,—*hernia*, formed by omentum.

EPIPO-ENTÉROCÈLE. See **ENTÉRO-EPIPOCÈLE**.

EPIPOCYSTOSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f.,—*epiplocystoschocele*, f. (same, —κύστις, the bladder, —σχῆλη, the scrotum, —κήλη, hernia), L.: **EPIPO-ENTÉROSCHÉOCÈLE**, s. f.,—*epiploenteroschocele*, f. (same, with the substitution of ἔντερον for κύστις), L.: terms employed, by Kraus, to designate, respectively, *scrotal hernia* formed by the omentum and bladder,—netzblasenhodensackbruch, m. G.; and by omentum and intestine,—netzdarmhodensackbruch.

EPIPO-ISCHIOCÈLE, s. f.,—*epiplo-ischiocele*, f. (same, —ischίον, the ischium, —κήλη, hernia), L.: *hernia*, formed by omentum, through the *ischiatric notch*.

EPIPOÏTE, s. f.,—*epiploitis*, f. (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum), L.,—netzentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the omentum. **EPIPOÏTIQUE**, adj., ?—*epiploiticus*, L.,—*epiploitis* betreffend, daran leidend, dazu gehörig, G.,—relating, or belonging, to,—suffering from—such inflammation.

EPIPO-MÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—*epiplo-merocele*, f. (same, —μηρός, the thigh, —κήλη, hernia), L.: *femoral hernia*, formed by omentum.

EPIPLOMPHALE, s. f.,—*epiplocephalus*, m. (same, and ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—netz-nabelbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by omentum.

EPIPLOMPHRASE, s. f.,—*epiplophraxis*, f. (same, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—verstopfung des netzes, G.,—obstruction of the omentum.

EPIPLOON, s. m.,—ἐπίπλοον, —*epiploon*, omentum, n. L.,—netz, n. G.,—cawl: in Anatomy, a process of peritoneum; which, passing from the diaphragm, the liver and spleen, invests both surfaces of the stomach; and, descending beyond the great curvature of the organ, in front of the packet of small intestine, is reflected upwards to the arch of the colon. It is composed of four portions, which some Anatomists describe as so many distinct omenta. These are 1. l'*Epiploon colique*, ou troisième —; situated on the right side, behind the great omentum, and filling up the angle formed by the junction of the lumbar with the transverse colon; its two laminae separated by the colic blood-vessels: 2. — *gastro-colique*, ou le grand—, the great omentum; connecting the greater curvature of the stomach with the colic arch, and falling in front of the small intestines: 3. — *gastro-hépatique*, ou le petit—; extending between the liver, and lesser curvature of the stomach, from the insertion of the œsophagus, to the duodenum; enclosing the biliary and hepatic vessels; and covering the foramen of Winslow: and 4. — *gastro-splénique*; passing between the concave surface of the spleen, and the stomach, from the œsophageal orifice to the greater curvature; and including, between its two constituent laminae, the splenic blood-vessels. The uses of the omentum are unknown. **EPIPOÏQUE**, adj., —*epiploicus*, L.,—das netz betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, A. to parts, or organs, which relate, or belong, to the omentum; as 1. *Appendices épiploïques*, F.,—*epiploicæ*, L.,—prolongations of peritoneum from the surface of the large intestine; analogous, in structure and disposition, to the omentum: 2. *Artères épiploïques*, —*arteriæ epiploicæ*, —netzschlag-

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adern, G.—minute branches of the gastro-epiploic: 3. *Cavité épiploïque*,—the cavity which exists between the two sheets of the great *omentum*, and communicates with the abdominal cavity by the foramen of Winslow: and B. to morbid states or affections, which implicate the *omentum*; as *Hernie épiploïque*, F. See EPIPLOCÈLE.

EPIPLO-SARCOMPHALE, s. f.,—epiplosarcomphalus, m. (ἐπίπλοον, —σάρξ, flesh,—ὄμφαλος, navel), L.,—netznabelfleischbruch, m. G.,—umbilical hernia, formed by indurated and enlarged *omentum*.

EPIPLOSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f.,—epiploschocele, f. (same, —σχῆλη, the scrotum,—ἡλὴ, hernia), L.,—netzrhodensackbruch, m. G.,—omental hernia, contained in the *scrotum*.

EPIRRHÉE, s. f.,—ἐπιρροή, —epirrhoa, f. L.,—afflux: in Pathology, increased determination of fluids to any part of the body.

EPISCHÈSE, s. f.,—ἐπίσχισις, —epischesis, f. L.,—retention, or suppression, of a natural evacuation, as the urine or menstrual flux,—die zurückhaltung, z. B., einer normalen ausleerung, des harns, des menstrualfluidums, usw., G.

EPISÉPALE, adj.,—episepalus, L.: an epithet, in Botany, applied, by Mirbel, to glands which, like those of *Malpighia urens*, grow upon the sepals of the calyx.

EPISIOCÈLE, s. f.,—episiocèle, f. (ἐπίσειον —not ἐπίσιον,—according to some writers, the female pudendum; but, more correctly, the hair growing on the pubes,—ἡλὴ, hernia), L.,—schaamlefzenbruch, m. G.,—hernia of the labia pudendi. EPISIORRHAGIE, s. f.,—episiorrhagia, f. (same, and ἑήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—schaamlefzenblutung, f. G.,—hæmorrhage from the labia.—The Latin substantives, *Episioncus*, m., and *Episiophyma*, f.,—compounds of ἐπίσειον with the Greek ὄγκος and φῦμα, are employed, by the German Kraus, to designate, respectively, swelling,—schaamlefzengeschwulst, and abscess,—schaamlefzenbeule, f. G.,—of the labia pudendi.—“Absurdæ sunt derivationes vocis, a Kraus. prolatae.” Such is the opinion of Kühn, *Blancardi, Lexicon Medicum*, v. i, p. 592.

EPISPADIAS, s. m.,—epispadia, f. (ἐπί, upon, σπάω, to derive): conformationis naturalis illud vitium, quo urethræ orificium in superiori parte membri virilis apertum est, L. Vide Hypospadias.

EPISPASTIQUE, adj.,—ἐπισπαστικὸς (ἐπισπάω, to draw to),—epispastic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies,—remedia epispastica, L.,—zugmittel, G.; which, like the blistering-fly, *Cantharis*—hence classed, by Zoologists, in a distinct Family, EPISPASTIQUES, F., pl., of *Coleopterous Insects*,—and mustard, violently irritate, when placed in contact with, the skin; and produce separation of the epidermis, with effusion of lymph beneath.

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EPISTERME, s. m.,—episperma, n. (ἐπί, upon, σπέρμα, the seed), L.: a term applied, by Richard, to the proper envelope of the seed of plants, composed of an exterior pellicle,—see LORIQUE; a middle membrane,—SARCODERME; and an internal,—ENDOPLÈVRE. EPISPERMATIQUE, adj.,—epispermaticus: an epithet applied to a vegetable embryo; which, destitute of albumen, as the *Phaseolus communis*, is immediately covered by the *episperm*.

EPISTAPHYLIN, adj. (ἐπί, upon, σταφύλη, the uvula): an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the *Azygos Uvulae* muscle.—See PALATO-STAPHYLIN.

EPISTASE, s. f.,—ἐπίστασις, —epistasis, f., omnis substantia quæ superficiei urinæ innatat, L.: including both NUAGE and ENÉORÈME; and opposed to HYPOSTASE.

EPISTAXIS, s. f. (ἐπιστάζω, to distil), F., and L.,—nasenbluten, n. G.,—nasal hæmorrhage: a frequent concomitant of hypertrophy of the heart.

EPISTERNAL, s. m., and adj.,—episternalis (ἐπί, upon, στέρνον, the sternum), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the first or anterior portion of the sternum; which sustains, in Birds, the forkbone,—la clavicule furculaire, F. See Philosophie Anatomique, v. i, p. 84.

EPISTHOTONOS, s. m. Synon. with EM-PROSTHOTONOS.

EPISTROPHE, s. f.,—ἐπιστροφὴς (ἐπιστρέφω, to turn round),—epistropheus, m. L.,—umdreher, m. G.: a term applied to the 2nd cervical vertebra,—der zweite halswirbel, G.; the first turning upon it, as on a pivot.

EPISYNANCHE, EPISYNANGINE, s. f.: a modern designation of spasm of the pharynx.

EPITHELIUM, s. m. (ἐπί, upon, θηλή, a nipple), F.,—n. L.: a name given, by Ruysch, to the delicate layer of epidermis,—das feine oberhaut, G.,—which invests the female nipple, and other parts destitute of the proper dermis.

EPITHÈME, s. m.,—ἐπίθεμα, —epithema, n. L.,—umschlag, m. G.,—epithem: a term, in Pharmacy, comprehending all topical remedies, with the exception of plasters and unguents, which are applied to the exterior of the body: in Zoology, according to Illiger, the horny appendage,—schnabelaufsatz, m. G.,—which surmounts the beak of certain birds.

EPITROCHLEE, EPITROKLÉE, s. f.,—epitrochlea, f. (ἐπί, above, τροχαλία, a pulley), L.: in Anatomy, a name applied, by Chaussier, to a rounded protuberance, or process, situated on the internal side of the inferior extremity of the humerus, above the articulation, and, heretofore, improperly termed the lesser or internal condyle. It gives attachment to several muscles of the human fore-arm; which, from this circumstance, have partly obtained, in the anatomo-

mical nomenclature of Chaussier, their respective designations : as 1. *Epitrochlo-Métacarpien*, F.,—epitrochlo-metacarpianus, L. (Flexor carpi radialis, of other Anatomists); so named, from its attachments to the *epitrochlea* and the second *metacarpal* bone,—see RADIAL: 2. *Epitrochlo-palmaire*,—epitrochlo-palmaris (Palmaris longus);—to *epitrochlea* and *palmar fascia*,—see PALMAIRE: 3. *Epitrochlo-phalangeinien commun*,—epitrochlo-phalangeinianus communis (Flexor sublimis digitorum);—to *epitrochlea* and second *phalanx*,—*phalangeine*, F.,—of the four fingers,—see FLÉCHISSEUR: and 4. *Epitrochlo-Radial*,—epitrochlo-radialis (Pronator Radii teres);—to *epitrochlea* and *radius*,—see PRONATEUR.

EPIZOOTIE, s. f.,—epizootia, f. (ἐπι, upon, ζῷον, an animal), L.,—thierseuche, f. G.: a disease *simultaneously* attacking a great number of the *lower animals*. The term corresponds, in the veterinary art, with *Epidemic* in Medicine. EPIZOOTIQUE, adj.,—epizooticus,—epizootic, pertaining to an *Epizooty*.

EPONGE, s. f.,—σπόγγος,—spongia, f. L., schwamm, m. G.,—sponge: in Zoology, and Materia Medica, a marine organized body, belonging to the great Class of the *Zoophyta*; and widely diffused in many seas, particularly the Mediterranean. In its natural state, *sponge* is employed, by Surgeons, in the cleansing of wounds and ulcers: prepared by pressure and immersion in melted wax,—*E'p. préparée*, F.,—*Spongia preparata cum Cerâ*, —cerata, L.,—press- oder wachsschwamm, G.,—in the dilatation of fistulæ and sinuses. Iodine constitutes the active principle of *burnt sponge*,—*E'p. calcinée*,—*spongia usta*, —gebrannter schwamm. Hence its value in the treatment of bronchocele and scrofula.

EPREINTES, s. f., pl.: a term, in Pathology, synonym with TENESME.

EPUISEMENT, s. m.,—virium defectio, L.,—entkräftung, f. G.,—failure of strength, exhaustion.

EPULIDE, EPULIE, s. f.,—ἐπούλις, —epulis, f. L.,—auswuch, oder schwamm, am zahnfleisch, G.: in Pathology, a fungous excrescence or tumour, *on the gum* (ἐπὶ ὀδόν); sometimes situated between the teeth, which are loosened by it; and occasionally degenerating into cancer.

EPULOTIQUE, adj.,—ἐπούλωτικός: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to *remedies*,—remedia *epulotica*, L.,—vernarbende mittel, G.,—which produce *cicatrisation*—ἐπούλωσις,—vernabung, f. G.,—of a wound or sore.

EPURGE, s. f.: in Botany, a species belonging to the genus, *Euphorbia*,—see EUPHORBE. The seeds of this plant,—*E. lathyris*,—springkörner, purgierkörner, breit-

blättrichte wolfsmilch, G.,—caper-spurge, —are violently *drastic* and *emetic*. They contain an *essential oil* resembling, in its operation, that of the *Croton Tiglium*.

EQUILIBRE, s. m.,—æquilibrium, n. L.,—gleichgewicht, f. G.: a term, of well-known import, in Physics: in Medicine, employed to designate *harmony* in the reciprocal action of the organs of the living body.

EQUINOXE, s. m.,—æquinoctium, n. L.,—ἱσημερία, —nachtgleiche, f. G.: a term, in Physics, applied to the period at which the sun appears in the points of intersection of the ecliptic with the equator; because, then, the *night* is *equal* to the day, in duration. The *vernal equinox*,—*éq. du printemps*, F.,—takes place on the 20th or 21st of March; the *autumnal*,—*éq. d'automne*,—on the 22nd or 23rd of September. EQUINOCTIAL, adj.,—equinoctialis, —equinoctial, belonging to the *equinox*: *Ligne équinociale*,—ἱσημερινὸς κύκλος, —æquinoctiallinie, G.,—the *equinoctial* line or circle, the equator.

EQUITATION, s. f., *exercice du cheval*, —equitatio, f. (*equus*, a horse), L.,—reiten, n. G.,—horse-exercise.

ERABLE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Acer* (*Polygamia, monoec.*; *Acerineæ*), L.,—der Ahorn, G.,—Maple; comprehending numerous species: several of which, especially *E'r. à sucre*, F.,—*A. saccharinum*, a native of the United States and Canada, —afford, on perforation of their bark and alburnum, a *sap* convertible, by evaporation, into sugar. The *sap* of several of the European Maples, as the Sycamore,—*A. pseudo-platanus*,—is applicable to the same purpose.

ERAILLEMENT, s. m. See ECTROPION.

ERECTEUR, s. m. and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* of the male and female organs of generation; as *Er. de la verge*, et —*du clitoris*, F.,—*Erector penis*, et —*clitoridis*, L.,—see ISCHIO-CERVERNEUX, which produce *ERECTION*, s. f.,—erectio, f. L.,—errichtung, f. G.,—of the parts, or organs, on which their action is exerted. The term, *Erection*, is also employed, in Physiology, to designate the condition of an organ, which, previously flaccid, becomes turgescient, from an accumulation of blood in its tissue: as *Er. du clitoris*, —*des mamelons*.

ERECTILE, adj.,—erectilis, L.: an epithet employed, by Dupuytren and Rullier, to designate a peculiar *tissue* of the animal economy, not recognized by Bichât; and represented, by some writers, as merely a vascular net-work copiously interspersed with nerves. By those who admit the *erectile* as a distinct tissue,—termed also *cerverneux et spongieux*, in French,—it is described as an essentially vascular and nervous structure, whose areolæ communicate

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with each other; and which, entering into the composition of the corpora cavernosa penis et clitoridis, of the inferior part of the vagina and spongy portion of the urethral canal, of the lips, nipple, iris, nervous papillæ, and intestinal villi, distends, reddens, and assumes the state of *erection*, under the influence of different stimuli. The same tissue, accidentally developed, is said to constitute, in certain cases of disease, a particular genus of organic transformations; as exemplified in many hæmorrhoidal, varicose, polypous, and hæmatoid tumours. **ERECTILITÉ**, s. f.,—erectilitas, f. L.: mode of action of the supposed *erectile* tissue.

ERÈME, s. m.,—eremus, m. (ἔρημος, solitary), L.: a term, in Botany, applied by Mirbel, to a *pericarp*; which, destitute of valve or suture, as in the *Labiata*, proceeds from an ovary not supporting a style.

ERETHISME, s. m.,—ἔρεθισμός,—erethismus, m. L.,—reizung, f. G.,—excitation, irritation, *exaltation* of the vital phenomena in an animal organ. ἑρεθιστικός, adj.,—erethisticus, —reizend, —irritating, producing *erethism*.

ERGOT, s. m.: in Anatomy, a medullary *tubercle*, existing in the digital cavity of the lateral ventricles of the brain; its surface invested, like that cavity, with medullary —, but composed, interiorly, of cortical substance: in Zoology, the imperfectly developed or rudimentary *claw* or *toe*, situated posteriorly on the tarsus of certain *Mammifera*, as the *Hog*; the minute *horny excrescence* frequently existing on the posterior inferior part of the fetlock of the *Horse*; and the *posterior claw*,—see **E'PERON**,—of *Birds*: in Botany, a *disease* of the *Gramineæ*, especially *rye*, attributed to the presence of a minute fungus, —see **SEIGLE**. **ERGOTISME**, s. m.,—ergotismus, m. L.,—ergotism: the morbid affection, produced, in man, by the *ergot of rye*, —le *Seigle ergoté*. The principal symptoms are gangrene of the fingers and toes, —sometimes of the hands and feet; and, occasionally, convulsions.

ERIGNE, ou **ERINE**, s. f.,—uncinus, m. L.: a small pointed hook, or *tenaculum*, employed, by Anatomists and Surgeons, to elevate, or draw out, certain parts of the animal body, otherwise difficult of seizure; in order to facilitate their dissection or removal.

EROSION, s. f.,—erosio, f. L.: in Pathology, the action of a *corrosive* substance.

EROTIQUE, adj.,—ἔρωτικός, —eroticus, L., —erotisch, G., —erotic, pertaining to, or produced by, *love*, —ἔρως: as *Délire*, —*Manie*, —*Mélancholie*, —*Passion érotique*, F., synon. with **EROTO-MANIE**, s. f., —erotomania, f. L., —liebeswuth, f. G., —a species of mental alienation produced by *love*. ἑρωμανής, ἑρωτομανής, adj., —erotomaniacus,

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—liebetoll, rasend aus *liebe*, —erotomaniacal, suffering from *amorous frenzy*, —ἑρωμανία, ἑρωτομανία; mad with love.

ERPÉTOLOGIE, s. f., —erpetologia, f. (ἑρπετός, a reptile, λόγος, discourse), L.: that branch of Zoology which *treats* on the natural history of *Reptiles*. See Art. *Herpetology*, in v. xi, of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*. **ERPÉTOLIQUE**, adj., —erpetologicus, —herpetological.

ERRATIQUE, adj., —erraticus, L., —unordentlich, regellos, G., —erratic: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to intermittent fevers which observe *no regular* type; and to certain forms or varieties of cutaneous disease, which, as *Erysipelas erraticum*, move rapidly from place to place.

ERREUR de lieu, —error loci, L., —ortsverfehlung, f. G.: a term, in Pathology, first employed by Boerhaave; and subsequently adopted by physicians of his school, to explain, on the *hypothesis* of an introduction of the circulating fluids into an order of vessels, naturally not destined to receive them, the cause of the injection of the capillary system, in acute and chronic phlegmasiæ.

ERRHIN, **ERRHINE**, adj., —errhine: an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to any *remedy* or *substance*, —ἑρρινον, —remedium *errhinum*, L., —niesenmittel, schnupfmittel, G., —which, applied to the *nostril* (ἑν, in, ῥῖν, the nose), produces *sneezing*.

ERUCTION, s. f., —eructatio, f. (*eructare*, to belch up), L., —aufstossen, n. G.: evacuation, by the mouth, of gas proceeding from the stomach.

ÆRUGINEUX, adj., —ærugineus, æruginosus, L., —kupferig, G., —eruginous: an epithet applied to *expectorated fluids*, or *bile*; which, voided either *per os vel anum*, resemble, in colour, verdigrease, —*ærugo*, L.

ERUPTION, s. f., —eruptio, f. (*erumpere*, to break, or burst, out), L., —ausschlag, m. G.: a term employed, by Pathologists, in divers acceptations; as expressive of 1. the *sudden* and *copious* evacuation of a fluid, —blood, serum, pus, or gas, —contained in any canal or cavity of the body: 2. the development of an *exanthematous* affection on the surface; and 3. the *exanthema* itself. **ERUPTIF**, adj., —eruptivus, —ausbrechend: an epithet applied to certain *diseases*, especially fevers, —*fièvres eruptives*, F., —which are characterized by an *eruption* on the skin.

ERYSIPELE, s. m., —ἑρυσίπελας, —erysipelas, n. L., —erysipelas, n., rose, f. G.: in Pathology, a *cutaneous phlegmasia*, vulgarly designated, St. Anthony's fire; and arranged, by Willan, who describes four species, —phlegmonodes, œdematodes, gangrænosum, and erraticum, —see his work, *On Cutaneous Diseases*, 4to., p. 488, in the 4th Order, *Bullæ*; —by Pinel, *Nosographie*

Philosophique, vol. ii., p. 82,—among the *Phlegmasies Cutanées*. Many writers distinguish two kinds of *Erysipelas*: the *idiopathic* or *spontaneous*,—*E'r. spontané*, F.,—resulting from the operation of internal causes; and the *symptomatic* or *accidental*,—*accidentel*,—induced by the application of topical irritants. *Erysipelas*, however originating, sometimes acquires, in particular seasons and situations, an infectious character. *ERYSIPÉLATEUX*, adj.,—*ἐρυσιπελατώδης*,—*erysipelatodes*, *erysipelatosus*,—*rosenartig*,—*erysipelatous*, exhibiting the characters of *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHÈME, s. m.,—*ἐρύθημα*, literally redness, a blush,—*erythema*, n. L.,—*rothe*, *hautrothe*, f. G.: a term employed, by Willan, to designate a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*, belonging to the 3rd Order, *Exanthemata*. He enumerates,—see p. 472,—six species. Regarded, by some authors, as a synonym of *Erysipelas*. *ERYTHÉMATIQUE*, adj.,—*erythematicus*,—*erythematus*.

ERYTHRIQUE, adj.,—*erythricus* (*ἐρυθρός*, red), L.: an epithet applied to *purpuric acid*, by its first discoverer, Brugnatelli: or rather to an *acid*,—*acido ossieritrico*, It.,—obtained by treating uric— with the nitric acid; and apparently formed by a combination of the nitric and purpuric acids. Originally yellow, it assumes a *rose-red* colour under the influence of the solar rays.

ERYTHROÏDE, adj.,—*erythroides*, *erythroides* (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *εἶδος*, resemblance), L.,—*rothlich*, G.,—*erythroid*: an epithet applied, by the Ancients, to the *reddish* expanse of muscular fibres constituting the *CREMASTER*; and regarded, by them, as one of the covering of the testis, under the title of *tunica erythroides*, L.,—*das rothe hodenhäutchen*, G. By modern Anatomists, the term, *erythroid membrane*,—*tunique érythroïde*, F.,—is conferred on a peculiar membrane occupying, in certain animals, the situation of the *allantois*. See *ALLANTOÏDE*.

ESAPHE, s. m. (*ἄφαω*, to feel, to touch): in Obstetrics, examination of the state of the uterus, by introduction of the *finger* into the vagina.

ESCARROTIQUE, *ESCHAROTIQUE*, s. m. and adj.,—*ἑσχαρωτικὸς*,—*escharotic*: a term, or epithet, applied, in *Materia Medica*, to any substance,—*ἑσχαρωτικὸν*,—*remedium escharoticum*, L.,—*ätzmittel*, *brennmittel*, G.;—which, like pure potass, or the mineral acids, is capable, when applied to the living tissues, of producing an *eschar*,—*ESCARRE*, *ESCHARE*, s. f.,—*ἑσχάρα*,—*eschara*, f. L.,—*brandschorf*, m. G.,—by destruction of the vitality of a portion of integument. *ἑσχαρώσις*, s. f.: the formation of an *eschar*.

ESPÈCE, s. f.,—*species*, f. L.,—*art*, f. G.: in Natural History, one, or more, of a number of *bodies* or *objects*, animal, vegetable, or mineral; in Nosology,—of *diseases*,

which, although invariably marked by *minuter* characters of difference,—hence called *specific* characters,—yet exhibit certain traces of relation or affinity, and resemble each other more closely than other natural objects, or morbid conditions; and are, therefore, conveniently arranged under a common head or genus. See *GENRE*. In Pharmacy, combinations of divers medicinal substances, possessing analogous properties, for the preparation of *Electuary* or *Decoction*, are also termed *species*,—*ESPÈCES*, pl. F. Such are the *Species aromaticæ*,—*aromatische species*, G.—now *Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus*, of the *British* —; the *Species anthelminticæ*, of the *French* —; and *Species ad Decoctum lignorum*,—*Species zum holztrank*—, of the *German Dispensatories*. See *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, p. 279; and *Schwartz*, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*. Erster Band.

ESPRIT, s. m.,—*spiritus*, m. L.,—*πνεῦμα*,—*geist*, m. G.,—*spirit*: a term formerly employed, in Chemistry and Pharmacy, to designate all liquid products obtained by distillation; but now, in its more rigorous acceptation, restricted to those fluids, which, like the *Spiritus Juniperi compositus*, of the *British* —, and *Spiritus Anisi*,—*Anisgeist*, G.,—of the *German Dispensatories*, result from the distillation of divers aromatic substances with alcohol. The title, however, is still applied to various pharmaceutical preparations which do not correctly fall under this definition; as the *Spiritus Camphoræ* of the *British* —, and *schwefeläthergeist* (*Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici*), G., of the *German*—*Dispensatories*. To remedy this confusion, the authors of the *French Pharmacopœa*,—see p. 55,—have assumed *ALCOOLAT* as the title of the distilled aromatic *Spirit*. For an account of the *Officinal Spirits* employed in *German Pharmacy*, see *Schwartz* *Pharmacolog. Tabellen*, p. 227, Index.

ESQUILLE, s. f.,—*assula*, *schidia*, f. L.,—*splinter*: in Surgical Pathology, a fragment,—*knochensplitter*, m. G.,—separated by fracture, necrosis, or caries, from the body of a bone.

ESQUINANCIE, s. f.,—*squinancia*, f. L.,—*kehlsucht*, f. G.,—*quinsy*: the popular designation of *Angina*. See *ANGINE*.

ESSENCE, s. f.,—*essentia*, f. L.,—*essenz*, f. G.: in Pharmacy, a synonym of the *volatile oil*,—see *HUILE*,—obtained, from plants, by distillation: also, according to some *French* writers, of the *Simple Alcoholic Tincture*. *ESSENTIEL*, adj.,—*wesentlich*, G.,—*essential*: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to any *volatile oil*,—*Huile essentielle*, F.,—*oleum essentielle*, L. In Natural History, employed to designate those *characters*,—*caractères essentiels*,—by which the various species, genera, and other sys-

tematic divisions, of natural objects are invariably, and most conspicuously, distinguished: in Pathology, those diseases,—*maladies essentielles*,—which are independent on all other morbid affections; and hence, in this signification, directly opposed to SYMPTOMATIQUE.

ESSIEU, s. m.,—ἄξων,—axis, m. L.,—achse, f. G.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the second cervical vertebra; because of the tooth-like process upon which the atlas turns, as upon an *axis*.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, s. m. See ANHÉLATION.

ESTOMAC, s. m.,—στόμαχος, γαστήρ,—stomachus, ventriculus, m. L.,—magen, m. G.,—stomach: in Anthropotomy, a hollow membranous sac, situated in the superior part of the abdominal cavity, between the œsophagus and duodenum; and constituting the organ of chymification. The human stomach exhibits two *extremities*,—a *larger* or *cardiac*, occupying a portion of the left—; and a *right* or *pyloric*,—of the right hypochondrium:—two *arches* or *curvatures*,—a *lesser*, connected with the liver and diaphragm by the gastro-hepatic—; and a *larger*,—with the colon,—see EPIPLOÏQUE,—by the gastro-colic omentum: and two *orifices*,—a *superior* or *œsophageal*, communicating, by the œsophagus, with the buccal cavity; and an *inferior*, *pyloric* or *duodenal*,—by the duodenum and long track of intestinal canal, with the anus. The *parietes* of the stomach are composed of three distinct membranes intimately united by a dense and compact tissue. These are an *external*, *serous* or *peritoneal* coat; a *middle* or *muscular*, with fibres either longitudinally or transversely arranged; and an *internal* or *mucous*, continued from the œsophagus. The *arteries* of the organ are numerous, and supplied by the coronary stomachic, pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The *veins*, exhibiting a similar distribution, pour their blood into the vena portæ. The *lymphatics* proceed to the glands arranged along both curvatures of the stomach. The *nerves* are supplied by the pneumo-gastric, and the three divisions of the coeliac plexus.

The presence of an interior receptacle for the food constitutes a distinguishing character of the Animal Kingdom from Man to the Zoophyte. Of the *Comparative Anatomy* of the *Stomach*, viewed in several points, the following is a faintly-traced and imperfect outline: 1. It exhibits innumerable varieties of *Figure*. Generally *simple* and uniform in the whole series of animals, it is marked in some, as the Lion and Bear, by a slight central contraction: *compound*, forming from two to four distinct stomachs, in others, as the Hamster, Kangaroo, and Sloth, respect-

ively: *complicated*,—with a curiously-constructed groove, or canal, leading from the œsophagus to the third stomach,—in the *Ruminantia*,—see ABOMASUM: *compound* or *complicated*, with from three to five divisions, in all the *Cetacea*. See *Wernerian Transactions*, v. iii, p. 371. 2. Of large *Volume*, especially the first stomach, see PANSE,—in the adult *Ruminantia*; and in the *Herbivora*, generally: constituting nearly the whole bulk of the animal in some zoophytic genera, as *Hydatis* and *Hydra*. Large, relatively to the œsophagus, in the *Toothless Cetacea*; small, and scarcely distinguishable from that canal, in *Serpents*: very large in the caterpillar—; contracted in the imago state of *Lepidopterous Insects*. See Swammerdam, *Biblia Naturæ*, Tabulæ 34, 36. 3. *Direction* nearly transverse in *Man* and the *Quadrumanæ*; and varying, more or less, to the oblique, in the lower *Mammifera*; parallel, or nearly parallel, to the axis of the body, in *Reptiles*, *Amphibia*, and *Fishes*. 4. Of *membranous* structure in the *Mammifera*, *Carnivorous* and *Piscivorous Birds*, the remaining *Vertebrated* and the *Invertebrated* Classes, generally; more dense, however, in the *Herbivorous* than in *Carnivorous Reptiles*. *Muscular*, forming a gizzard, or organ of trituration,—see GÉSIER,—in the Pangolin; in *Granivorous Birds*; in some *Testaceous Mollusca*, as the inhabitant of *Bulla lignaria*,—see *Linneæan Transactions*, v. ii, p. 15, and *Helix stagnalis*; and certain *Zoophytes*, as *Aphrodite*. Exhibits a *mixed* character, of various grades, in *Omnivorous Birds*; very strong, approaching to the muscular, in the Crocodile and some *Fishes*. Divers *Insects*, as the *Blatta*, have one *membranous* and one *muscular stomach* armed with teeth. *Aplysia* possesses three *muscular stomachs* furnished with bony processes; and the Mole-cricket, a *complicated* digestive apparatus, resembling that of the *Ruminantia*. 5. *Internal Disposition*. Divided into two portions, in the Horse, by a partial lining of epidermis;—in some *Rodentia*, as *Mus* and *Lepus*, by a valvular elongation of the mucous membrane. Cellular in the first and second cavities of the Camel and Lama, so as to retain, unmixed with the food in its transit to and fro, large quantities of water: furnished with short bristly hairs in the Cuckoo; armed with teeth in divers *Crustacea* and *Insects*,—see CRABE, and BLATTE: imperfectly divided, in *Hirudo* genus, into cells. See Moquin-Tandon, *Monographie de la Famille des Hirudinées*. Paris, 1827. 6. *Orifices*, two generally, *œsophageal* and *intestinal*; sometimes *buccal* and *anal*: many in *Medusa*: *single*, constituting both mouth and anus, in certain *Zoophytes*, as *Asterias*. Situated remotely from each o-

ther, in purely *Carnivorous* animals ; more closely approximated in *Man*, the *Quadrumana*, and *Omnivora* ; nearly contiguous in the Opossum, and Crocodile, as in *Gravivorous Birds*. Œsophageal orifice armed with teeth, in *Forficula* : buccal orifice, with tentacula—organs of prehension,—in certain *Polypi*, as *Actinia*. 7. *Appendages*. A bursa faucium, jaw-pouch, and throat-sac, constituting reservoirs of solid food or of water, exist respectively in the Camel, Pelican, and Male Bustard ; and an analogous structure, cheek-pouch,—see *ABAJOUÉ*,—in divers *Mammifera* : a crop, or organ of maceration,—see *JABOT*,—abundantly supplied with glands, and corresponding, in function, with the first stomach of the *Ruminantia*, in many *Birds*, as *Colomba*, and the *Gallinæ* ; and in some *Testaceous Mollusca*, especially the *Bivalves*. A *bulbus glandulosus*,—*VENTRICULE Succenturieri*, of Cuvier,—containing an apparatus of large and peculiarly-arranged glands, less distinctly marked in the *Carnivorous* and *Piscivorous* than other tribes, in most *birds* : more capacious in some genera, as *Ardea*, than the stomach itself ; and absent in the King-fisher. A “zone of glands,” like those of the Bird, around the Œsophagus of Dormouse ; and a nearly similar structure in Beaver. A large glandular apparatus, between the gastric membranes, near the Œsophagus, of the Manati. The stomach itself contains masses of carbonate of lime, in addition to teeth, in many *Crustacea*,—see *ECRÉVISSE*. Furnished with three calcareous shells, in *Bulla lignaria* ; with horny papillæ, in *Ornithorhynchus hystrix* ; and with a valvular apparatus in the fourth stomach,—*CAILLETTE*,—of Cow, Camel, and Lama. In *Fishes*, with exception of the *Chondropterygii*, alone possessing a pancreas, it is surrounded, at the pylorus, by the pyloric cœca ; which, apparently constituting a substitute for the abdominal gland, pour their secreted fluid, by one or many orifices, into the gastric cavity, near the pyloric orifice, or over the whole surface, of the organ. In the *Mollusca*, the liver is closely connected with, or surrounds, and sometimes perforates, the stomach. See Blumenbach, *Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1824, or Coulson's *Translation* ; Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1818 ; Dhéré, *De la Nutrition*, etc., 8vo. Paris, 1826 ; and Todd, *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, part 1. Art. *Animal Kingdom*.

ESTURGEON, s. m. : a genus, in Ichthyology, *Acipenser*, belonging to the Order, *Branchiostegi*, of *Cartilaginous Fishes*, Linn.—*Chondropterygiens à branches libres*, Cuv. ; and comprehending several large species ; the *flesh* of which, resembling veal, is much

esteemed as an article of diet. **CAVIAR** is prepared from the roe of the common sturgeon, *A. sturio*,—l'esturgeon, F.,—der stör, G. ; and isinglass,—see *ICHTHYOCOLLE*,—from the swimming-bladder of the same, as of *A. huso*,—le grand esturgeon, F.,—der hausen, G.,—and divers other species.—The structure of the mouth in the *Sturgeon* genus, is very curious. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle Médicale et Pharmaceutique*, v. i, p. 44, pl. 6.

ESULE, s. f. : a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Euphorbia*,—see *EUPHORBE*. The leaves and roots of *E. esula* are purgative.

ETAÏN, s. m.,—stannum, n. L.,—*ασσί-τερος*,—zinn, n. G.,—tin : a solid metal,—the Jupiter, of the Alchemists,—existing, naturally, in the states of oxide and sulphuret. Employed *medicinally*, in the form of filings,—*Stanni Limatura*, L.,—Zinnfeile, G.,—as a *vermifuge*. From this, their principal production in the time of Herodotus, the British islands were named by the Greek historian, the *tin-islands*,—die *cassiterischen*,—oder *zinn-inseln*, G.

ETAÏRION, s. m.,—more correctly **HE-TAIRION**,—etairium, n. (*ἑταίριον*, companionship), L. : a term, in Botany, applied, by Mirbel, to a fruit which is composed of several pericarpial cells,—*camares*, F.,—arranged round the imaginary axis of such fruit. **ETAÏRIONNAIRE**, adj.,—etairionarius : an epithet applied to compound fruits resulting, like the *etairium*, from ovaries which support the style.

ETALE, adj.,—expansus, patens, patulus, L.,—offenstehend, G. : an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which *expand*, or *spread out*, so as to form a nearly right angle with those from which they originate : as the branches of *Tagetes patula* ; leaves of *Milium effusum* ; sepals of *Borago officinalis* ; petals of *Geum urbanum*, and *Campanula patula* ; and the stamens of *Pyrola minor*.

ETAMINE, s. f.,—stamen, n. L.,—staubfaden, f. G. : in Botany, the male organ of phanerogamous plants ; composed of two parts,—the *filament*,—see *FILET* ; and the *anther*, or essential portion of the organ, which contains the pollen,—see *ANTHERE*. On the number, insertion, relative length, and mutual connections, of the *stamens*, or their absence, separate existence, or co-existence with the pistil, or female organ, in all the flowers, or in different flowers, of the same plant, Linnæus has founded the character of the first 23 Classes in his *Sexual System of Botany*.

ETÉ, s. m.,—æstas, f. L.,—*ἔτος*,—summer, m. G.,—summer : one of the four seasons ; commencing, in this hemisphere, on the approach of the sun to the first point of the sign of *Cancer*, June 22nd ;

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and terminating on its return to the plane of the equator, about September 22nd.

ETENDARD, s. m.,—vexillum, n. L.,—fahne, f. G.,—standard: in Botany, the superior petal of the papilionaceous corolla; ordinarily larger than the rest, and standing erect

ETERNUMENT, s. m.,—sternutatio, f. L.,—πταγμός,—riesen, n. G.,—sternutation: in Physiology, a convulsive action of the expiratory muscles, whereby the air is driven out, with great rapidity and noise, through the nasal cavities; bringing with it mucus or foreign bodies which may have adhered to the pituitary membrane. *Sneezing*, a frequent consequence of artificial stimulation, sometimes indicates incipient inflammation, of that structure. It precedes the eruption of measles; accompanies coryza; and, occurring on the decline of acute diseases, is deemed a favourable sign.

ETHER, s. m.,—αἰθήρ,—æther, m. L.,—äther, m. G.,—ether: in Physics, a subtle and elastic fluid,—himmelsluft, f. G.,—supposed to be generally diffused through space, and destined to facilitate the motions of the heavenly bodies: in Chemistry, a fluid resulting from the action of one or two acids upon alcohol. The following is an enumeration of the principal *French and German Official Ethers*: 1. *Ether acétique*, F.,—*Æther aceticus*, L. (*Pharm. Gallica*),—Essigäther, G.; 2. —*muriatique* ou *hydrochlorique*,—*Æth. muriaticus*,—Salzäther, with its corresponding Spirit, *Æth. muriaticus alcoholatus*,—Salzäthergeist; 3. —*nitrique*,—*Æth. nitricus*,—Salzpeteräther, and Spirit,—*Spiritus nitri dulcis*,—Sp. *Ætheris nitrici*, Ph. Lond.,—Salzpeteräthergeist; 4. —*sulfurique*, ou *vitriolique*,—*Æth. sulphuricus*,—Schwefeläther, with its compound Spirit,—*Æth. sulphuricus alcoholisatus*, Ph. Gall.,—*Spiritus vitrioli dulcis*,—Sp. *Æth. Sulphurici comp.* Ph. Londinen.,—Versüsste Schwefelsäure, Schwefeläthergeist,—the Hoffman's Anodyne,—*Liqueur Minérale Anodine de Hoffmann*,—Hoffmann's schmerzstillender Liquor,—of *French and German Pharmacologists*. The *French* have, also, *Official Solutions* of Castor, Opium, and Phosphorus, respectively entitled *E. de Castoréum*,—*d'Opium* (*Æther Opiatus*, L.,—Opiumäther, G.), et —*phosphoré* (*Æth. Phosphoratus*, Ph. Gall.), in sulphuric ether. **ETHERÉ**, adj.,—αἰθέριος,—æthereus,—ätherisch,—ethereal, composed, or possessing the properties, of ether: *Teinture éthérée*, F.,—*ethereal Tincture*, a product of the action of sulphuric ether upon substances soluble in it. **ETHERIFICATION**, s. f.,—conversion into ether.

ETHIOPS, s. m. (αἰθίοψ, sun-burnt): a term employed, by the Ancients, to designate certain metallic oxydes and sulphurets; as 1. *Eth. antimonie*, F.,—*Æthiops antimonialis*, L.,—a substance obtained by treating *Ethiops minéral*,—black sulphuret of mercury,—with sulphuret of antimony; and 2. —*martial*,—black deutoxide of iron.

ETHMOÏDE, s. m. and adj.,—ἠθμοειδής,—ethmodes, ethmoides, ethmoideus, L.,—siebförmig, G.,—ethmoid: a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to one of the four azygous bones—*l'ethmoïde*, os ethmoïde, F.,—os ethmoides, L.,—siebbein, G.,—of the cranium; in the anterior part of the basis of which it is situated. The name of the bone is derived from the sieve-like perforation (ἠθμός, a sieve, εἶδος, resemblance) of its horizontal plate, for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve. Articulated with the frontal, lachrymal, sphenoid, superior maxillary, palatine, the vomer, and inferior spongy bones; and developed by three points of ossification.

ETHMOÏDAL, **ETHMOÏDIEN**, adj.,—ethmoidalis, ethmoideus, L.: an epithet applied to those parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the *ethmoid* bone; as 1. *Artères ethmoïdales*, F.,—the *ethmoidal* arteries, two in number; the anterior supplied by the ophthalmic; the posterior, of variable origin: 2. *Cellules ethmoïdales*, cavities formed in the substance of the bone, and distinguished into the anterior and posterior *ethmoidal* cells: 3. *Cornet ethmoïde*,—see CORNET,—constituting the superior spongy bone, of *British Anatomists*: 4. *Crête ethmoïde*,—see CRETE: 5. *Nerf ethmoid*, the term applied, by Chaussier, to the olfactory, or first pair of cerebral, nerves: 6. *Veines ethmoïdales*,—veins corresponding, in distribution, with the arteries: 7. *Apophyse ethmoïdale*,—a process of the sphenoid bone connecting it with—; and 8. *Echancrure ethmoïdale*,—a notch of the frontal, destined to receive the body of—the *ethmoid* bone.

ETHUSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Æthusa* (*Pentandria*, digyn.; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Gartenschierling, G.,—Fool's Parsley; the principal species of which,—*Æ. cynapium*,—*éth. fétide*, le faux persil, F.,—kleiner schierling, stinkender peterlein, G.,—a common European garden-plant, frequently mistaken for parsley, but readily distinguished by its long and pendulous calyx-leaves,—possesses all the *poisonous* properties of hemlock. See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii, p. 69, pl. 101.

ETINCELLE, s. f.,—σπινθήρ,—funke, m. G.,—spark. *L'ét. électrique*, F.,—*scintilla electrica*, L.,—the electric spark.

ETIOLEMENT, s. m.,—chlorosis, f. L.: in Vegetable Physiology, a phenomenon exhibited by plants,—*plantes étioillées*, F.;—which, from privation of light, do not acquire their natural colour; development,

and firmness of texture. In Pathology, *absence*, or *loss*, of the wonted *colour*, in man or the lower animals, may be induced by abstraction from the influence of light ; but is more frequently the consequence of chronic diseases.

ETIOLOGIE, s. f.,—ætiologia, f. (αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—ätiologie, f. G.,—etiology : that branch of Pathology which has, for its object, the *doctrine*, or knowledge, of the *causes* of disease.

ETISIE, s. f.,—hectisis, f. (ἥξις, habit of body), L. : in Pathology, a constitutional disease, of which emaciation forms the principal symptom. ETIQUE, adj.,—hecticus, —fallen into, or connected with, a state of *hectisis* : *Ex. Individu étique*, F.,—one suffering from *hectic fever*,—*febris hectica*, L., —ἥκτικὸς πυρετός, —das hektische fieber, G.

ETOILE, s. f.,—ἄστρον, —stella, f. L.,—stern, m. G.,—star. ÉTOILÉ, adj.,—stellatus, stellaris, stelliformis, L.,—gestirnt, G.,—star-like, stellated : an epithet applied, in Botany, to those parts, or organs, of plants which assume the figure of a *star*, as the *calyx*,—*calice étoilé*, F.,—of *Lampasna stellata* ; the *corolla* of *Valantia cruciata* ; the *stigma* of *Nymphœa radiata* ; and *fruit* of *Damasonium stellatum* : in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of animals, whose colours are disposed in the figure of a *star* ; as *Ardea stellaris*, among *Birds* ; and *Mustelus asterias*, among *Fishes* : or whose bodies are adorned, like those of *Acipenser stellatus*, and *Astrea sideræa*, with minute *star-like* appendages.—The term, *Etoilé*, ou *Bandage étoilé*, is applied, in Surgery, to the figure of x *bandage*,—the *fascia stellata*, of Galen.

ETONNÉ, adj. : an epithet employed, by *French surgeons*, in conjunction with the substantive, *cerveau*, to designate the state of an individual who, from fall or blow, has suffered *concussion* of the *brain*.

ETOUFFEMENT, s. m.,—suffocatio, f. L.,—erstickung, f. G.,—suffocation : in Pathology, a phenomenon attendant on various diseases ; and induced by divers morbid conditions, which either obstruct the introduction of air into the pulmonary organ, or prevent those changes which such air is naturally destined to effect in the pulmonary blood.

ETOURDISSEMENT, s. m.,—betaubung, f. G. : the first grade of *Vertigo*.

ETRANGLEMENT, s. m.,—strangulatio, incarceration, f. L.,—strangulation : in Surgical Pathology, the condition of certain parts of the animal body, when, from inflammation or displacement, they are powerfully *compressed*, or *constricted*, by other parts, as by a band. The abdominal viscera are principally exposed to these accidents : and the intestinal *strangulations*,—*étranglements intestinaux*, F.,—distinguish-

ed into the *internal* and *external*. The *former* may arise from constriction of a portion of intestine *within* the abdomen, by a membranous band, by the natural appendages of the canal, or an accidental opening in the mesentery, omentum, or broad ligament of the womb. The *external strangulations* properly constitute hernia. They may consist of any portion of the intestinal canal, omentum, or urinary bladder.—The strangulation, in such case, may occur in the natural aponeurotic openings of the abdominal parietes, accidental ruptures of them, or of the sac ; or be caused by the neck of the sac itself, by a twisting of the intestine, by the omentum, or by membrane, of adventitious formation. In Pathology, the term is syn. with ETOUFFEMENT ; and the condition which it indicates, may result from the operation of similar causes : Finally, in Forensic Medicine, *strangulation*,—erstickung, f. G.,—implies stoppage of the respiratory process, and death, by ligature, or other compressing force, applied round the neck. See Martini, *Introduzione alla Medicina Legale*, v. iii, Capo v. *Appiccamento*.

ETRIER, s. m.,—stapes, f. L.,—steigbügel, m. G. : in Anatomy, one of the *bones* of the internal ear ; so named from its resemblance, in figure, to a *stirrup*. Articulated, on one hand, with the os orbiculare, it is united, on the other, to the whole circumference of the fenestra ovalis, by the membrane of the tympanum. It has two *branches*, distinguished, from their direction, into an *anterior* and a *posterior*. The *Stapedius muscle*,—*m. de l'étrier*, F.,—steigbügelmuskel, G.,—is attached to a portion of the bone, termed *neck*.

ETUI, s. m. : in Zoology, the sheath inclosing the sting of *Hymenopterous Insects* ; in the *Coleoptera*, a synonym of ELYTRE.

ETUVE, s. f.,—stubenofen, m. G.,—stove : a chamber, or confined space, raised to a certain temperature, by artificial means ; and employed, in Pharmacy, for the desiccation of vegetable substances : in Hygiene, for the immersion of the animal body in *hot air*, then constituting the *dry stove*,—l'ét. sèche, F.,—the laconicum, of the ancient *Romans*, still used by the *Turks* ; or in *vapour*, l'ét. humide, F.,—vaporarium.

EUÆMIE, s. f.,—euæmia, f. (εὖ, well αἷμα, blood), L.,—eine gute beschaffenheit des blutes, G.,—a good condition of the blood.

EUÆSTHESIE, s. f.,—εὐαισθησία, —euæsthesia, f. L.,—vigorous perception ; a good condition of the *senses*,—eine gute beschaffenheit der sinne, G.

EUCHLORINE, s. f.,—euchlorina, f. L.,—euchlorin, n. G. : a term applied, by Davy, to the *protoxide of chlorine*,—die hyperoxygenirte kochsalzsäure, G. ; from its exhibiting a *deeper colour* than *chlorine*.

EUP

* EUCHROË, s. f.,—*εὐχροία*,—euchrœa, f. L.,—die gute hautfarbe, G.,—a good complexion. *Εὐχρους*, adj.,—of a healthy colour or complexion.

EUCHYLIE, s. f.,—*εὐχυλία*,—euchylia, f. L.,—the healthy condition of the chyle,—die gute beschaffenheit des chylus, G.,—or of the fluids, generally.

EUCHYMIE, s. f.,—*εὐχυμία*,—euchymia, f. L.,—a good condition of the animal fluids, and, especially, of the chyme.

EUCRASIE, s. f.,—*εὐκρασία*,—eucrasia, f. L.,—good health,—die gute gesundheit, f. G.; a healthy temperament: opposed, in signification, to DYSCRASIE.

EUDIAPNEUSTIE, s. f.,—eudiapneustia, f. L.,—well, *διαπνέω*, to transpire), L.: in Physiology, a healthy state of perspiration.

EUDIOMÈTRE, s. m.,—eudiometrum, n. (*εὐδία*, the still atmosphere, *μέτρον*, a measure), L.,—eudiometer, n. G.: in Chemistry, an instrument for measuring the degree of purity of the atmospheric air,—the proportion of contained oxygen. EUDIOMETRIE, s. f.,—eudiometria, f. L.,—eudiometry, the art of employing an eudiometrical instrument,—instr. *eudiométrique*, F.

EUEXIE, s. f.,—*εὐξία*,—euexia, f. L.: a good habit, or condition, of body: opposed, in signification, to CACHEXIE.

EUNUQUE, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to a man,—*εὐνοῦχος*,—eunuchus, m. L.,—eunuch, casträt, m. G.,—in whom the spermato-poietic, or the whole apparatus of genital organs have been removed, with the view of rendering him impotent or unproductive. Eunuchs were employed, by the ancient Romans, in the capacity of slaves and chamberlains (*εὐνῆ*, a bed or couch, *ἑχω*, to guard). The singers in the churches and theatres of Italy are commonly eunuchs. In the East, they are, for obvious reasons, selected to superintend the women of the seraglio.

EUPATORINE, s. f.,—eupatorina, f. L.: an organic alcali, discovered, by Riphini, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

EUPEPSIE, s. f.,—*εὐπέψια*,—eupepsia, f. L.,—good digestion, a healthy condition of the digestive powers,—die gute verdauung, gute beschaffenheit der verdauungsvermögens, G. See DYSPEPSIE: also, digestibility, as of food,—die leichtverdaulichkeit einer speise. *Εὐπιπτος*, adj.,—eupeptus, concoctu facilis,—leicht verdaulich,—digestible, easy of digestion.

EUPHLOGIE, s. f.,—euphlogia, f. (ε, well, *φλόγωσις*, inflammation), L.,—healthy, benignant inflammation.

EUPHONIE, s. f.,—*εὐφωνία* (same, and *φωνή*, voice),—euphonia, f. L.,—wohlklang, m. G.,—euphony: an agreeable melodious voice; a sweetly modulated sound.

EUPHORBE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Euphorbia* (*Decandria, trigyn.*), L.,—*Εὐ-*

EVA

φόρειον,—das Euphorbium, G.,—Spurge; constituting the type of the Natural Order, EUPHORBIACËES, s. f., pl.,—*Euphorbiaceæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. Two of these, *E. antiquorum*, and —*officinalis*, furnish the violent drastic and sternutatory gum-resin, EUPHORBE, s. m., *gomme-résine d'euphorbe*, F.,—*euphorbiæ gummi-resina*, L.,—*euphorbiumharz*, G.—Of this, the French and Germans have an *Officinal Tincture*,—Tinct. Euphorbii, Ph. Gall.,—*Euphorbiumtinctur*, G. The bark of several other species, especially *E. cyparissias*,—see, also, EPURGE, and ESULE, —is violently purgative: and the stems of *E. myrtifolia*, are esteemed, by the physicians of Curacao, as *antisiphilitic*, and powerfully *emmenagogue*. The genus is said to have derived its name from *Euphorbus*, physician of Juba, King of Mauritania, by whom it was first discovered.

EUPHRAISE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Euphrasia* (*Didynamia, Angiosperm.*; *Scrophularinæ—Rhianthées*, mod. French Botany), L.,—der Augentrot,—Eye-bright.—One of its few species,—*E. officinalis*,—*e. officinale* ou *casse-lunette*, F.,—was formerly much employed in diseases of the eye. Hence the French, German, and British designations. *Εὐφρασία*, in the Greek, denotes joy or cheerfulness.

EUPNÉE, s. f.,—*εὐπνοία*,—eupnœa, eupnoe, f. L.,—die gute freie respiration, G.,—free respiration: opposed, in signification, to DYSPNÉE.

EURHYTHMIE, s. f.,—eurhythmia, f. (εὐ, well, *ῥυθμός*, rhythm), L.,—perfect harmony: *ἡ εὐρυθμία τοῦ σφυγμοῦ*,—regularity of the pulse. *Εὐρυθμος*, adj.,—harmonious: Pulsus eurhythmus, L.,—ein ordentlicher puls, G.,—a regular pulse.

EUTHANASIE, s. f.,—*εὐθανασία* (same, and *θάνατος*, death),—euthanasia, f. L.,—der ruhige sanfte tod, G.,—an easy and tranquil death.

EUTHYMIE, s. f.,—*εὐθυμία* (same, and *θυμός*, mind),—euthymia, f. L.,—die gute gemuthszustand, G.,—cheerfulness, tranquillity of mind.

EUTROPHIE, s. f.,—*εὐτροφία*, more correctly *εὐτραφία*,—eutrophia, f. L.,—wohlgenährtheit, f. G.,—healthy nutrition; a sound state of the body, from good nourishment.

EUTONIE, s. f.,—*εὐτονία*,—eutonia, f. L.,—eutonie, festigkeit, f. G.,—firmness of tone, vigour.

EVACUATION, s. f.,—evacuatio, egestio, f. L.,—abführung, ausleerung, f. G.: in Physiology and Pathology, the act of emptying by evacuant remedies,—*remèdes évacuants* ou *évacuatifs*, F.,—*abführende mittel*, G. Evacuations of the animal body are either spontaneous; or provoked by artificial means, as blood-letting, exutories, e-

metics, purgatives, and diuretics. The combination of several constitutes the *evacuant* treatment,—*méthode évacuante*, F.—The term is, also, commonly applied to the *matters evacuated*; as the alvine and urinary *evacuations*.

EVANOUISSEMENT, s. m.,—defectio animi, L.: in Pathology, syn. with SYNCOPE.

EVAPORATION, s. f.,—evaporatio, f. L.,—ausdünstung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the transformation of a fluid into *vapour*. This process may take place in vacuo,—*dans le vide*, F.;—in open air,—*à l'air libre*; or under a greater than atmospheric pressure. *Evaporation* from the surface of animal and vegetable bodies is more correctly termed *transpiration* or *diaphoresis*,—*διαφύρσις*, of the *Greeks*. EVAPORER, v. a.,—evaporare,—ausdunsten,—to evaporate, to reduce into a state of *vapour*.

EVENT, s. m.,—fistula, f. L.,—blaseloch, n. G.,—blowing-hole: in Zoology, the orifice,—double in *Balæna* and *Balenoptera*, single in the other genera,—which exists upon the head of all the *Cetacea*; and through which the water is forcibly ejected on its introduction into the mouth, in the act of taking food. It serves, also, for the purposes of respiration. For an account of the structure of the *blowing-hole*, see Camper, *Observat. Anatomiques sur la Structure, etc. de plusieurs Espèces de Cétacés*.

EVENTRATION, s. f.,—eventratio, f. (e, out of, *venter*, the belly), L.: a term employed, in Surgical Anatomy, to designate, 1. a tumour formed by general relaxation of the abdominal parietes, and containing great part of the viscera; 2. those herniæ which take place through any other than the natural openings of the abdominal parietes; and 3. extensive wounds of these parietes, with protrusion of a large portion of the intestines.

EVERTICULE, s. m.,—everticulum, n. L.: in Surgery, an instrument for extraction from the bladder, of fragments of calculus, or coagula of blood, left there after the operation of lithotomy.

EVOLUTION, s. f.,—evolutio, f. L.,—entwicklung, f. G.: a term applied to a peculiar mode of *increase* of animal bodies, by certain physiologists, who contend that the germ of the new being exists previously to fecundation, and is merely *developed*,—*évolué*, F.,—*evolutus*, L.: in consequence of such act: in Obstetrics, a movement,—spontaneous *evolution*,—*supposed* to be performed by the human foetus, a short time previously to expulsion.

EVULSION, s. f.,—evulsio, f. L. Synon. with ARRACHEMENT. EVULSIF, adj.,—evulsivus, L.: an epithet applied to any instrument, or process, by which *evulsion*, as of the teeth, when carious, or of the hairs in tinea capitis, is accomplished.

EXACERBATION, s. f.,—exacerbatio, f. (exacerbare, to provoke), L.: a term, in Pathology, synon. with PAROXYSME, and REDOUBLEMENT.

EXALTATION, s. f.,—verstärkung, f. G. *Ex. des forces vitales*, F.,—*exaltatio virium*, L.,—*exaltation* of the vital powers: a term employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate a morbid *increase of action*, and especially that which takes place in an inflamed organ. By some writers, regarded as synon. with inflammation itself.

EXAMBLOME, EXAMBLOSIE, s. f.,—*ἑξάμωμα*, *ἑξάμβλωσις*,—exambloma, n., examblosis, f. L.,—abortion. See AVORTEMENT.

EXANIE, s. f.,—exania, f. L.: a term, compounded of the *Latin* preposition, *ex*, and substantive noun, *anus*, and employed, by Segar and Sauvages, to designate *prolapsus* of the *rectum*.

EXANTHÈME, s. m.,—*ἑξάνθημα*,—literally an *eruption* or *rash*, and nearly synon. with EFFLORESCENCE,—*exanthema*, n. L.,—*exanthem*, n. G.: a term employed, by *French* Pathologists, to designate every kind of *eruption* of which the skin may constitute the seat. Dr. Willan, however, uses it in a more restricted sense, as a synonym of *rash*; and under his 3rd Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—*Exanthemata* or *Rashes*,—arranges the genera, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Urticaria, Roseola, Purpura, and Erythema. EXANTHÉMATEUX, EXANTHÉMATIQUE, adj.,—*exanthematicus*,—an *exanthem* betreffend, damit verbunden,—pertaining to, or connected with, an *exanthema*: *Ex. Fièvre exanthém.*, F.,—an *exanthematous* fever. *Exanthematologia*, f. L.—according to Kraus, the *doctrine* of the *exanthemata*,—*die lehre von den ausschlagen*, G. *Exanthesis*, s. f. (*ἑξάνθησις*, efflorescence or eruption),—the *eruption* of an *exanthema*,—*das ausbrechen eines exanthems*, G.

EXANTHROPIE, s. f.,—*exanthropia*, f. (*ἑξάνθρωπος*, misanthropic), L. Synon. with MISANTHROPIE.

EXARCHIATRE, s. m.,—*exarchiater*, *exarchiatros*, m. (*ἑξαρχος*, a leader, *ιατρός*, a physician), L.: a title signifying *first* of the *principal physicians*,—see ARCHIATRE;—sometimes conferred, by King or Emperor, on his confidential medical adviser.

EXARTÉRITE, s. f.,—*exarteritis*, f. (*ἑξ*, in composition, out of, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery), L.,—*inflammation* of the cellular or *external* coat of *arteries*,—*Artérite externe*, F. In like manner, the new substantive terms, EXENTERITE, EXOCARDITE, EXCESOPHAGITE, EXOGASTRITE, and EXOPHLÉBITE, feminine compounds of the *Greek* *ἐκ* or *ἑξ*, with *ἐντερων*, *καρδία*, *οἰσοφάγος*, *γαστήρ*, and *φλέψ*, are employed, by *French* pathological writers, to, respectively, designate *external* or *peritoneal enteritis*; inflammation of the *external* membrane of the *heart*,—*Pé-*

ricardite, F.;—of the *œsophagus*,—*Œsophagite externe ou cellulaire*;—of the *stomach*, *Gastrite péritonéale*: and — of the *veins*,—*Phlébite externe ou cellulaire*. All these terms may be *latinized* by conversion of the final *e* into *is*,—and *germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

EXARTHREME, ou EXARTHROME, s. m.,—*ἰζάρθρημα, ἰζάρθρομα* (*ἰζάρθρω*, to put out of joint),—*exarthrema, exarthroma*, n. L.,—*ausrenken, luxiren*, n. G.,—*dislocation*.

EXARTHROSE, s. f.,—*ἰζάρθρωσις*,—*exarthrosis*, f. L. *Synon.*, as is also EXARTICULATION, s. f.,—*exarticulatio*, f. L.,—with EXARTHREME.

EXCARNATION, s. f.,—*excarnatio*, f. L.: a method employed, in *Anatomy*, to isolate the blood-vessels, after injection, from the parts among which they are situated. The agents, in the process, are putrefaction, or immersion in an acid liquid.

EXCAVATION, s. f.,—*excavatio*, f. L.: in *Anatomy*, a hollow or depression,—*enfouissement*, F.,—*depressio*, f. L.,—*höhle*, f. G.,—existing on the surface of organs.

EXCISION, s. f.,—*excisio*, f. (*excidere*, to cut out), L.,—*ausschliessung*, f. G.: in *Surgery*, the removal of small tumours, or lacerated portions of the various organs, with a cutting-instrument.

EXCITABILITÉ, s. f.,—*excitabilitas*, f. L.,—*reizbarkeit*, f. G.,—*excitability*: the property possessed, by organized bodies, of entering into action, under the influence of *excitant* or stimulating agents,—EXCITANTS, s. m. pl.,—*excitantia*, L.

EXCITATEUR, s. m.,—*excitator*, m. L.: in *Physics*, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. *Blainville* applies the term, *faculté excitatrice*, to the power of *excitement* possessed by the nervous substance.

EXCITATION, s. f.,—*excitatio*, f. L.,—*erregung*, f. G.: in *Physiology and Pathology*, the action of *excitants* upon the living body. *Excitation*, when exercised on a single organ, is *local*; *general*, when operating on the whole economy.

EXCITEMENT, s. m.,—*incitamentum*, n. L.,—*reizung*, f. G.: according to *Brown*, the product of forces acting upon the *excitability*. See his *Works*, by Dr. W. C. *Brown*, 3 vol. London, 1834. *Cullen* employs the term to indicate a condition of the brain opposed to the hypothetical state of *collapse*. See *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*.

EXCORIATION, s. f.,—*excoriatio*, f. (*excoriare*, to remove the skin), L.,—*aufschärfung der haut*, G. See ECORCHURE.

EXCRÉATION, EXSCRÉATION, s. f.,—*excreatio, exscreatio*, f. L.,—*ausraspern, aus-*

spucken, n. G.,—the action of *spitting out*: *Ex. Sanguinis excreationes*, L.,—*spitting of blood*.

EXCRÉMENT, s. m.,—*excrementum, excretum*, n., *excretio*, f. (*excernere*, to separate from), L.,—*διαχώρημα*,—*auswurf*, m. G.: a term employed in *Physiology*, to designate all matters evacuated, as superfluous, from the animal body, by the natural emunctories. Such are the intestinal discharges, familiarly known, in common language, as the *feces*, or *excrements*,—*Excréments*, pl. F.,—*die excremente, auswürfe*, G. EXCRÉMENTEUX, EXCRÉMENTITIEL, adj.,—*excrementitius*, L.,—*excrementitious*, relating to, or exhibiting the characters of, *excrement*: *Ex. Humeurs excrémentitieuses*; *parties excrémentitielles*, F.

EXCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL, adj.,—*excremento-excrementitialis*, L.: an epithet applied, in *Physiology*, to animal fluids, destined to be partly re-absorbed into, and partly expelled from, the system.

EXCRÉTEUR, EXCRÉTOIRE, adj.,—*excretorius*, L.,—*abführend, absondernd*, G.,—*excretory*: an epithet applied, in *Physiology*, to an organ,—*organe excrétoire*, F.,—destined for the purposes of EXCRETION, s. f.,—*excretio*, f. L.,—*absonderung*, f. G.; or to a vessel,—*absonderungsgefäß*, n. G.,—which conveys the fluid, prepared by such organ, from the body. The term, *Excretion*, is, also, familiarly employed, as a synonym of *Excrement*, to designate the *excreted matter* itself.

EXCROISSANCE, s. f.,—*ex crescentia*, f. (*exrescere*, to grow out), L.,—*auswuchs*, m. G.,—*ex crescence*: in *Surgical Pathology*, a *prominent tumour*, developed on the various organs or tissues, especially the skin, mucous membranes, and ulcerated surfaces. They exhibit great diversities of volume, form, and structure. See CRETE, CONDYLOME, HEMCRRHOÏDE, POLYPE, and VERRUE.

EXCUSSION, s. f.,—*excussio*, f. (*excutire*, to dislodge), L.,—*agitation, commotion*.—*Excusia ventriculi*, L.,—*brosse de l'estomac*, F.,—*magenbürste*, f. G.,—a stomach-brush.

EXELCOSE, s. f.,—*ἑξελκωσις*,—*exelcosis*, f. L.,—*schwären*, n. G.,—*ulceration*.

EXÉRÈSE, s. f.,—*ἑξάρεσις* (*ἑξαίρω*, to remove, to take out),—*exæresis*, f. L.,—*herausnehmen*, n. G.: in *Surgery*, the generic name of all operations which have, for their object, the *removal*, from the body, of morbid or superfluous parts; as *amputation, evulsion, excision, and extraction*.

EXFOLIATION, s. f.,—*exfoliatio*, f. (*ex*, from, *folium*, a leaf,) *desquamatio*, f. L.,—*ablätterung*, f. G.: in *Surgical Pathology*, the detachment, or elimination, of dead portions of bone, cartilage, fascia, or tendon: ordinarily restricted, however, to separation of the *bony structure*. EXFOLL-

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ATIF, adj.,—desquamatorius,—das *ablättern* befördernd, G.,—calculated to promote *exfoliation*; as, in *Materia Medica*, an *exfoliative* remedy,—*médicament exfoliatif*, F.; in Surgery, *trépan exfol.*,—an instrument destined to effect, or accelerate, *exfoliation*.

EXHALAISON, s. f.,—exhalatio, f. L.,—ausdünstung, f. G.,—exhalation: the emanation which rises from organized or inorganic bodies, in a state of *gas* or *vapour*.

EXHALANT, adj.,—exhalans, L.,—exhaling: an epithet applied, in General Anatomy, to a set of *vessels*,—*vaisseaux exhalants*, F.,—which constitute, according to Bichât, a distinct system,—*système exhalant*. They originate from the capillary arterial system; are distributed to all the tissues of the economy; and, exercising the function of **EXHALATION**, s. f.,—exhalatio, f. L.,—*ἀναθυμίασις*,—abdämpfung, f. G.,—pour out a peculiar fluid on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes, and skin. Bichât distinguishes them into three Orders, the *exterior*, *interior*, and *nutritive*. **EXHALATOIRE**, adj.,—exhalatory: an epithet applied to the *product*,—*fluide exhalant*, F.,—of the process of *exhalation*.

EXINANITION, s. f.,—exinanitio, f. L.,—erniedrigung, f. G.,—weakness, exhaustion.

EXOCHE, s. f. (*ἐξοχή*, a prominence),—*exochas*, n. L.,—eine weiche afterbeule, G.,—a soft tumour developed on the exterior of the anus. Die schon festeren *afterbeulen* nennt man *condylomata*, G. See **CONDYLOME**.

EXOCYSTE, s. f.,—exocystis, f. (*ἐξω*, outside, *κύστις*, the bladder), L.,—blasenvorfall, m. G.,—*eversion*, or *prolapsus*, of the urinary bladder. **EXOMÈTRE**, s. f.,—*exometra* (*same*, and *μήτρα*, the womb), L.,—*eversion*,—*renversement*, F.,—of the uterus.

EXOGENES, s. m., pl. (*ἐξω*, without, *γενναω*, to engender): a term conferred, by Decandolle, on those *plants*,—*Exogena*, L.,—whose vessels are disposed round a cellular case: so that the more newly-produced are in the circumference, and the older in the centre,—see **ENDOGENE**. Of this nature are all the woody dicotyledonous plants. They are termed, by Richard, **EXORRHIZES**.

EXOINE, s. f.: in Juridical Medicine, a certificate of excuse for non-appearance, or of exemption from the performance of some duty imposed on an individual, in the civil or criminal courts. Such certificate is ordinarily given by a physician or surgeon; and, when demanded by the constituted authorities, is named *juridical*,—*juridique*, F.; when by the individual summoned, *private*,—*officiouse* ou *privée*. This term, of uncertain origin, is probably derived from the *Latin* verb, *exonerare*, to exonerate.

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EXOMPHALE, s. f.,—*ἐξομφαλον*,—*exomphalus*, m. L.,—nabelbruch, m. G.,—umbilical hernia.

EXONEIROSE, s. f.,—*exoneirosis*, f. L.,—an awkward compound of the *Greek* preposition, *ἐξ*, and *ὄνειρος*, a dream,—*pollution nocturne*, F.,—*emissio seminis nocturna*, L.,—die nachtlüche samenergiessung, G.

EXOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*exophthalmia*, f. (*ἐξω*, outside, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye), L.,—augenvorfall, m. G.,—*exophthalmus*: *protrusion* of the *eye-ball* from the socket,—*der vorfall des augapfels* aus den augenhöhle,—in consequence of disease, or of a tumour developed at the bottom, or in the vicinity, of the orbit. Hence it differs from *Procidencia oculi*,—ordinarily the effect of wound or accident, and frequently admitting of replacement of the organ. The term, **EXORBITISME**, s. m.,—*exorbitismus*, m. L.,—employed, by Percy, as synon. with *Exophthalmie*, will obviously, from its derivation (*ex*, out of, *orbitus*, the orbit), comprehend *protrusion* of the *eye-ball*, both from disease and accident. *Ἐξοφθαλμος*, adj.,—having *prominent eyes*.

EXORRHIZE, adj. (*ἐξω*, outside, *ρίζα*, the root): an epithet applied, in Botany, to certain plants,—*Exorrhizes*, F.,—*plantæ exorrhiza*, L.,—die *exorrhizen*, G.,—furnished with seeds,—*semina exorrhiza*, L.,—in which the *radicles* are already *developed*. Hence opposed, in signification, to **ENDORRHIZE**.

EXOSTOSE, s. f.,—*ἐξόστωσις*,—*exostosis*, f. L.,—knochenauswuchs, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, an *osseous tumour* developed on the surface, or in the cavity, of a bone. *French* writers, distinguish three varieties of the disease,—*l'ex. eburnée*,—resembling *ivory* in aspect and consistence; the *laminated*,—*laminée*; and *spongy*,—*spongieuse*.

EXOSMOSE, s. f.,—*exosmosis*, f. (*ἐξω*, outward, *ὥσμός*, impulse), L.: a physico-organic or vital action; by virtue of which, minute hollow organs *empty* themselves of their contained fluids. See **ENDOSMOSE**.

EXOTIQUE, adj.,—*ἐξωτικὸς*,—*exoticus*, L.,—ausländisch, exötisch, G.,—*exotic*: an epithet applied, in Natural History and *Materia Medica*, to animals, plants, and medicinal agents, the products of *foreign* lands. **EXOTICADENIE**, s. f.,—*exoticadenia*, f. L.,—*aversion* —; **EXOTICOMANIE**, s. f.,—*exoticomania*, f. L.,—*excessive predilection*—for *exotic* remedies and methods of cure,—die übermässige *vorliebe* für *fremde* arzneien, *fremde* curen, usw., G.

EXPANSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—*expansibilitas*, f. L.,—ausdehnbarkeit, f. G.,—*expansibility*: in Physics, and Physiology, the property enjoyed by certain bodies, and organs, of occupying an increased space, from separation of their constituent molecules. **EXPANSIBLE**, adj., *expansibilis*,—aus-

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dehnsam,—endowed with *expansibility*.—**EXPANSION**, s. f.,—*expansio*, f. L.,—*ausdehnung*, f. G.,—the state of dilatation of an *expansible* body: also, in Anatomy, the prolongation of an organ or structure; as *Exp. aponevrotique ou fibreuse*, F.,—an aponeurotic or fibrous sheet.

EXPECTANTISME, s. m.: an expression, employed by the moderns, to designate the mania for *expectant* medicine,—*Médecine expectante*, F.,—evinced by some physicians; who, proposing Hippocrates for their model, restrict their practice to the observation of disease, without any effort to arrest its progress. **EXPECTATION**, s. f.,—*expectatio*, f. L.,—the practice of *expectant* medicine. See **AGISSANT**.

EXPECTORANT, s. m. and adj.,—*expectorans* (*ex*, out of, *pectus*, the breast), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, in *Materia Medica*, to *agents*,—*expectorans*, F.,—*remedia expectorantia*, L.,—*brustmittel*, G.,—which promote **EXPECTORATION**, s. f.,—*expectoratio*, f. L.,—*auswurf*, m. G.,—the act whereby mucus and other fluids, accumulating on the surface of the bronchial membrane, are brought up from the respiratory passages, into the mouth. The term, *expectoration*, is also applied to the *fluids*, themselves, *expectorated*.

EXPERIENCE, s. f.,—*experientia*, f. L.,—*ἐμπειρία*,—*erfahrung*, f. G.: in common language, the knowledge of things acquired by long practice: in *Medicine* and *Science*, a term synon. with

EXPERIMENT, s. m.,—*experimentum*, n. L.,—*δοκιμασία*,—*probe*, f.,—*versuch*, m. G.: in *Physiology*, the vivisection of animals, undertaken with a view of making discoveries in the structure or functions of the various organs: in *Pathology* and *Medical Jurisprudence*, a trial made upon man or other animal, with a new pharmaceutical agent, or unknown alimentary substance, in order to determine its operation or properties. **EXPERIMENTATEUR**, s. m.,—*experimentator*, m. L.,—*versuchmacher*, m. G.,—an experimentalist.

EXPERT, s. m.: in *Forensic Medicine*, a physician, or surgeon, charged with the drawing up of a juridical report.

EXPIRATEUR, adj.,—*expirationi inserviens*, L.,—*expiratory*: an epithet applied, in *Anatomy*, to those *muscles*,—*m. expirateurs*, F.,—which, by contracting the parietes of the thorax, accomplish **EXPIRATION**, s. f.,—*expiratio*, f. L.,—*ἐκπνοή*,—*ausathmung*, f. G.,—*seu aëris inspirati et in pulmonibus contenti, per asperam arteriam, os et nares expulsio*, L. The muscles, interested in this process, are principally the *Intercostales*, *Triangulares sterni*, *Serrati postici inferiores*, *Obliqui* and *Recti abdominis*, *Sacro-lumbales*, and *Quadrati lumborum*.

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EXPLORATION, s. f.,—*exploratio*, f. L.,—*σκέψις*,—*ausforschung*, *untersuchung*, f. G.: in *Medicine*, the act of *investigating* the condition of the animal body,—especially of the abdominal and thoracic organs, by the eye, hand, and stethoscope,—and attentively noting all the phenomena of disease which they may exhibit.

EXPRESSION, s. f.,—*expressio*, f. (*expri-mere*, to press out), L.,—*ἐκπίεσις*,—*auspressen*, n. G.: in *Pharmacy*, an operation which consists in separating, by *pressure*, the fluid interposed between the particles of a body: in *Physiognomy*, the character,—*ausdruck*, m. G.,—in which impressions received from without, are depicted on the whole exterior, and especially on the countenance, of the human subject.

EXPULSIF, adj.,—*expellens*, *expulsorius*, (*expellere*, to drive out), L.,—*austreibend*, G.: an epithet applied, in *Surgery*, to a *bandage*,—*b. expulsive*, F.,—which has for its object, the *expulsion* of the contents of an abscess, or other morbid collection of fluid: in *Physiology* and *Obstetrics*, to the efforts made by the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, to *expel* from the hollow organs of the belly or pelvis, especially the womb, their superfluous or irritating contents.

EXSANGUE, **EXSANGUINE**, adj.,—*exsanguis* (*ex*, priv., *sanguis*, blood), L.,—*blutlos*, G.: an epithet applied to individuals who have naturally *little blood*, or sustained great *losses* from profuse blood-letting or hæmorrhage.

EXSICCATION, s. f.,—*exsiccatio*, f. L.,—Synon. with **DESSICCATION**.

EXSPUITION, s. f.,—*exspuitio*, f. L.,—*πτύσις*, *πτυσμός*,—*ausspeyen*, n. G.: the act of clearing the mouth and fauces from the fluids accumulated therein.

EXTROPHIE, s. f.,—*ἐκστροφή* (*ἐκστρέφω*, to turn inside out),—*extrophia*, f. L.,—*umkehrung*, f. G.: in *Pathology*, *extroversion* of the hollow organs, and, especially of the bladder,—*extr. de la vessie*, F.;—a congenital malformation, not uncommon.

EXSUDATION, s. f.,—*exsudatio*, f. L.,—*ausschwitzten*, n. G.: the *escape* of a fluid from its ordinary reservoir in the living body, and condensation on the exterior, or on the surface of the internal cavities, in minute drops resembling *sweat*.

EXTASE, s. f.,—*ἐκτασις*,—*ectasis*, f. L.,—*ektase*, f. G.,—*extacy*: in *Physiology*, a condition of the brain during which the individual, exclusively occupied by one train of thought, and absorbed in the contemplation of one object, becomes insensible to the influence of all surrounding objects and impressions.

EXTEMPORANÉ, adj.,—*extemporaneus*, L.,—*unvorbereitet*, G.: an epithet applied to any medicinal agent, compounded according to written prescription, not by

formula. Such medicines are also termed, in *French*, *médicaments magistraux*, to distinguish them from the ready-made or *officinal* preparations,—*méd. officinaux*.

EXTENSEUR, s. m. and adj. : a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *muscles*,—*m. extenseurs*, F.,—*musculi extensores*, L.,—*ausstreckende muskeln*, G.,—destined to *extend*, or straighten, the limb, or organ, to which their moveable extremity is attached. The following are the principal *extensor muscles* of man : 1. *M. extens. commun des doigts* (epicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun, Ch.), F.,—*ext. communis digitorum*, L.,—*gemeinschaftlicher ausstrecker der finger*, G.; passing from the outer humeral condyle, from the internal surface of the fascia, and the inter-muscular aponeurotic septum, to be attached, by four flat tendons, to the posterior surface of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the four fingers.

2. *Ext. propre* (epicondylo-sus-phalangettien, Ch.), *du petit doigt*,—*ext. proprius minimi digiti*, vel *auricularis*,—*eigener ausstr. des kleinen fingers*; passing through a separate depression of the radius, and ring of the annular ligament, to the little finger : regarded, by *British* anatomists, as the internal portion of the preceding.

3. *Court ext.* (cubito-sus-phalangien, Ch.), *du pouce*,—*ext. brevis pollicis manûs*, see COURT;—from the posterior part of the ulna, the interosseous ligament and radius,—its tendon passing through the same groove as that of *Ext. ossis metacarpi* (*Abducteur long*,—cubito-sus-métacarpien, Ch.—*du pouce*, of *French* Anatomists), to the posterior surface of the first proper phalanx of the thumb.

4. *Long ext. du pouce* (Cubito-sus-phalangettien, Ch.),—*Ext. longus*,—*major-pollicis*,—*langer ausstr. des daumens*;—from the posterior part of the ulna, and interosseous ligament, to the posterior superior part of the 2nd or extreme phalanx of the thumb. This is, properly, the *Ext. secundi internodii pollicis*, of *British* Anatomists; the *Ext. tertii internodii*, of those who incorrectly regard the thumb as possessing *three* phalanges.

5. *Ext. propre de l'index* (Cubito-sus-phalangettien, Ch.),—Indicator,—*ausstr. des zeigefingers*;—from the posterior part of the ulna, and interosseous ligament, to the posterior part of the fore-finger, with the tendon of the *Ext. communis*. A muscle peculiar to man?

6. *Ext. propre du gros orteil* (Péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pouce, Ch.),—*Ext. proprius longus pollicis pedis*,—*langer ausstr. der grossen zehen*;—from the anterior and middle third of the fibula, to the posterior extremity of the superior surface of the 2nd phalanx of the great toe.

7. *Ext. commun des orteils* (Péronéo-sus-

phalangettien commun, Ch.),—*Ext. longus digitorum pedis*,—*langer ausstr. der zehen*;—from the head of the tibia, and anterior angle of the fibula, by four tendons, to the posterior extremities of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the four lesser toes.

8. *Court ext. commun des orteils*, ou *Pédi-eux* (Calcanéo-sus-phalangettien commun, Ch.),—*Ext. brevis digitorum pedis*,—see COURT;—from the anterior superior part of the os calcis, from os cuboides and astragalus, by four tendons uniting with those of the *long extensor*, to 1st phalanx of the great toe, and upper surface of all the phalanges of the three succeeding toes.

For a description of the *extensor muscles* of the *leg*, see DROIT antérieur de la cuisse, and TRICEPS fémoral; of the *foot*,—JUMEAUX, SOLEAIRE, PLANTAIRE grêle;—of the *fore-arm*,—TRICEPS brachial;—of the *vertebral column*,—LONG-DORSAL, SACROLUMBAIRE, TRANSVERSAIRE EPINEUX.

EXTENSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—*extensibilitas*, f. L.,—*ausdenbarkeit*, f. G.,—*extensibility*: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, of elongating, when subjected to the simultaneous operation of two forces, acting in an opposite direction.

EXTENSION, s. f.,—*extensio*, f. L.,—*ausdehnung*, f. G.: in Physics, the *extent* of a body in one of its three dimensions: in Physiology, the *straightening* of a limb, or organ, previously bent, by the action of *extensor muscles*: in Surgery, an operation whereby the articular surfaces of a dislocated limb, or the fragments of a broken bone, are reduced into their natural site.

EXTENUATION, s. f.,—*extenuatio*, f. L. See AMAIGRISSEMENT, and ATROPHIE.

EXTÉRIEUR, s. m., and adj.,—*exterior*: an epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or surfaces, *externally* situated; as the *exterior* of an organ,—*ex. d'un organe*, F.; the *exterior surface* of a human skull,—*superficies ext. cranii humani*, L.,—*äussere schädelfläche eines männlichen schädels*, G.

EXTERNE, adj.,—*externus*, L.: an epithet *synon.* with the preceding in its adjectival application; and directly opposed to *internal*,—see INTERNE. *External diseases*,—*maladies externes*, F.,—*morbi externi*, L.,—constitute the especial objects of Surgical Pathology.

EXTINCTION, s. f.,—*extinctio*, f. L.,—*σέλις*,—*auslöschung*, f. G.: in Chemistry, *extinction of lime*,—*ext. de la chaux*, F.,—consists in its reduction to the state of hydrate, by the gradual aspersion of water;—of mercury,—*extinctio hydrargyri*, L.,—in trituration with other substances until all the metallic globules have disappeared. In Physiology and Pathology, *extinction of life*,—*ext. de la vie*, F.,—is *synon.* with MORT;—of the voice,—*de voix*,—with incomplete *Aphonia*.

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EXTIRPATION, s. f.,—*extirpatio*, f. (*extirpare*, to root out), L.,—*ausrottung*, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, the *complete removal*,—*ausschnieden*, n. G.,—of a morbid structure developed in healthy parts; excision of the *whole* of a diseased organ.

EXTOZOAIRE, s. m., and adj. (*ἐκτός*, outside, *ζῷον*, an animal): an epithet, or term, applied, in Zoology, to those *animals*, *Extozoaires*, F.,—*extozoaria*, L.,—which, like the flea and louse, infest the *exterior* of the bodies of others. Hence directly opposed, in signification, to **ENTOZOAIRE**.

EXTRACTIF, s. m., and adj.,—*extractive*: in Chemistry, a solid substance, soluble in water and alcohol; and formerly classed among the immediate principles of organized bodies: more recently looked upon as formed by divers combinations of an acid, colouring matter, and an azoted body.

EXTRACTION, s. f.,—*extractio*, f. (*extrahere*, to draw out, to extract), L.,—*ἐξέλκυσμός*,—*ausziehung*, f. G.: in Chemistry, the act of *separating* a simple or compound substance from a body of which it forms a part: in Surgery, an operation by which foreign or diseased bodies, or organs, are *removed* from the interior by the natural or artificial openings: as a bone from the œsophagus; a tooth from the jaw; or an urinary concretion from the bladder.

EXTRAIT, s. m.,—*extractum*, n. L.: in Pharmacy, the product, hard or soft, of the evaporation of a fluid obtained either by the expression of animal or vegetable substances, or by their subjection to the action of alcohol or of water: as the *Extractum Angelicæ*,—*Angelikwurzelextract*, of the German—, and *Extr. de Cantharidibus alcohole paratum*, of the *Paris*—*Pharmacopœa*. For an account of the various *Extracts* employed in *French* and *German* Pharmacy, see *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, p. 172, 383; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Zweiter Band. Zweiter Abschnitt, p. 221.

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EXTRAVASATION, s. f.,—*extravasatio*, f. L.,—*austretung*, f. G.: in Pathology, the *escape* of the animal fluids, especially blood and serum, *from* their containing *vessels* (*extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel); and consequent infiltration, or effusion, into the meshes of the surrounding tissue, or an adjacent cavity. **EXTRAVASÉ**, adj.,—*effusus*: *ausgetretenes blut*, G.,—*extravasated blood*.

EXTRÉMITÉ, s. f.,—*extremitas*, f. L.: in ordinary language, the part, or period of time, forming the *termination*, or *extreme point*,—*das äusserste, äusserste ende*, G.,—of any object or condition: as the *extremity* of an instrument; or the *last moments* of life: *le malade est à l'extrémité*, F.,—the patient is *dying*. In Anatomy, employed as a synonym of **MEMBRE**.

EXTRINSÈQUE, adj.,—*extrinsecus*, L.,—*äusserlich*, G.,—*extrinsic*: in Anatomy, an epithet applied to the *external* muscles, —*m. extrinsèques*, F.,—of certain organs, as the ear, tongue, and larynx; in order to distinguish them from those, —*mus. intrinsèques*,—which are situated in the interior, or enter into the composition, of such organs. In Pathology, *maladies extrinsèques*, —*external diseases*.

EXTROVERSION, s. f.,—*extroversio*, f. L. See **EXSTROPHIE**.

EXTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—*extumescencia*, f. (*extumescere*, to swell out), L.,—*swelling*, *tumefaction*.

EXUBÈRE, adj.,—*exuber* (*ex*, from, *ubera*, a teat), L.,—*weaned from breast or dug*.

EXULCÉRATION, s. f.,—*exulceratio*, f. L.,—*superficial or incipient ulceration*.

EXUSTION, s. f.,—*exustio*, f. L. Synon. with **CAUTÉRISATION**.

EXUTOIRE, s. m.,—*exutorium*, n. L.,—*exutory*: an artificial ulceration of the skin; kept up by mechanical or irritating agents, as *issue-peas*, *seton-strings*, and *stimulant unguents*; in order to divert to the surface, the morbid action seated in a more important structure or organ.

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FABAGELLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Zygophyllum* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Zygophylleæ*), L.,—*die Bohnenkaper*, G.,—*Bean-Caper*;—comprehending several species. One of these, *Z. fabago*,—*f. commune*, F.,—a native of Syria, has an *acrid* and bitter taste; and is accounted *vermifuge*. The recently-expressed *juice* of another, *Z. simplex*, is employed, by the *Arabians*, to remove opacities of the cornea.

FACE, s. f.: in Anatomy and Zoology, the anterior portion of the head of the *Mammifera*,—*le visage*, F.,—*facies*, f., *vultus*, m., os, n. L.,—*πρόσωπον*,—*antlitz*, an-

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gesicht, n. G.;—*destitute of hair*, in man, and characterized by the presence of the greater number of the organs of sense,—*anterior capitis pars, non capillata, continens oculos, nasum, os, labia, mentum, genas, frontem, tempora et aures*, L. The *face* of *Birds* comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; — of *Insects*, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax. In Botany, under the designation of *face*,—*pagina*, f. L.,—*fläche*, f. G.,—are comprized both *surfaces* of a flat leaf: also, in common language, any given portion of an a-

nimal or vegetable body, or organ: as *la face antérieure de la vessie*, F.,—the anterior surface of the bladder; *la f. supérieure d'une feuille*,—the superior surface of a leaf.

Pathologically considered, the human countenance exhibits innumerable diversities of form, expression, colour, volume, and motion; the importance of which will be correctly appreciated, by the medical Physiognomist, in the discrimination and prognosis of various diseases. The term, *Face hippocratique*, F.,—*facies hippocratica*, L.,—das hippokratische gesicht, G.,—so named, from having been first described by the illustrious Greek,—*quoniam Hippocrates, primus, hanc faciem inter lethalia morborum acutorum signa recensuit*—is, also, employed to designate that profound alteration of the human visage; which, at once recognized by the experienced eye, is, almost invariably, the precursor of death; especially when occurring towards the close of acute diseases.

FACETTE, s. f.: a term employed to designate, in Anatomy, a small circumscribed portion of the surface,—*petite face*, F.,—*facies parva*, L.,—ein kleines angesicht, G.,—of a bone; as the articular surface,—*face articulaire*, F.,—of the *os pisiforme*: in Mineralogy, the minute faces of crystals. In Zoology, the compound eyes of Insects, formed by an innumerable assemblage of eyelets,—each receiving a filament of the optic nerve,—are named *facette*-eyes,—*yeux à facettes*, F.,—*netzaugen*, G.

FACIAL, adj.,—*facialis*, L.,—belonging, or relating, to the face: *Ets. 1. L'angle facial*, F.,—*facial angle*,—formed by two ideal lines; one of which, passing through the meatus auditorius, terminates at the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw: while the other,—*die faciallinie*, G.,—*facial line*,—directed upwards from the latter, touches the most prominent point of the forehead. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. ii., Art. *Angle*. 2. *Artère faciale, labiale, ou maxillaire externe* (palato-labiale, Ch.),—*facial* or external maxillary artery,—*äussere kieferarterie*, G.,—a branch of the external carotid (itself, denominated *l'artère faciale*, by Chaussier); passes over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the *masseter* muscle, and distributes its ramifications to the face and palate: 3. *Veine faciale* (palato-labiale, Ch.),—the *facial vein*,—runs obliquely across the face; receives branches corresponding to those of the artery; and terminates in the internal jugular vein.—4. *Nerf facial*,—*portio dura parisi septimi*,—*antlitznerve*,—*facial nerve*; which, arising from the lower and lateral part of the pons Varolii, quits the cranium by the internal auditory foramen; enters the aquæductus Fallopii; and receives a twig from

the Vidian nerve: and, having supplied filaments to the muscles of the internal ear, and sent off the *chorda tympani*, emerges by the stylo-mastoid foramen; perforates the parotid gland; and is distributed, in three principal divisions, to the muscles of the face. The bones which—fourteen in number, exclusive of the teeth,—constitute the frame-work of the face, are, also, termed the *facial bones*,—*die facialknochen*, G.: and the numerous muscles which confer the wonderful mobility, and countless varieties of character and expression, upon the human countenance,—the *facial muscles*,—*musculi faciales*, L.

FACTICE, adj.—*factitius* (*facere*, to make), L.,—*künstlich*, G.: an epithet applied to all chemical, made in imitation of natural, productions: as *Eaux minérales factices* ou *artificielles*, F.,—*factitious* or *artificial* mineral waters. See EAU.

FACULTÉ, s. f.,—*facultas*, f. L.,—*δύναμις*,—*vermögen*, n. G.,—*faculty*: in Physiology, the power of executing any act or function; inherent in a body, and continuing as long as the disposition of the parts, which confers such power, is maintained. The assemblage of the intellectual faculties, constitutes the intellect,—*entendement*, F. By the French writers, the terms, *Facultés*—and *propriétés vitales*, are employed as perfectly synonymous.

FAGARIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Fagara*, (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*; *Terebinaceæ*), L.—der *Fagara*, G. The bark, leaves, and capsules, of one of the species, *F. piperita*,—*f. poivré*, F.,—growing in Japan, possess the flavour of pepper; and are employed, by the natives, as a condiment.

FAGUE, s. m.,—*brustdrüse*, f. G.,—sweetbread: a popular designation of the thymus gland; termed also, *riz de veau*.

FAIBLESSE, s. f.,—weakness: defect of energy. **FAIBLE**, adj.,—feeble: an epithet applied, in ordinary and pathological language, to individuals, organs, or functions, which exhibit signs of defective energy.

FAIM, s. f.,—*fames*, *esuries*, *esuritio*, f. L.,—*λιμός, πείνα*,—*hunger*, G. and E.: in Physiology, an uneasy sensation consequent on want of food; the desire of introducing solid aliment into the stomach when the organ has been, for some time, empty. *F. bovine*,—*canine*,—*de loup*, F. See BOULIMIE, and CANIN.

FAINE, s. f.,—*buchmast*, f. G.,—*beechmast*: the fruit of the common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*,—*le hêtre*, F.,—der *buchenbaum*, G.: from which a pure edible oil is obtained, by expression; and an alimentary *farina*, susceptible of conversion into bread.

FAISAN, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Phasianus* (*Gallinacées*, Cuv.; *Gallinæ*, Linn.), L.,—der *Fasan*, G.,—Pheasant; containing several species. Of these, the

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common *pheasant*,—*Ph. colchicus*,—le *fais. vulgaire*, F.,—*φασιάνος*,—der gemeine *fasan*, G.,—and the domestic fowl,—*Ph. gallus*,—le *coq*,—(ὁ ἀλέκτωρ, καὶ ἡ ἀλεκτορίς,—cock and hen),—der *haushahn*,—of Indian origin, and comprehending numerous varieties, are the principal. The *flesh* of both species affords a grateful and highly nutritious *aliment*. The young, especially in a state of domestication, are subject to a destructive malady, termed *Gapes*, resulting from the irritation of an entozoary animal,—*Fasciola trachea*, Montagu,—*Distoma trachea*, Rudolphi; which, attaching itself to the membrane of the windpipe, induces suffocation. Tobacco-fumigations are said to be its specific remedy. See Montagu, *Ornithological Dictionary, Supplement*, Art. *Pheasant*; or Rennie's *Edition*, p. 370. The assumption of the male plumage and the spur by the hen-birds of these species, on cessation of the generative functions, constitutes an interesting and curious physiological fact; to which a parallel may be observed in the beard developed on the chin of the human female, in the decline of life. See the *Wernerian Transactions*, v. iii, p. 183. The *Pheasant* has derived its designations, generic and specific, from *Phasis*, a river of *Colchis*, the modern *Mingrelia*: whence this valuable bird was first brought into Europe, by the Argonauts, on their return from the celebrated expedition into Asia.

FAISCEAU, s. m.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *little bundle*,—*fasciculus*, *fascellus*, m. L.,—or assemblage of fibres, either aponeurotic, muscular, or nervous; as respectively distinguished by the corresponding adjectives, *aponévrotique*, *musculaire*, *nerveuse*, F.: in Botany, an *assemblage*,—*büschel*, m. G.,—of closely arranged *flowers*, the short and straight pedicles of which issue from the same point, and attain nearly the same level, as in *Dianthus barbatus*; a *packet of leaves* enclosed in a common sheath, as in *Larix*; or of stamens connected by their filaments, as in polyadelphous plants.

FALCIFORME, adj.,—*falciformis*, *falcatus*, L.,—*δρεπανοειδής*,—*sichelförmig*, G.,—*falciform*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those parts of the body, which resemble, in figure, a *scythe* or *sickle*,—*falx*, *falcis*, m. L.,—*faux*, f. F.,—*δρεπάνη*,—*sichel*, f. G.: as 1. the *falciform* ligament of the liver,—*ligam. falciforme*, ou **FAUX**, du *foie*: 2. the *falciform* production, or process, of the *dura mater*,—*repli falciforme de la dure-mère*, ou *grande faux cérébrale*,—*processus falciformis*, vel *falx*, *cerebri*,—der *sichelförmige fortsatz der harten hirnhaut*: 3. the *falciform* sinuses of the *dura mater*,—*sinus falciformes de la dure-mère*,—superior and inferior, commonly termed longitudinal si-

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nuses: 4. the *falciform* fold of the crural fascia,—*expansion falciforme de l'aponévrose fascia lata*; attached, by its superior extremity, to the crural arch; and, with an opening for the transit of the *vena saphena*, forming the anterior boundary of the crural canal. In Zoology and Botany, employed for the specific designation of certain animals and plants, whose parts, or organs, as the *wing* of *Anas falcaria*, among *Birds*; and of *Platypteryx falcatoria*, among *Lepidopterous Insects*; the *fin* of *Monodactylus falciformis*, among *Fishes*; and the *leaves* of *Mesembryanthemum falciforme*, and *legumes* of *Astragalus falciformis*, among *Plants*, exhibit such resemblance.

FALSIFICATION, s. f. *Synon.* with **ADULTÉRATION**.

FAMILLE, s. f.,—*familia*, f. L.,—*famille*, f. G.,—*family*: in Natural History, a group of genera connected by common characters; and exhibiting a close affinity in organization: as the modern *Family* of the *Falconidæ*, comprizing the various genera which formerly constituted the great Linnæan genus, *Falco*, among *Birds*; and the *Family* of the *Umbelliferæ*, among *Pentandrous Plants*.

FANON, s. m.: in Surgery, a splint,—*ferula*, f., *thorulus stramineus*, L.,—of peculiar figure, employed in fracture of the lower limbs, to preserve the extremities of the bone in contact. There are two varieties of this instrument,—le *f. vrai*, et *faux*, F.: the latter merely a fold of linen introduced between the former and the fractured limb. The *drap-fanon* is a piece of folded linen placed below the limb, and enveloping the *real fanon*, or lateral splint. In Zoology, the term, *fanon*, is applied 1. to the *tuft of hair*,—*cirrus*, m. L.,—*zote am pferdefuss*, G.,—which grows behind the fetlock of the horse: 2. to the *fold of loose skin*,—*palea*, n. L.,—*wamme*, f. G.,—*dewlap*,—which hangs from the anterior inferior part of the neck, in the Cow and Sheep: and 3. to the *assemblage of horny plates*,—*whalebone*,—transversely fixed upon the palate of the *Balenæ* or *Edentate*—, hence termed, also, *Whalebone Whales*.

FARD, s. m.,—*fucus*, m. L.,—*schminke*, f. G.: a cosmetic preparation, consisting of divers substances, either *animal*, as *carmine*,—see **COCHENILLE**;—*vegetable*, as *benzoin*, and the colouring matter of *Carthamus*,—see **CARTHAME**; or *mineral*, as the sub-nitrate of bismuth,—**BLANC de fard**,—and the oxydes of lead, mercury, and tin: and employed principally, not exclusively, by women to improve the complexion, or soften the skin. They are, however, generally pernicious: and, by impairing the permeability, and consequently the functions, of the skin, sometimes induce cutaneous diseases.

FARINE, s. f.,—farina, f. L.,—ἀλεύρον,—mehl, n. G.: the commonly white, soft, and tasteless powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of the *Gramineæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Cucurbitaceæ*. The *farina* of wheat,—to which the term, simply used, in common language, exclusively applies,—is composed of 74,5 starch; 12,5 gluten; 12 watery saccharine extract; and 1 resin. In the composition of bread and pastry, it is preferable to the *farina* of the other cereal plants. The *farina* of rice,—*far. de riz*,—is employed, by the *French*, in the preparation of potages;—of linseed,—*f. des graines de lin*,—in that of cataplasms. **FARINACÉ** adj.,—farinaceus,—farinaceous: an epithet applied to substances which possess the property, or exhibit the characters, of *farina*. Used, also, as the specific designation of certain plants which, like *Peziza farinacea*, are covered with a *mealy* powder: and, in this signification, *synon.* with

FARINEUX, adj.,—farinosus, L.,—mehlig, G.,—farinose: an epithet employed to designate 1. in Hygiene, those parts of plants which, like the perisperm of the *Gramineæ*, are reducible into *farina* by trituration: 2. in Botany and Zoology, the parts, or organs, of *Plants*, and of *Insects*; which, like the *branches* of *Loranthus*,—and *seeds* of *Phaseolus farinosus*, and the *petals* of *Primula farinosa*;—the *body* of the female of *Coccus farinosus*, and the *elytra* of *Melolontha farinosa*, are sprinkled with a white powder, resembling *farina*: 3. in Pathology, a species of herpetic eruption, —*Dartre farineuse*, F.,—characterized by desquamation of the epidermis, in the form of a whitish *farina*.

FASCIA, s. m.,—binde, f. G.: a term introduced from the *Latin* into the *French* and *English* languages, to designate certain *aponeuroses*; of which the following are the principal: 1. *F.*, ou *Aponévrose, iliaque*, F.,—*f. iliaca*, L.: an aponeurosis which proceeds from the tendon of the *Psoas parvus*, or the anterior surface of the *P. magnus*, when the former does not exist. It is attached, *externally*, to the internal labium of the crista ilii: *anteriorly* and *below*, to the crural arch; in one direction, sending off a process to the fascia transversalis; in the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the *f. lata*:—*internally* and *behind*, to the superior aperture of the pelvis, and continuous with the pelvic aponeurosis. See **PELVIEN**.—It separates the *Psoæ* and *Iliacus internus* muscles, from the peritoneum. 2. *A. fascia lata, crurale*, ou *fémorale*,—die breite binde, G.: attached to the external margin of the crista ilii, to the sacrum, coccyx, ischium, and pubis: united, *below*, with the tendon of the *Triceps*; inserted into the external tuberosity of the tibia; and

finally continuous with the fascia of the leg. It envelopes the muscles of the thigh, and sends down processes into the interstices between them. For an account of the *Muscle du fascia lata*, see **TENSEUR**.—3. *A. superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*,—*f. superficialis*: a thin aponeurosis; which, having invested the abdominal muscles and aponeuroses, passes in front of, and intimately adheres to, the crural arch; and sends off a membranous sheath which envelopes the spermatic chord, and contributes to the formation of the **DARTOS**. Below the crural arch, it exhibits distinct fibres, of a direction parallel to the bend of the thigh; is applied on the fascia lata; and inserted into the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. 4. *Fascia transversalis*: an aponeurosis which separates the *Transversalis* muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises from the posterior margin of the groove formed by the aponeurosis of the *Obliquus externus*; loses itself, *above*, in the cellular tissue which covers the internal surface of the *Transversalis*; is continuous, *interiorly*, with the external border of the *Rectus*, and with Gimbernat's ligament; and, *below*, proceeding from the aponeurosis of the *external oblique*, receives a strong process of the iliac fascia. About the centre of the crural arch, it is perforated with an oblong, vertically-directed, opening,—the orifice of the funnel-shaped canal which gives passage to the spermatic chord of the male, and round ligament of the female subject.

FASCICULE, s. m.: literally, a *little bundle*; and, consequently, *synon.*, in Botany, with **FASCEAU**: in Pharmacy, a quantity of herbs or roots which may be taken up with the *bent arm*,—an armful,—*brassée*, F.; according to others, a handful,—une *poignée*, F.,—χειροπληθής,—manipulus, L.,—eine handvolle, G. **FASCICULÉ**, adj.,—fasciculatus, L.,—büschelartig, büschelförmig, G.,—fasciculated, united in *bundles*; as, in Botany, the *leaves*, *flowers*, *filaments*, *spines*, *branches*, and *roots*, of divers plants.

FASCIÉ, adj.,—fasciatus, fasciolaris, fasciolatus, L.,—bandförmig, bandirt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *branches*, *peduncles*, and *petioles* of plants, when exhibiting a *malformation*,—**FASCIATION**, s. f.,—fasciatio, s. f.,—consequent on the soldering together of several of them, naturally distinct, in a *fillet-like* form; as sometimes seen in *Asparagus*: in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of animals; which, like *Blennius fasciatus*, among *Fishes*, and *Macra fasciata*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*, are marked, on the exterior, with a broad coloured line, or *band*.

FASCIOLE, s. f.: a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Fasciola*, L.; described, by Ru-

dolphi, under the title of *Distoma*,—see DISTOME; and arranged, by Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 262,—among the *Intestinaux Parenchymateux*, of his fourth great type, or division,—les *Zoophytes*. The following are the distinguishing characters of the genus: *Body* flattened or cylindrical, soft; without distinct articulations: *two orifices*; one terminal, the mouth; the other situated about the anterior third, on the ventral surface, of the animal; and probably connected with the organs of generation. It contains, according to Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 92, 362,—161 species; which inhabit the biliary ducts of Vertebrated Animals, especially *Fishes*, and *Birds*, and, sometimes, the trachea of the latter,—see FAISAN. One species, *F. hepatica*,—la *Douve du foie*,—*f. hépatique*, F.,—der leberwurm, leberegel, G.,—has been, occasionally, found in the human gall-bladder; but more frequently infests the biliary vessels and duodenum of the *Ruminantia*, of the horse, ass, pig, and hare. It is the cause of the *rot*,—POURRITURE,—in sheep. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle*, etc., v. i, p. 72, pl. 12, fig. vii, viii.

FATUIÉ, s. f. See FOLIE.

FAUNE, s. f.,—fauna, f. L.: in Natural History, a work containing a description of all the *animals*,—as a *Flora*, of the *plants*,—indigenous in any particular country or district. Thus Turton's *British Fauna*, comprehends an outline of the *Zoology* of the *British* islands; and Low's *Fauna Orcadensis*, of that of the *Orkneys*, as far as each was known at the period of publication. Sometimes, the term has been incorrectly applied to delineations of one Class, or even Order, of the Animal Kingdom. Thus, the *Fauna Etrusca*, of Rossi, is exclusively devoted to an account of the *Insects* of Tuscany; and Paykul's *Fauna Suecica*, to that of the *Coleoptera* of Sweden. The *Faune des Médecins*,—a hitherto unfinished work of Hippolyte Cloquet,—on the other hand, includes a description of all those *animals*, without reference to their geographical distribution; which, from the dietetic or medicinal qualities of themselves or their products, or the injuries inflicted by them on the human body, are entitled to the especial notice of the *medical philosopher*.

FAUSSE: the feminine gender of the *French* adjective, FAUX;—an epithet conferring the designation of *false* or *spurious* upon any object to which it may be applied: as, in Anatomy, 1. the *false ribs*,—les *fausses côtes*,—see CÔTE; 2. *false suture*,—see HARMONIE; 3. *fausses vertèbres*,—a term given, by some Anatomists, to the osseous pieces which constitute, by their union, the sacrum and coccyx: in Morbid

Anatomy, *fausse membrane*,—see PSEUDO-MEMBRANE: in Surgery, *fausse route*,—*falsa via*, L.,—the *false* passage made into the parts adjacent to the urethra, by unskilful introduction of bougie, catheter, or sound: in Obstetrics, 1. *fausse couche*,—syn. with AVORTEMENT; 2. *fausse grossesse*,—a term for abdominal tumefaction accompanied by all the phenomena of pregnancy, and ordinarily consequent on the presence of coagula, hydatids, or a mole or some analogous production,—*fausse conception*, F.,—within the cavity of the uterus: in *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, 1. *fausse Angusture*,—see BRUCÉE; 2. —*Cannelle*,—the bark of *Laurus cassia*; 3. —*écorce de Winter*, the product of *Drymis winterana*, vel — *punctuata*,—see CANNELLE; 4. *fausse Emulsion*,—see EMULSION.

FAUX, s. f.,—falx, f. L.,—sichel, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers *membranous processes* which exhibit the figure of a *scythe* or *sickle*. Of these, the principal are 1. *Faux du cerveau* (*repli longitudinal de la méninge*, Ch.),—*falx cerebri*, L.: a process of the dura mater,—see FALCIFORME,—lodged in the groove which separates the two hemispheres of the brain,—la *scissure interlobaire du cerveau*, F.: attached, *anteriorly*, to the crista galli: adherent, *above*, by its convex border, which contains the superior longitudinal sinus, to the inner surface of the cranium: its inferior concave border, enclosing the inferior longitudinal sinus, quite free: and *posteriorly*, where it enfolds the straight sinus—torcular Herophili,—resting on the tentorium cerebelli: 2. *F.* (septum median, Ch.) *du cervelet*,—*falx cerebelli*,—die *sichel des kleinen gehirns*, G.: a triangular process of dura mater, extending from the centre of the tentorium, along the middle spine of the os occipitis, to the lateral parts of the foramen magnum; and separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. 3. *Grande f. du péritoine*, ou *f. de la veine ombilicale*: a *falciform* process of membrane sustained by the umbilical vein, and extending from the umbilicus to the inferior surface of the liver. 4. *Petites f. du péritoine*: a term applied to the lateral ligaments of the liver, and the elevations of peritoneum formed by the umbilical arteries.

FAUX, adj.,—falsus, spurius, L.,—ψευδής, —falsch, G.,—false, spurious: an epithet applied, in the Medical Sciences, Zoology, and Botany, to the conditions of an organ, or objects, not really possessing, or possessing only in a low degree, the genuine characters of those which they simulate or resemble. Thus, in Pathology, *slight* or *sub-acute* inflammation of the lungs is termed, by the *French*, *fausse péripneumonie*,—peripneumonia notha, L.,—die *falsche lungenentzündung*, G.; — of the pleura,

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fausse pleurésie; and certain forms of aneurism,—*ANÉVRISME faux*: in Obstetrics, a mole, coagulum of blood, or other unorganized and inanimate mass, occupying the site of the ovum in utero,—*faux germe*,—*germen spurium*, L.,—see *FAUSSE*: in *Materia Medica*, the *Iris pseudacorus*,—*faux Acore*; and the tonic and febrifuge bark of *Malpighia mourella*,—*faux Simarouba*. In Zoology, the cutaneous appendage which, filled with fat, and destitute of osseous rays, exists in certain fishes, and forms the posterior dorsal fin of *Salmo salar*, has obtained the designation of *fausse nageoire*; and the posterior membranous feet of caterpillars, that of *fausses pattes*; in order to distinguish them from the six anterior, true, or scaly feet,—*pattes écaïlleuses*, F.,—of these animals: and, in Botany, the abortive ovaries, frequently observed in the male and neuter flowers of the *Syngenesiæ*, are named *faux ovaires*.

FAVEUX, adj.,—*favosus* (*favus*) L.,—*wabenartig*, *bienenzellig*, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a species of *Tinea*,—*Porrigo favosa*, Willan,—in which the effused mucus assumes some resemblance to a honey-comb. Synon. with *FAVIFORME*.

FÉBRICITANT, adj.,—*febricitans* (*febricitare*, to be sick of a fever), *febriens*, L.—feverish, suffering from fever.

FÉBRIFUGE, adj. (*febris*, fever, *fugare*, to drive away), L.,—*fieber vertriebend*, G.: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to those remedies,—*Fébrifuges*, F.,—*febrifuga*, L.,—*die fiebermittel*, G.,—which possess the property of subduing febrile excitement. See *ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE*.

FÉBRILE, adj.,—*febrilis*, L.,—*πυρετικός*,—*fieberisch*, *fieberhaft*, G.,—caused by, or connected with, fever: as *Mouvement fébrile*, F.,—a febrile commotion; *pouls fébrile*, a feverish pulse; *gateau fébrile*,—aguecake, of vulgar English,—a tumefaction of the spleen, liver, or mesenteric glands, consequent on an attack of intermittent fever.

FÉCES, s. f.,—*fæces* (pl. of *fæx*, dregs or lees of wine), L.: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to the sediment,—*bodensatz*, m. G.,—deposited by a turbid liquid, when left at rest: in Physiology, synon. with fecal evacuations,—*matières fécales*, F.,—*materiæ fæcales*, L.; and, consequently, with *EXCRÉMENT*.

FÉCUNDATION, s. f.,—*fecundatio*, f. L.,—*befruchtung*, f. G.: in Physiology, the action whereby, in organized beings, the germ, contained in the organs of the female, receives from those of the male, the vivifying principle requisite for its development.

FÉCUNDITÉ, s. f.,—*fecunditas*, f. L.,—*fruchtbarkeit*, f. G.: the faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

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FÉCULE, s. f.,—*fæcula*, f. L.,—literally *small dregs or lees*: in Chemistry, an immediate principle of vegetables, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. It exists in various plants. When extracted from wheat or barley, it is named, *AMIDON*, in French;—of which the term, *fécule amyglacée*, is employed as a synonym:—*sago*,—see *SAGOU*,—when furnished by the *Cycas circinalis*;—*salep*,—by the *Orchis morio*. The designation, *fécule*, is also applied to the meal of the root of the arum, bryony, potatoe, and *Jatropha manihot*; and that of *f. verte*, to *CHLOROPHYLLE*.

FÉCULENT, adj.,—*fæculentus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to fluids rendered turbid by *fecula*, or *chlorophylle*: in Physiology, to matters possessing the odour, or characters, of *feces*.

FÉCULITÉ, s. f.: a generic name given, by Desvaux, to all the immediate principles of vegetables: which, as *AMIDINE*, *INULINE*, and *ULMINE*, are pulverulent, unalterable by exposure to air, destitute of taste and odour, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether: but soluble in warm water, and forming with it, a kind of jelly.

FEMELLE, s. f., and adj.,—*femella*, f., *femineus*, L.,—*weibchen*, n., *weiblich*, G.,—*female*: a term, or epithet, applied, in Zoology, to that individual of a species with two sexes, which produces young: in Botany, to flowers,—*fleurs femelles*, F.,—*weibliche blüthen*, G.; which, destitute of the male organ or stamen, are exclusively furnished with *pistils*; and to a plant, spike, or catkin, when producing only *female* flowers. *Τὸ θῆλυ*,—the female sex.

FEMME, s. f.,—*femina*, *mulier*, f. L.,—*γυνή*,—*weib*, n. G.,—*woman*: the female of the human species. See Moreau, *Histoire Naturelle de la Femme*, vol. 2, Paris, 1803.

FÉMORAL, adj.,—*femoralis*: an epithet employed to designate, in Anatomy and Pathology, any part, organ, or morbid affection, which is connected with, or situated in, the thigh,—*femur*, n. L.,—*μυῖος*,—*schenkel*, m. G.; as *Artère fémorale*,—*hernie fémorale*: and, thus employed, perfectly synon. with *CRURAL*. The following compounds of the adjective have been introduced, by Chaussier, into the reformed system of anatomical nomenclature: 1. *FÉMORO-CALCANIEN*, adj.,—*femoro-calcanæus*, L.,—as designative of the *Plantaris muscle*; from its attachment to the external condyle of the *femur*, and the *os calcis*: 2. *FÉMORO-POPLITÉ*,—*femoro-popliteus*,—of the branches of the *femoral artery*, ordinarily known as the perforating arteries,—*les artères perforantes*, F.,—of the thigh: 3. *FÉMORO-POPLITI-TIBIAL*,—*femoro-popliti-tibialis*;—of the *Popliteus muscle*;—from its attachments to the external condyle of the *femur*, and head of the *tibia*,

and its passage across the *ham*: and 4. **FÉMORO-TIBIAL**,—femoro-tibialis,—of the *knee-joint*; as resulting from the articulation of the *femur* with the *tibia*. For a description of the *Muscle femoral*, see **CRURAL**, and **TRICEPS**—; of the *Biceps femoral*, **BICEPS**—*de la cuisse*:—of the *Pubio*-, *Sous-pubio*-, and *Ischio-femoral*, see **ADDUCTEUR**: of the *Ilio-aponévrosi-femoral*,—**TENSEUR**:—of the *femoral bone*,—**FÉMUR**.

In Zoology, employed to distinguish parts, or organs, which are inserted, like the *plumes femorales* of *Birds*, into the *thigh*; or as the specific designation of *Insects* furnished, like *Ceratopogon femoratus*, and *Pedinus femoralis*, with *thighs* of extraordinary volume or configuration.

FÉMUR, s. m.,—n. L.,—*μῦρος*,—schenkel, oberschenkel, m. G.,—thigh,—see **CUISSE**: in Human and Comparative Anatomy, the first and superior division of the inferior or posterior, or, more correctly speaking, pelvic or sacral limb of man, and all the other biped and quadruped *Vertebrata*. In the human subject, it is composed of A. one large, long, and cylindrical bone,—*Os de la cuisse*, ou *du fémur*, F.,—*os femoris*, L.,—*oberschenkelbein*, G.,—*femoral* or *thigh-bone*,—exhibiting a *body*, marked, posteriorly, with a *rough line*,—*ligne âpre*,—*linea aspera*,—*rauhe linie*; and two *extremities*,—a *superior* or *pelvic*, articulated by its spherical head and neck,—*la tête et le col*, F.,—*caput et collum*, L.,—with the deep socket,—**ACETABULE**,—of the *os inominatum*, and furnished with two other large *processes*,—*le grand et le petit trochanter*, (trochanter et trochantin, Ch.)—trochanter major et minor,—grosser und kleiner rollhügel,—for the attachment of muscles; and an *inferior* or *tibial*, articulated with the *tibia*, by the two *condyles*,—*condyle externe et interne*, F.,—which present, respectively, an *external* and an *internal tuberosity*, and are separated, posteriorly, by a deep cavity,—*fossa condylorum posterior*, L.,—grube zwischen den gelenkhügeln, G.,—wherein the *crucial ligaments* are inserted. B. Numerous *Muscles*, for the most part, bound down, and separated, by a strong *Aponeurosis*,—see **FASCIA lata**; and susceptible of the following division, according to their attachments: 1. those which pass from the trunk or pelvis, to be inserted into the *thigh-bone*;—*Psoas magnus*, *Iliacus internus*, three *Adductores femoris*, *Pectinæus*, three *Glutei*, *Pyriformis*, two *Obturatores*,—*internus et externus*,—two *Gemelli*, and *Quadratus femoris*: 2. those which, originating from the *thigh*, obtain, either through the medium of the *patella*, or directly, an insertion into the leg-bones;—the *Cruræus*, and two *Vasti*,—*externus et internus*,—*Biceps flexor cruris*, *Semi-membranosus*, and *Popliteus*—(the *Gastrocnemius externus*, and *Plantaris*, al-

though attached to the *os femoris*, constituting muscles of the leg, rather than of the thigh): and 3. those which, while forming a portion of the thigh, and, hence, strictly designable as femoral muscles, have no attachment to the thigh-bone itself;—*Tensor vagina femoris*, *Sartorius*, *Rectus femoris*, *Gracilis*, and *Semi-tendinosus*. c. the *Ligaments*,—see **LIGAMENT**,—capsular and round,—capsular, crucial, and lateral,—by which the head, and condyles, of the thigh-bone, are attached, respectively, to those of the pelvis, and leg. d. the *Blood-vessels*: of these, the principal are the femoral and the gluteal arteries,—see **FESSIER**; and two veins,—one deep-seated,—see **CRURAL**,—the other cutaneous,—**SAPHÈNE**. e. the *Lymphatic absorbents*, with their apparatus of inguinal glands,—see **GANGLION**. f. the *Nerves*, principally the anterior and posterior crural,—see **SCIATIQUE**: and g. the cellular membrane, adipose structure, and common integument enveloping the whole.

FENETRE, s. f.,—fenestra, f. L.,—*θυρίς*,—literally, a *window*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate two orifices situated in the internal paries of the cavity of the tympanum: one,—*f. ovale* ou *vestibulaire*, F.,—*fenestra ovalis*, L.,—*eirundes fenster*, G.,—covered by the base of the stapes, and corresponding to the cavity of the vestibule; the other,—*f. ronde* ou *cochleaire*,—*fenestra rotunda*,—*rundes fenster*, oder loch,—closed by a delicate transparent membrane, and communicating with the internal spire of the cochlea.

FENETRÉ, **FENESTRÉ**, adj.,—fenestratus, L.,—*θυρίδωτος*,—fensterartig, gefensterst, G.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *plasters* and *compresses*, which are perforated with openings, as an edifice with windows. The perforated adhesive plaster,—*l'emplâtre agglutinatif fenêtré*, F.,—serves to restrict, within a given limit, the action of caustic, in the formation of an issue.—In Botany, and Zoology, employed as the specific designation of *plants*, and *animals*, whose parts, or organs, are perforated, like the cotyledon of *Menispermum fenestratum*, the leaf of *Dracontium pertusum*, and *silicle* of *Cochlearia fenestrata*, with minute orifices or slits; or exhibit, like the wing of *Anthrax fenestrella*, transparent spots simulating foramina.

FENOUIL, s. m.: in Botany, formerly a species, belonging to the genus, *Anethum*,—see **ANET**: now transferred, by Smith, to *Meum*; and taken, by Hooker, as the type of a new genus, *Feniculum*, L.,—der Fenchel, G.,—Fennel. The seeds,—die fenchelsamen, G.,—of the common fennel,—*Anethum*—, *Meum feniculum*, F. vulgare, —*μάραθρον*,—are aromatic, stimulant, and diuretic. French and German Official Preparations: an *Essential Oil*, and *Distilled*

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Water,—*Oleum*—, et *Aqua stillatitia de Seminibus*,—*Feniculi*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Fenchelöl, und Fenchelwasser, *G. German*: a *Compound Powder*,—*Zusammengesetztes Fenchelpulver*. *F. d'eau*,—see *PHELLANDRE*.

FENTE, s. f.,—fissura, f. L.,—*ῥαγὰς*,—spalte, f. G.,—cleft or fissure: a term applied, in Anatomy, to A. the long and slender openings, or *slits*, which naturally traverse the whole substance of a bone: as 1. *F. ethmoidale*, F.; situated at the anterior part of the cribriform lamella of the ethmoid bone: 2. — *sphénoïdale*, ou *orbitaire supérieure*,—between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid: 3. — *sphéno-maxillaire*, ou *orbit. inférieure*; formed by the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar and palate bones: and 4. — *glénoïdale*, ou *scissure de Glaser*,—*fissura Glasseri*, L.,—die Glasserche spalte, G.,—which transmits the chorda tympani, and anterior muscle of the malleus: B. any narrow slit separating the two portions of a soft part. In Surgical Pathology, the *slender fracture*, most frequently occurring in the cranial bones, is termed *fente*; and the epithet, **CAPILLAIRE**, when added, denotes its excessive tenuity. **FENDU**, adj.,—fissus,—gespalten,—cleft, divided: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit a *mesial division*, with nearly-approaching borders: as the *calyx*,—*calice fendu*, F.,—of *Lampsana rhagadiola*; the *sheath*,—*gaine fendue*,—of the *Gramineæ*; and the *lip*,—*lèvre fendue*,—of the labiate corolla of *Salvia bicolor*. In Zoology, the *wings of Insects*, when exhibiting deep marginal clefts, are termed *ailes fendues*; and the *feet of Birds*, with the toes quite unconnected to the base, *pieds fendus*.

FENU-GREC, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Trigonella*,—see **TRIGONELLE**. The seeds of fenugreek, — *T. fenum græcum*,—das griechische heu, bockshorn, G.,—a native of southern France, are bitter and mucilaginous.

FER, s. m.,—ferrum, n. L.,—*σίδηρος*,—eisen, n. G.,—iron: a well-known and widely-diffused metal,—*Mars*, of the Alchemists; existing naturally, in combination with oxygen, sulphur, arsenic and other simple bodies. Specific gravity, 7,788. It is seldom *medicinally* employed in a pure state: although the *filings*,—*Limaille de fer*, F.,—*Limatura ferri*, L.,—Gepulvertes eisen, Präparirte eisenfeile, G.,—when acted upon by acid contained in the *primæ viæ*, evidently exert a *tonic* operation. The following are the principal *French* and *German Official* and *Pharmaceutical Preparations*: 1. A *Malate*,—*Malas Ferri*, *Ph. Gall.*,—of which,—*Aepfelsaures Eisen*,—the *Germans* have a *Tincture*,—*Aepfelsaure Eisentinctur*; and an *Extract*,—*Ei-*

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senhaltiges QuittenExtract,—*Extr. Martis cydoniatum*, L.: 2. A *Simple Muriate*,—*Murias*—*Protochloruretum*—*Ferri*,—*Salzsaures Eisenoxyd*,—*Peroxyd des Eisens*; of which the *French* have an *Æthereal Alcoholic*, and the *Germans*, an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—*Tinct. Ætherea Alcoholica de Muriate Ferri*,—*Salzsaure Eisentinctur*: 3. a *Muriate of Ammonia and Iron*,—*Murias Ammoniaë et Ferri*,—*Eisenoxydhaltiges Salzsaures Ammonium*: 4. a *Sulphate*,—*Sulphas Ferri viridis*,—*Schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul*, *Grünes Schwefelsaures Eisen*: 5. a *Tartrate of Potass and Iron*,—*Tartras Potassæ et Ferri*,—*Eisen Weinstein*, *Eisenoxydhaltiges Weinsteinsaures Kali*; of which the *French* have a *T. Potassæ et Ferri liquidus*, olim *Tinctura Martis tartarisata*, and the *Germans*, an *analogous preparation*, and *Troches*, *Tabellæ de Ferro*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Eisenweinsteinkugeln*, G.: 5. a *Brown Oxyde*,—*Oxydum Ferri fuscum*, *Braunrothes Kohlensaures Eisenoxyd*, *Kohlensaures Eisen* (*Carbonas Ferri*), *Eröffnender Eisensafran* (*Crocus Martis aperiens*): and a *Wine*,—*Vinum chalybeatum*,—*Eisenwein*, *Stahlwein*.

The *Germans* have, in addition, an *Acetate of Iron*,—*Essigsäures Eisen*,—and an *Ethereal Tincture* of it,—*Aetherische Essigsäure Eisentinctur*; a *Phosphate*, and *Prussiate*,—*Phosphorsaures und Blausaures Eisen*; each the basis of a *liquid preparation*, respectively entitled *Schoebelscher Phosphorsaurer Eisenliquor*, and *Blutrothe Anthrazothionsaure Eisen-Oxyd-Tinctur*.

FERINE, adj.,—ferinus, L.: an epithet which, in conjunction with the *French* substantive *toux*, signifies a *dry* and *obstinate* cough,—*stiekhusten*, G.

FERMENT, s. m.,—fermentum, n. L.,—*ζύμην*,—gährungstoff, m. G.,—leaven: in Chemistry, an insoluble precipitate, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote; and obtained from the juice of saccharine fruits, as the grape, gooseberry, and cherry, after their subjection to the vinous fermentation. It enjoys the property of exciting *fermentation* in solutions of pure sugar. The gluten, separated from the cereal grains, and especially that of wheat, exhibits a close analogy, and is, by some, considered identical, with it,—see **LEVURE**. Like the animal substances, it yields, when exposed to heat, an ammoniacal product. In Humoural Pathology, an imaginary principle introduced into, or developed in, the animal economy; which, by exciting *fermentation*, deteriorates the humours, and gives rise to various diseases.

FERMENTATION, s. f.,—fermentatio, f. L.,—*ζύμωσις*,—gährung, f. G.: an interior and spontaneous movement developed in bodies; the products of which are sub-

stances not previously existing. Three kinds of *fermentation* are ordinarily recognized: the *alcoholic*, or *vinous*,—*alcoolique*, *spiritueuse*, *vineuse*, F.; the *acid* or *acetous*,—*acide*, *acéteuse*, *acétique*; and the *putrid* or *ammoniacal*,—*putrid*, *putréfactive*, ou *ammoniacale*. The product of the *first* is alcohol, carbonic acid gas, and a peculiar principle, consisting of decomposed leaven; of the *second*, acetic acid;—of the *last*, an infectious principle,—see PUTRÉFAC-TION. By some Chemists, two other varieties of *fermentation* are admitted: the *panary*,—see PANAIRE,—composed of the *alcoholic* and *acid*; and the *saccharine*, in the progress of which, sugar is developed. FERMENTESCIBLE, adj.,—*fermentationi obnoxius*,—ζυμωτικός,—gährungsfähig: possessing *fermentative* properties,—combining the conditions requisite for the development of the process of *fermentation*.

FERRAMENS, s. m., pl.,—*ferramenta*, n. L.,—eisenwerke, n. G.: a popular designation of surgical *instruments*, and, especially, those employed in difficult parturition.

FERRUGINEUX, adj.,—*ferrugineus*, *ferruginosus*, L.,—*ferrugineous*: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to bodies containing *iron*,—eisenhaltig, G.; as a *chalybeate* mineral water,—*Eau minérale ferrugineuse*, F.: in Botany, and Zoology, to *plants*, and *animals* exhibiting the colour of *rust* of *iron*,—eisenrostbraun, rostfarbig, G.; as *Polyporus ferreus*, among the *Fungi*, and *Carabus ferruginosus*,—*Coleopterous Insects*. Σιδηρίτης γῆς,—iron ore; — λίθος,—the loadstone.

FERTILITÉ, s. f.,—*fertilitas*, f. L.,—εὐφορία,—fruchtbarkeit, f. G.: the quality of *productiveness*. FERTILE, adj.,—*fertilis*,—εὐφορος, πολυφόρος,—fruchtbar,—productive: *Ex. Fleur fertile*, F.,—*flos fertilis*, L.,—a flower containing both *male* and *female* organs; *étamines fertiles*,—stamens, with anthers full of pollen.

FÉRULE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ferula* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—das Ruthenkraut, G.,—Giant-Fennel; comprehending many exotic species: one of which,—*F. assa-fetida*,—*Persica*, yields the well-known gum-resin, ASSA FETIDA. The *Ammoniacum*,—AMMONIAQUE,—has been erroneously described, by some writers, as the product of another. The *F. communis* is the *νάρθηξ*, of Greek Botanists.

FESSE, s. f.,—γλουτός, πυγή,—*clunis*, m. and f.,—nates, f. pl., L.,—hintertheil, die hinterbacken, G.,—*buttock*, or *buttocks*: in Anatomy, two rounded eminences, situated at the posterior inferior part of the trunk; and principally constituted by the greater and two lesser gluteal muscles, and by the adipose structure situated between the former and the skin.

FESSIER, adj.,—*glutæus*, L.,—*gluteal*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts

which belong to, or enter into the composition of, the *buttocks*. Of these, the principal are A. the *Gluteal Muscles*,—*Muscles fessiers*, F.,—πυγαι,—*Musculi glutæi*, L.,—die Gesässmuskeln, G.; three in number: 1. *Muscle grand fessier* (sacro-fémoral, Ch.), F.,—*glutæus magnus*,—*maximus*, L.,—grosser gesässmuskel, G.; extending from the posterior part of the external labium of the crista ilii, from part of the external surface of the ilium, from the posterior surfaces of the sacrum, coccyx, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament, to a rough impression which is observed between the trochanter major, and linea aspera, of the thigh: 2. — *moyen fessier* (grand ilio-trochantérien, Ch.),—*glutæus medius*,—mittlere gesässmuskel;—from all the outer lip of the crista ilii as far as the posterior tuberosity, from the dorsum of the bone between the crest and semicircular ridge, from the rough space situated between the anterior superior and inferior spinous processes, and the inside of a fascia which covers its anterior part, to the superior border of the great trochanter: 3. — *petit fessier* (petit ilio-trochantérien, Ch.),—*glutæus minimus*,—kleinster gesässmuskel;—from the semicircular ridge of the ilium, and the space comprized between it and the margin of the acetabulum, to the summit of the great trochanter. B. the *Gluteal Artery* and *Vein*: 1. *Artère fessière*, ou *iliaque postérieure*, F.,—*arteria glutæa*, L.,—the largest branch of the internal iliac or hypogastric; quits the pelvis by the superior part of the great sciatic notch; and, upon reaching the posterior region of that cavity, divides into a *superficial* and a *deep-seated* branch; the latter subdividing into three secondary branches, which are distributed to the gluteal and adjacent muscles, and anastomose with the sciatic and external and internal circumflex arteries: 2. *Veine fessière*,—*vena glutæa*; exhibiting the same disposition as the correspondent artery. c. The *Gluteal Nerve*,—*Nerf fessier*,—a large branch of the lumbosacral; which issues from the pelvis, by the sciatic notch, above the *Pyriformis*, and is principally distributed to the lumbar muscles.

FÉTIDITÉ, s. f.: the quality of exhaling *fetid* vapours, or a *fetid* odour,—δυσωδία.—Syn. with *Puanteur*. FETIDE, adj.,—*fœtidus*,—δυσωδής,—stinkend, G.,—*fetid*, stinking: an epithet applied to substances which exhale an *unpleasant odour*, either under friction or exposure to fire, as, in Mineralogy, the *fetid* Sulphate of Barytes, —*Baryte Sulfatée fétide*; or spontaneously, as, in Pharmacy and Botany, *Assa fœtida*, and its various preparations; and *Helleborus fœtidus*, and *Iris fœtidissima*,—*Stinkende nieswurz*, und *Stinkende schwerdlilie*, G.

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FEU, s. f.,—*πῦρ*,—*ignis*, m. L.,—*feuer*, n. G.,—*fire*: in Chemistry, a phenomenon which takes place when heat and light are simultaneously developed. The term is, also, sometimes applied to the cause of the phenomenon,—the matter of heat, or caloric. *Feu follet*,—*ignis fatuus*,—*irrlucht*, G.,—Will of the wisp. — *Persique*,—see **ZONA**. — *potentiel*,—potential Cautery, —see **POTENTIEL**. — *sacré*, ou *Saint-Antoine*. Syn. with **ERYSIPÈLE**. — *sauvage*,—*volage*,—*ignis sylvestris*,—*volaticus*, L.: a cutaneous eruption which attacks the lips and face, principally of children; referred, by some, to *Herpes*: also, a transient redness observed on the face and neck of hysterical and irregularly menstruating females. *Feux au visage*: the popular designation of all *cutaneous eruptions* developed on the face.

FEUILLE, s. f.,—*folium*, n. L.,—*φύλλον*,—*blatt*, n. G.,—*leaf*: in Botany, a membranous, more or less fleshy, and ordinarily green, expansion, which springs from the neck of the root,—*Collet*, F.,—stem, or branches, of plants; and constitutes an organ of absorption and exhalation. For a description of the numerous varieties of *leaf*, see *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erstes Bändchen, p. 138. The *simple leaf*,—*Feuille simple*, F.,—*folium simplex*, L.,—*einfaches blatt*, G.,—is that whose disk, continuous in its whole extent, exhibits no lateral incision extending to the median nervure. The *compound*,—*f. composée*,—*folium compositum*,—*das zusammengesetzte blatt*,—is formed, on the contrary, of parts articulated on a common petiole. *Feuille florale*,—see **BRACTÉE**: *feuilles séminales*, see **COTYLEDON**. *Feuille de figuier*: in Anatomy, an assemblage of grooves ramifying on the cerebral surface of the parietal bone; and destined to receive the branches of the *arteria meningea media*.

FEUILLÉ, adj.,—*foliatus*, L.,—*blättrig*, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a plant, or the parts, or organs, of a plant, bearing *leaves*. **FEUILLU**, adj.,—*foliosus*,—*blättrich*:—to a plant bearing *many leaves*, either generally, as *Cytisus foliosus*; or only at the summit, as *Elytraria frondosa*.

FEUILLET, s. m.: in Comparative Anatomy, the *third stomach*,—*der dritte magen*, G.,—of the *Ruminantia*; echinus, centipellio, omasum, of *Latin* —, psalter, calender, falten- oder, blättermagen, of *German* —, and manyplies, of *British* writers.

FÈVE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Vicia*,—see **VESCE**. The seed of the garden-bean,—*V. faba*,—(*F. vulgaris*, De Candolle),—*fève de marais*, F.,—yields a nutritious *aliment*. Its meal constitutes one of the four *resolutive farinæ* of the Ancients. *F. de Saint-Ignace*,—*faba Sancti Ignatii*, L.,—*Ignatiusbohne*, G.: the

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fruit of *Ignatia amara*, intensely bitter, and containing strychnine: has been employed in the treatment of paralysis, and fever. — *de Tonqua*,—*tonquin bean*: the seed obtained from the legume of *Coumarouna*—*Dipteryx*—*odorata*, a native of Guiana; and used in perfuming snuff.

FIBRE, s. f.,—*fibra*, f.,—*villus*, m. L.,—*faser*, f. G.: in Anatomy and Botany, the designation of an organic filament; which, varying in its nature and disposition, enters into the composition of all the animal and vegetable tissues. The simple or elementary *fibre* of the ancients is purely chimerical. Succeeding writers have recognized many different kinds: but four distinct species only are admitted, and described, by Chaussier: 1. the *Laminar* or *Cellular*,—*F. lamineuse*, *laminaire*, ou *cellulaire*; broad, plane, slightly extensible, and, in the natural state, evincing little sensibility; apparently formed of concrete gelatine, and constituting the *cellular tissue*: 2. the *Albuginous*,—*f. albuginée*; white, linear, cylindrical, tenacious, shining, elastic, and slightly extensible; essentially composed of gelatine with a certain proportion of albumen; and forming the *fibrous system*,—see **ALBUGINÉ**, and **FIBREUX**,—of Bichat: 3. the *Nervous*,—*nervouse* ou *nervale*; linear, cylindrical, soft, inelastic, highly sensible; consisting of a whitish pulp which is enveloped and penetrated by a very delicate cellular membrane; and constituting the *nervous tissue*: and 4. the *Muscular* or *fleshy*,—*musculaire*, *motrice* ou *charnue*; linear, flattened, soft, tomentose, more or less red in most animals, elastic and contractile during life; composed principally of fibrine, with a small admixture of albumen and gelatine; and forming the tissue of the *muscles*.

FIBREUX, adj.,—*fibrosus*, L.,—*faserig*, G.,—*fibrous*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the various organs formed by the albuginous *fibre*,—see **FIBRE**,—of Chaussier; and constituting the *fibrous system*,—*Système fibreux*,—of Bichat. This system comprehends, especially, the periosteum and perichondrium, the articular capsules and ligaments, the tendons, certain fibrous membranes as the fasciæ, dura mater, pericardium, sclerotica of the eye, tunica albuginea testis, and external covering of the spleen: in Botany, a *fruit*,—*f. fibreux*, F.,—the parenchyma of which is copiously traversed by *tenacious filaments*; and a *root*,—*racine fibreuse*,—composed, like that of *Allium cepa*, of long, distinct, and simple filaments.

In Pathological Anatomy, the epithets *Fibreux Accidentel*, are applied to the *fibrous tissue* developed in various organs, in consequence of disease. It is formed, like the natural structure, of an assemblage of white

fibres, firm, breaking with difficulty, much more flexible than cartilage, but less yielding than the cellular tissue. Laennec has referred to four species, all the varieties of form which this structure may exhibit: 1. the *Accidental fibrous* membranes; 2. isolated *fibrous* bodies; 3. amorphous and irregular *fibrous* productions; and 4. the *fibrous* degeneration of organs.

FIBRILLE, s. f.,—fibrilla, f. L.,—fäserchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a *minute fibre*: in Botany, the capillary ramification of a minutely divided root; also, the delicate filament which, issuing from the thallus of the lichen, serves to attach the plant to the bark, earth, or stone, upon which it grows. FIBRILLAIRE, adj.,—fibrillaris,—relating to *fibrils*: *Ex. Contractilité fibrillaire*: in Physiology, syn. with TONICITÉ.

FIBRINE, s. f.,—fibrina, f. L.,—faserstoff, m. G.: an immediate principle of animal bodies, composed of azote, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in the chyle, coagulum of the blood, and in the muscles of which it constitutes the basis. FIBRINEUX, adj.,—fibrinosus,—fibrinous: an epithet applied, in Pathological Anatomy, to certain *concretions* which are composed, or exhibit the characters, of *fibrine*.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE, s. m.,—fibro-cartilago, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to organs which, in their composition, exhibit an admixture of the *fibrous* and *cartilaginous tissues*. Bichat has erroneously designated *fibro-cartilages*, parts which, as the nose, ear, epiglottis, and eye-lid, are simply cartilages invested with a thick perichondrium. By Béclard, the different *fibro-cartilages* have been distinguished into 1. *Fibro-cartilages temporaires*, ou—*d'ossification*; as those which, in the foetus, are destined to form the patella, and other sesamoid bones: 2. —*d'incrustation*; which exist wherever considerable friction takes place between a bone or tendon and the periosteum, as in the pulleys of the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula: and 3. —*inter-articulaires*; as those which occur in the articulations of the knee, clavicle, lower jaw, and vertebræ. The *fibro-cartilaginous* productions, which *adventitiously* form in the animal organs, in consequence of disease, are designated, by French Pathologists, *Fibro-Cartilages Accidentels*.—This structure,—le *tissu fibro-cartilagineux accidentel*,—exhibits itself in three principal forms, respectively distinguished, by Laennec, as *Fibro-cartilages d'union*; —*d'articulation*; and *dégénération fibro-cartilagineuse des organes*. FIBRO-CARTILAGINEUX, adj.,—fibro-cartilaginosus,—fibro-cartilaginous: belonging, or relating, to *fibro-cartilage*.

FIBRO-MUQUEUX, adj.,—fibro-mucosus, L.,—fibro-mucous: an epithet, in Anato-

my, applied, by Bichat, to *fibrous* membranes when intimately connected with others, of a *mucous* structure; as the pituitary—, and the *fibro-mucous* membrane of the urethra. In like manner, the adjective, FIBRO-SEREUX, F.,—fibro-serosus, L.,—fibro-serous,—is employed to designate divers membranes; which, like the dura mater, pericardium, and tunica albuginea testis, exhibit a combination of the *fibrous* and *serous* structures.

FIC, s. m.,—ficus, m. L.: in Pathology, a fleshy, commonly reddish and soft, sometimes hard and scirrhous, *fig-shaped* excrescence,—*feigwarze*, f. G.,—attached, by its slender pedicle, to the eye-lids, chin, or tongue, the anus or organs of generation. When occupying the latter situations, the *fig-excrescence* is, ordinarily, syphilitic.

FICAIRE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Ranunculus*,—see RÉNONCULE. By some French and British writers, this common spring-plant,—*R. ficaria*, Linn.,—*l'herbe aux hémorrhoides*, ou *la petite éclairie*, F.,—*feigwarzenkraut*, oder *kleines schölkraut*, G.,—pilewort Crowfoot, or lesser Celandine,—has, from the varying number of its calyx-leaves and petals, been formed into a distinct genus, *Ficaria*, containing only one species,—*F. ranunculoides*, Decandolle;—*verna*, Hudson. Smith and Hooker retain it among the *Ranunculi*. The leaves are accounted *anti-scorbutic*, and, as such, eaten in the north. The root, *acid*, bitter, and nauseous, possesses, when bruised, highly *irritating*, and even *vesicant* properties. It was formerly much employed in scrofula and piles. From the latter application, probably first suggested by the figure of the roots, the popular designation of the plant in the European languages, has obviously been derived.

FICOÏDE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Mesembryanthemum* (*Icosandria, pentagyn.*), L.,—die Mittagsblume, G.,—Fig-Marigold; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the FICOÏDES, s. m., pl.,—*Ficoideæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species, for the most part, natives of South Africa. The fruit of *M. edule* is employed, in diet, by the *Hottentots*.

FIEL, s. m.,—fel, n., bilis, f. L.,—χολή, —bile or gall: in Physiology and Chemistry, the fluid secreted by the liver,—see BILE; of which the gall-bladder,—*Vesicule de fiel*, F.,—see CHOLECYSTE,—when existing, constitutes the receptacle. *F. de bœuf*,—*fel bovinum*, L.,—ox-gall: a pharmaceutical remedy, formerly much employed as an *Extract*,—*Extrait de fiel*—F.,—*Extractum fellis bovini*, Ph. Gall.,—Eingedickte Ochsen-galle, Rindgalle, G.,—in gastric affections accompanied by a deficiency of the biliary secretion. *F. de terre*: in Botany, the popular designation of

the Lesser Centaury,—*Erythræa Centaureum*; and of Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

FIÈVRE, s. f.,—febris, f. L.,—πύρεξις, πυρετός,--fieber, n. G.,—fever. The various definitions, theories, and nosological arrangements, of *Fever*, which, within the present and preceding century, have successively prevailed in the schools of Britain and of Europe, are generally known. By the older writers, all fevers were primarily distinguished into the *Idiopathic*,—*Essentielles ou Idiopathiques*, F.,—and the *Symptomatic*,—*Symptomatiques*. Sauvages was the first to impugn the correctness of this distribution. His views and opinions have been adopted, and enforced, by succeeding pathologists, of varied talent and authority. Among these Broussais stands pre-eminent. Denying the existence of idiopathic fever, he refers to gastro-enteritis, all the different forms of febrile affection. By the majority of practical physicians, however, the ancient division is still retained. *Idiopathic Fever* may assume either the continued, intermittent, or remittent type; and receives its designation accordingly: thus constituting the *continued fever*,—*la fièvre continue*, F.,—*febris continua*, L.,—*das anhaltende fieber*, G.,—; the *intermittent*,—*intermittente*,—*intermittens*,—*das wechselfieber*, —; and the *remittent*,—*remittente*,—*remittens*,—*nachlassendes oder remittirendes*,—of *British and Continental* writers. The principal forms, or varieties, of *intermittent fever*, are 1. the *quotidian*,—*la fièvre quotidienne*, F.,—*febris quotidiana*, L.,—*das tägliche fieber*, G.; 2. the *tertian*,—*la tierce*,—*tertiana*,—*das dreitägige*; and 3. the *quartan*,—*la quarte*,—*quartana*,—*das viertägige*. Fever is, moreover, termed *anomalous*, *atypical*, or *irregular*,—see *ANOMALE*, and *ATYPIQUE*,—when exhibiting no determinate type, and pursuing no regular course:—*ephemeral*,—see *EPHÉMÈRE*,—when lasting only one day. Fever, also, sometimes derives its distinctive appellation from the peculiar scene of its development or ravages; as *Jail- and Camp-fever*,—*febris carcerum, et castrorum*, L.,—*das kerker- und lagerfieber*, G.

By the accomplished and philosophic Pinel, the Class, *Fevers*, is distributed into six Orders; and his arrangement has been generally adopted by the physicians of the Continent. These Orders are 1. the *Inflammatory*,—*ANGIOTÉNIQUES, ou inflammatoires*, F.; 2. the *Bilious or Gastric*,—*Bilieuses ou gastriques*,—*MÉNINGO-GASTRIQUES*; 3. the *Mucous*,—*muqueuses ou pituiteuses*,—*ADÉNO-MÉNINGÉES*; 4. the *Adynamic or Putrid*,—*ADYNAMIQUES*; 5. the *Malignant or Ataxic*,—*ATAXIQUES*; and 6. the *Pestilential or Adeno-nervous*,—*ADÉNO-NERVEUSES*. The author of the Ar-

ticle, *Fièvre*, in the *Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine*, p. 287, expresses an opinion that “the *first* of these fevers, termed, also, *Synocha*,”—see *SYNOCHÉ*,—“is only a slight inflammation of one of the points of the digestive or respiratory membrane, of the skin, encephalon, lung, uterus, synovial or muscular systems, or other part, or parts, of the body; the *second*, a gastritis, gastro-enteritis, or gastro-hepatitis; the *third*, a gastro-enteritis with an excess of the mucous secretion, and, frequently, irritation of the encephalon; the *fourth*, termed, also, *Asthenic*,”—see *ASTHÉNIQUE*,—“sometimes, a violent gastro-enteritis, or other intense inflammation of an important organ, according as there exist, or otherwise, signs of putridity, indicated by fetid evacuations; the *fifth*,—*nervous* or *typhoid*,”—see *TYPHOÏDE*,—“irritation of the encephalon, frequently consequent on gastro-enteritis or other inflammation; and the *sixth*,—*LOIMIQUE ou PESTE*,—only the last, in a highly aggravated form, and, for most part, complicated with bubo or carbuncle.” To these Orders, CHOMEL contends that another,—*Simple fever*,—*fièvre simple*, F.,—*febris simplex*, L.,—*einfaches fieber*, G.,—should be added. This “is characterized by simultaneous disturbance of all the functions; and by absence of the symptoms peculiar to inflammatory, bilious, mucous, adynamic, and nervous fevers.” See *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine*, etc., v. i., p. 752. The symptoms of all these different fevers may present themselves in the continued, intermittent, or remittent type; or be so combined, or complicated, as to constitute almost innumerable varieties. For an account of them, consult the articles, *Fièvre*, in the *French Dictionaries* above quoted; and in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*; and for a luminous and comprehensive history of the subject, the *Elementa Pyretologiae Methodicæ*, by Selle; the 1st vol. of *Nosographie Philosophique*, by Pinel; and the Art., *Fever*, in Part iii. of Copland’s *Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

FIÈVREUX, adj.,—febriculosus, L.,—πυρετοφόρος, πυρεπώδης,—*das fieber verursachend*, G.,—feverish, causing, or favouring the development of, *fever*; as *aliments* —, *pays fiévreux*, F. Sometimes applied to *patients*,—*malades fiévreux*,—attacked with *fever*; and then nearly syn. with *FÉBRILE*.

FIGUE, s. f.,—σῦκον, carica, f. L.,—feige, f. G.,—fig: in *Materia Medica*, the fruit of a species of plant, belonging to the genus *Ficus* (*Polygamia, dioec.*; *Urticæ*), L.,—FIGUIER, s. m.,—der Feigenbaum, G.,—Fig-tree; which comprehends numerous species. The *fruit* of the common fig-tree, —*F. carica*,—συκή, —a native of Asia, long since naturalized in Europe, affords, espe-

cially when dried, a wholesome and nutritious *aliment*; and is the basis of an emollient decoction. Sometimes employed, also, in cataplasms. The wood of another species,—*F. sycomorus*,—cultivated, in Egypt, for its *edible fruit*, is said to be imperishable. In Botany, the term, *Figue*, is employed, by De Candolle, to designate a fruit; which, like that of *Ficus carica*, is composed of numerous *cariopses*, united in a fleshy and succulent involucre.

FIGURE, s. f.: a term, in ordinary language, synon. with FACE and VISAGE.—FIGURÉ, adj.: in Surgery, the distinctive epithet of a compressive bandage applied to the head, after incision of the facial vein: la *bandage royale*, of some French surgeons.

FILAIRE, s. f.: a genus of *Entozoary Worms*,—*Filaria*, L.; so designated from the thread-like figure (*filum*, L., thread) of the animals which compose it; and comprehending, according to Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 3, 204,—sixty-seven species. The principal of these,—*F. Medinensis*, Rudolphi, —*dracunculus*, Bremser, —*Dragonneau*, *veine de Médine*, *ver de Guinée*,—*de Médine*, F.,—*δρακόντιον μικρόν*,—fadenwurm, Medinawurm, G.,—Guinea-worm,—common on the coasts of the Persian gulf, in Egypt, the East and West Indies, and especially *Guinea*, attains the length of several feet; and, burying itself in the cellular tissue, and intermuscular crevices of the human body, most commonly around the ankle or in divers parts of the lower limb, gives rise to boils, inflammations, and other painful and sometimes formidable consequences. The process of extraction requires great caution, to prevent rupture of the worm; and occasionally occupies some weeks. It is effected by winding successive portions of the animal, as it is gradually drawn from the place of retreat, around a roll of pasteboard, or other cylindrical body. By Baron Larrey, the *Guinea-worm* has been erroneously described as a string of cellular tissue stricken with death, in the midst of a boil or anthrax, of peculiar nature. No doubt of its independent vitality is, however, entertained by the best helminthological observers. Formerly looked upon as a species of its Hair-worm,—*Haarwurm*, G.,—it was referred to the genus *Gordius*, where it is still retained by Blumenbach, under the title of *G. Medinensis*. See Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Thierischen und Mineral. Gifte*, p. 87; Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, vol. v., p. 135; and *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle Médicale*, etc., p. 70.

FILAMENT, s. m.,—*filamentum*, n. L.: in Anatomy, a term syn. with FIBRILLE; as *filam. cellulaire*,—*nerveux*, F.,—a minute cellular or nervous fibre: in Pathology, applied to the glairy mucous threads,—*fi-*

lets glaireux ou muqueux; which, sometimes deposited by the urine, in cases of disease, result from a peculiar secretion of the membrane of the urinary passages: in Botany, the delicate *shaft*,—*pediculus*, m. L.,—*träger des staubfadens*, G.,—which supports the anther,—see FILET. FILAMENTEUX, adj.,—*filamentosus*,—*fadenförmig*,—*filamentous*, composed of, resembling, or furnished with, *filaments*.

FILET, s. m.: a term, in Anatomy, syn. with FREIN,—*frænum*, n. L.; as 1. *Filet de la langue*, F.,—*frænum*, *frænulum linguæ*, L.,—*zungenband*, n. G.,—the *bridle* of the tongue; the operation of dividing which, when inserted so far towards the apex, as to restrict the proper motion, of the organ, and prevent suction in children, is termed *operation du filet*, F.: 2. *filet ou frein des lèvres*—*frænum labiorum*,—a band formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth; situated on the median line; and attaching the upper and lower lips to the corresponding jaw-bone or gum: and 3. *fil. ou fr. du prépuce, ou de la verge*,—*frænulum preputii vel penis*,—*vorhautsbändchen*, n. G.,—a fold of membrane, connecting the prepuce to the inferior part of the glans penis. In Botany, a synonym of FILAMENT; as *Filet des étamines*, the *shaft* of the stamens. When this is deficient, as in the early states of the flower of *Hippuris vulgaris*, the anther is said to be sessile.

FILIFORME, adj.,—*filiformis*, L.,—*fadenförmig*, *fadenlich*, G.,—*filiform*, thread-like: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, Botany, and Zoology, to designate parts, or organs, of animals and of plants, which resemble, in figure or tenuity, a *thread*,—*filum*, L.: as the minute and delicate bodies, —*Papilles filiformes*, F.,—which, resulting from an expansion of the filaments of the lingual nerve, invest the anterior part of the human tongue: 2. the *leaf* of *Hymenatherum filifolium*, the *branches* of *Dolichos* —, and *stem* of *Thymus filiformis*, among *Plants*; and 3. the *antennæ* of *Midas filata*, the *abdomen* of *Asilus filiformis*, and the *palpi* of the *Apidæ*, among *Insects*.

FILTRATION, s. f.,—*filtratio*, *percolatio*, f. L.,—*filtrirung*, *durchseihung*, f. G.: a process, in Pharmacy, which has for its object, the clarification of a fluid from any feculent, earthy, or other insoluble matters, too light for precipitation, which may be suspended in it. The instrument employed for this purpose, is termed FILTRE, s. m.,—*filtrum*, n. L.,—*seiher*, m. G.,—*filter*; and ordinarily composed of bibulous or filtering paper,—*charta bibula*, L.,—*papier Joseph*, F.,—*filtrirpapier*, G.,—*linen*, sponge, a column of sand, of pulverized charcoal, or pounded glass, so arranged in a funnel, as to retain, on its surface or in its pores, the substances by which

the fluid, subjected to the operation, was previously rendered turbid or impure.—**FILTRER**, v. a.,—filtrare,—percolare, filtriren,—to pass through a *filter*. **Filtrir-becken**, n. G.,—a *filtering* basin: **Filtrir-stein**, m. G.,—a *filtering*-stone.

FIOLE, s. f.,—phiala, f. L.,—φιάλις, φιάλιον,—phiole, f., fläschchen, n. G.,—phial: a *small glass vessel*, employed in Chemistry and Pharmacy. Those used by the apothecary, are termed, *Fioles à médecine*, F.

FISSURE, s. f.,—fissura, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy and Surgery, syn. with **FENTE**: in Pathology, employed to designate certain lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. These *fissures*, or *cracks*, most commonly occur on the hands and feet, in the groin, at the angles of the eye, the commissures of the lips, at the anus or about the origin of the mucous membranes: frequently, on the thighs, buttocks, and genital organs of children, from irritation of the fecal matters. Occupying the latter situations in the adult, they are often of syphilitic character; and then especially distinguished by the term, **RHAGADE**. The *fissure*, implicating the lower intestine,—*f. ou gerçure de l'anús*,—requires for its cure, according to Professor Boyer, a surgical operation.

FISTULE, s. f.,—σύνιγξ,—fistula, f. L.,—fistel, röhrwunde, f., röhr- oder hohlgeschwür, n. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, more or less narrow, deep-seated, and sinuous; and ordinarily communicating with either, 1. a natural cavity, as that of the serous or synovial membranes, or the respiratory passages: or 2. an excretory duct, or secretory gland, or the reservoirs of the various secreted fluids. *Fistulæ* are, accordingly, distributed into *two* groups. They, also, receive a distinctive appellation from the parts in which they are situated, or the peculiar fluids transmitted by them. Thus, *fistula* of the *lower gut*, is termed, in *French*, *f. de l'anús*, ou *stercorale*,—*Latin*, *fistula ani*,—*German*, *gesässfistel*; — of the *urethra*,—*urinaire*, F.,—*f. urethræ*, L.,—*f. der harnröhre*, G.,—of the *lacrymal sac*,—*lacrymale*, —*f. lacrymalis*,—*thränenfistel*: and the lesion receives the epithet *aërial*, *biliary*, *serous*, or *synovial*,—*aërienne*, *biliaire*, *séreuse*, *synoviale*, F.,—according as it gives passage to the *air* in respiration, to *bile*, *serum*, or *synovia*.

Fistulæ are said to be *complete*,—*complètes*, F.,—when possessing both an external and internal orifice;—*incomplete* or *blind*,—*incomplètes* ou *borgnes*,—when one orifice only exists. The *incomplete*, again, are termed *external* or *internal*, according as such orifice is externally or internally situated. They are, moreover, distinguished into the *simple*, *compound*, and *complica-*

ted. The parietes of the fistula acquire a membranous covering, of apparently mucous structure, supplied with exhaling and absorbent vessels; but destitute of mucous follicles; and, in cases of long standing, the orifice becomes invested with epidermis. **FISTULEUX**, adj.,—fistulosus,—συνιγγώδης,—röhrig,—fistulous: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to all the varieties of *lesion*, above-described: in Botany, to the organs of plants; which, of cylindrical figure, exhibit a longitudinal cavity in the centre; as the *stem* of *Ænanthe fistulosa*; the *leaf* of *Allium fistulosum*; *spadix* of *Arum dracunculoides*; and *pod* of *Cassia fistula*.

FIXE, adj.,—fixus, L.,—fest, G.,—fixed: an epithet susceptible of divers applications in the Sciences: as, in Astronomy, to those *stars*,—*étoiles fixes*, L.,—which, unlike the other luminous bodies, termed planets, appear to observe, invariably, the same relative distances: in Physics, to a *colour*,—*couleur fixe*,—which remains the same in whatever aspect the body, exhibiting it, be viewed: in Chemistry, to bodies (feuerbeständig, feuerfest, G.) *not volatilizable* at any ordinary temperature to which they can be exposed; as *Alcali fixe*, F.,—a *fixed* alkali; *huile fixe*,—a *fixed* oil. It is, also, employed to designate, synonymously with **PERMANENT**, those *gases* which, like azote, hydrogen, and oxygen, are irreducible, by the employment of cold, compression, or a combination of both, to the liquid or solid state. **FIXITÉ**, s. f.,—fixitas, f. L.,—feuerbeständigkeit, f. G.,—fixidity: the property, possessed by certain bodies, of not being dissipated, or volatilized, by exposure to the influence of heat, or any other known agent or process.

FLABELLATION, s. f.,—flabellatio, f. L.,—fanning: agitation of the air by means of a *fan*,—flabellum, n. L.,—éventail, m. F.,—fächer, wedel, m. G. **FLABELLIFOLIE**, adj.,—flabellifolius, L.,—fächerblättrig, G.,—fan-leaved: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate, specifically, plants whose *leaves*, like those of *Oxalis flabellifolia*, are disposed in the figure of a *fan*. **FLABELLIFORME**, adj.,—flabelliformis,—fächerförmig, wedelförmig,—flabelliform: as, in Botany, the *fan-shaped leaf* of *Euryops* —; and, in Zoology, the *branches*,—*rameaux*, F.,—of *Spongia flabelliformis*.

FLACCIDITÉ, s. f.,—flacciditas, f. L.,—schlaffheit, f. G.,—flaccidity: in Pathology, flabbiness,—want of resistance to pressure,—of the organic tissues. *Erschlaffung* der fibern, G.,—*flaccidity* of the fibres.

FLAMBOISE, s. f. See **FEU volage**.

FLAMME, s. f., F. and G.,—flamma, f. L.,—φλόξ,—flame: in Chemistry, a light, glowing, luminous, and variously-coloured areola, developed on the surface of a burning body. It results from ignition of the com-

bustible gases produced by decomposition of such body. *Fl. vitale*, F.,—*flammula vitalis*, L.,—the vital flame, or principle of life. *Flamme ou flammette*,—phlebotomum (a surgeon's lancet), n. L.,—*lasseisen*, n. —*lanzette für thiere*, G.,—*fleam*: in Veterinary Surgery, an instrument used for venesection.

FLANC, s. m.,—flank: in Zoology, that portion of the lateral region of the body—*ilium*, *ilia*, n. L.,—*flanke*, f. G.,—of man and the other *Mammifera*, which extends from the pelvis to the false ribs: in Geognosy, that part of a mountain,—*latus*, n.,—*seite*, f. G.,—comprized between the summit and the base.

FLASQUE, adj.,—flaccidus, L.,—*schlaff*, *schlotterig*, *schwach*, G.,—flaccid; an epithet employed, in Pathology to designate a *flabby*, unresisting state of the animal tissues,—see **FLACCIDITÉ**: in Botany, plants whose organs, like the *pileus* of *Agaricus flaccidus*, are of a *flimsy* or *flabby* texture.

FLATULENCE, s. f.,—flatulentia, f. L.,—*blähung*, *blähsucht*, *wind im liebe*, G.,—flatulence, flatulency: in Pathology, excessive accumulation of gas—*flatus*, m. L.,—in the stomach and bowels; emission of the intestinal gases per os vel anum. Syn. with **FLATUOSITÉ**, s. f. **FLATUEUX**, adj.,—*flatuosus*,—*blähend*, *blähsüchtig*, *windig*: an epithet applied to *substances*, *subjects*, or *morbid conditions*, inducing, suffering from, or connected with, *flatulence*: as *Aliments flatueux*, F.,—*flatulent food*; *malade flatueux*,—a *flatulent patient*. Of *flatulent diseases*,—*maladies flatueuses*, F.,—*Sauvages* has constituted an Order, under the title of **PNEUMATOSÉS**.

FLÉCHISSEUR, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate those *muscles*,—*musculi flexores*, L.,—*biegmuskeln*, G.,—whose office it is to accomplish the *flexion* of the parts, or organs, into which their moveable extremity is inserted. These muscles, in man, may be distinguished into A. those of the *superior* or *atlantal* —; and B. those of the *inferior* or *sacral extremity*. Thus arranged, they are, principally, the following:

A. 1. *Fléchisseur sublime ou superficielle des doigts* (épiptroklo-phalangien commun, Ch.), F.,—*Flexor digitorum sublimis perforatus*, L.,—*oberflächlicher beuger der finger*, G.: attached, *above*, to the internal condyle of the humerus, the coronoid process of the ulna, and anterior margin of the radius;—*below*, by four tendons slit for the transit of the tendons of the *Flexor profundus*, to the 2nd phalanges—*phalanges*, F.,—of the four fingers. 2. — *profond des doigts* (cubito-phalangien, Ch.),—*Flex. profundus perforans*,—*tiefer beuger der finger*:—*above*, to the anterior surface of the ulna and interosseous ligament;—*below*, by

four tendons which perforate those of the preceding, to the third or extreme phalanges,—*phalanges*, F.,—of the four fingers. 3. — *grand ou long* (radio-phalangien, Ch.) *du pouce*,—*Flex. longus pollicis manûs*,—*langer beuger des daumens*;—*above*, to the superior anterior surface of the radius, and the interosseous ligament;—*below*, to the anterior surface of the extreme phalanx of the thumb. 4. — *court* (carpo-phalangien, Ch.) *du pouce*,—*Flex. brevis pollicis manûs*,—*kurzer beuger des daumens*, consisting of two portions: *a*, the *external*;—*above*, to the inside of the annular ligament of the wrist, anterior surface of the os trapezium and trapezoides, and root of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger;—*below*, to the external sesamoid bone which is connected, by ligament, to the root of the first phalanx—*phalange*,—of the thumb; and *b*. *internal*;—*above*, to the os magnum and unciforme, and root of the 3rd metacarpal bone;—*below*, to the internal sesamoid bone. 5. — *court* (partie du carpo-phalangien, Ch.) *du petit doigt*,—*Flex. parvus minimi digiti manûs*,—*beuger des kleinen fingers*;—*above*, to the anterior annular ligament, and os unciforme;—*below*, to the base of the 1st phalanx,—*phalange*, F.,—of the little finger. By some anatomists, as *Chaus sier*, considered to be part of the *Adductor minimi digiti*. See **ADDUCTEUR**, and **CARPO-PHALANGIEN**.

B. 1. *Fléchisseur, grand ou long, commun des orteils* (tibio-phalangien, Ch.), F.,—*Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*, L.,—*langer zehenbeuger*, G.; attached, *above*, to the posterior surface of the tibia;—*below*, by four tendons which perforate the slit tendons of the *Flexor brevis*, to the base of the last or extreme phalanx—*phalange*, F.,—of the four lesser toes. 2. — *long du gros orteil* (péronéo-sous-phalangien du pouce, Ch.),—*Flex. longus hallucis*,—*pollicis pedis*,—*langer beuger der grossen zehe*;—*above*, to the posterior surfaces of the fibula and interosseous ligament;—*below*, to the inferior part of the extreme phalanx of the great toe. 3. — *court commun des orteils* (calcanéo-sous-phalangien, Ch.),—*Flex. brevis digitorum pedis*,—*kurzer beuger der zehen*; extending from the posterior inferior portion of the os calcis, to the inferior surface of the 2nd phalanx,—*phalange*,—of the four lesser toes. 4. *Accessoire du long fléch. commun des orteils, chair carrée de la plante du pied*,—*massa carnea Sylvii*, see **ACCESSOIRE**. 5. — *court du gros orteil* (tarso-sous-phalangien du premier orteil, Ch.)—*Flex. brevis pollicis pedis*,—*kurzer beuger der grossen zehe*;—from the anterior inferior part of the os calcis, and external cuneiform bone,—inseparably connected with the **Abductor** and **Adductor pollicis**

—by two tendons into the sesamoid bone, and base of the first phalanx—*phalange*,—of the great toe. 6. — *court* (tarso-phalangien, Ch.) *du petit doigt*,—*Flex.* brevis minimi digiti pedis,—kurzer beuger der kleinen zehe;—from the os cuboides, and base of the 5th metatarsal bone, to the posterior part of the 1st phalanx of the little toe.

For an account of the other *flexor muscles* of the *atlantal* and *sacral* extremities, see BICEPS, CUBITAL, HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, RADIAL; DEMI-MEMBRANEUX, et TENDINEUX, ILIAQUE, PSOAS. Those of the *head*, *spine*, and *trunk*,—*m. fléchisseurs de la tête*,—*du rachis*,—*du tronc*, F.,—have been described under their more ordinary French designations.

FLEUR, s. f.,—flos, m. L.,—*ἄνθος*,—blume, blüthe, f. G.,—flower: in Botany, the assemblage of the organs of reproduction in plants; especially constituted by the stamen and pistil. The calyx, corolla, nectary, or PERIGONE, are merely accessory parts. The *flower* is said to be *complete*,—see COMPLET,—when comprizing all these organs;—*incomplete*, when one, or more, is deficient:—*male*, when furnished with stamens only;—*female*,—see FEMELLE,—with pistils:—*hermaphrodite*, with both:—*acalycine*,—*acalycin*, F.,—kelchlos, G.,—when destitute of *calyx*:—*apetalous*,—see APÉTALE,— of *petals* or *corolla*.

In Chemistry and Pharmacy, divers substances, the products of sublimation, have been termed *flowers* by the ancients; and the absurd designation is still retained in medical language: as 1. *Fl. d'antimoine*, F.,—*flores antimonii*, L.; 2. — *de benjoin*,—*flores benzoini*, L.,—*benzöeblumen*, G.; and 3. — *de zinc*,—*flores zinci*,—*zinkblumen*: the *first*, a protoxide of antimony, obtained by calcination of the metal in contact with air; the *second*, benzoic acid,—*acide benzoïque*,—*acidum benzoicum per sublimationem*, Ph. Gall.,—see BENZOÏQUE; and the *third*, protoxide of zinc,—*oxyde de zinc*,—*oxydum zinci*,—*zinkkalk*, *weisses zinkoxyd*. In popular language, the menstrual discharge of females is termed *Fleurs*,—in *English*, *flowers*.

FLEURAIISON, FLORAIISON, s. f.: in Botany, 1. the act, or condition, of *flowering*,—*ἄνθις*,—*anthesis*, *florescentia*, f. L.,—*blumenentfaltung*, f., *blüthenstand*, m. G.,—synon. with EFFLORESCENCE: 2. the period,—*blüthezeit*, n. G.,—at, or during, which the *flowers* of plants are *evolved*.

FLEURON, s. m., FLEURETTE, s. f.,—*flosculus*, m. L.,—*blümchen*, n. G.,—*floret*: in Botany, a term employed to designate the *minute flowers* which constitute an aggregate or compound flower; as that of *Scabiosa*, and the *Syngenesia*.

FLEXIBILITÉ, s. f.,—*flexibilitas*, f. (*flectere*, to bend), L.,—*beugsamkeit*, *biegsam-*

keit, f. G.,—*flexibility*: in Physics, the property, possessed by certain bodies, of *bending*, or *yielding*, without rupture, to the powers acting upon them. FLEXIBILIS, adj.,—*flexibilis*, *flexilis*,—*καμπτός*,—*beugsam*, *biegsam*,—susceptible of *bending* without fracture: as, in Botany, the *flexible stem* of *Isotheceum flexile*, or of *Solidago flexicaulis*. FLEXION, s. f.,—*flexio*, f. L.,—*κύμνη*,—*biegung*, f. G.: in Physiology, 1. the action of the *flexor muscles*,—see FLÉCHISSEUR: 2. the condition of a limb, or organ, *bent* by them.

FLOCON, s. m.,—*flocus*, m. L.,—*κροκίς*,—*flocke*, f. G.,—*flake*: a term literally signifying a *lock of wool*, or other light substance; but employed, in Chemistry, to designate certain precipitates which collect under the form of *flakes*. In Pathology, the *light bodies*, which float before the eye in certain diseases, of cerebral origin or complication, are termed, *flocons*, F.,—*floculi*, L.,—see CARPHOLOGIE: in Zoology, the *tuft of hair* which terminates the tail of divers *Mammifera*; as the Lion and Ass. FLOCONNEUX, adj.,—*floccosus*, *flocculosus*,—resembling *flakes*: *Précipité floconneux*, F.,—a *flaky* precipitate.

FLORAL, adj.,—*floralis*, L.,—pertaining to —, growing in, or upon, a *flower*,—*flos*, L.; as the *coverings*,—*enveloppes florales*, F.,—which immediately envelope the sexual organs of plants; the *floral leaves*,—*feuilles florales*,—see BRACTÉE; and the *glandular bodies*,—*glandes florales*,—with which the *flowers* of divers plants are provided.

FLORE, s. f.,—*flora*, f. L.: in Botany, a descriptive catalogue, 1. of the *plants*,—see FAUNE,—indigenous in any given country or district; as the admirable *English Flora*, by Smith; the *British Flora*, by Hooker; *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, by Greville; and *Flora Londinensis*, by Curtis: 2. — of the various *plants* employed in any particular branch of the arts or sciences; as the *Flore du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, 8vo., Paris: 3. — of the divers fossilized productions of a country, originally belonging to the *vegetable kingdom*; as the *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*, by Lindley and Hutton, 8vo. London, 1832.

FLORULE, s. f.,—*florula*, f. L.: in Botany, the *minute isolated flower* of a CEPHALANTHE, or spike. Syn. with FLEURON, and FLOSCULE.

FLOSCULEUX, adj.; an epithet, in Botany, applied to an aggregate or compound flower formed wholly of *florets*,—*Fleur flosculeuse*, F.,—*flos flosculosus*, L.

FLUATE, s. m.,—*fluas*, n. L.: the former designation of a genus of salts, now termed HYDROPHTHORATE.

FLUEURS, (vulgarly, FLEURS) *blanches*, s. f. pl.,—*fluor albus*, L.,—the *whites*,—see LEUCORRHÉE.

FLU

FLUCTUATION, s. f.,—*fluctuatio*, f. (*fluere*, to fluctuate), L.,—*schwanken*, n. G.: in Pathology, the *movement* of a fluid, ordinarily distinguishable by pressure, or percussion, of the parietes of the cavity in which it is contained.

FLUIDE, adj.,—*fluidus*, L.,—*flüssig*, G.,—fluid: an epithet employed, in Physics, to designate all bodies, the integrant molecules of which cohere so imperfectly, as to yield to the slightest pressure, and glide over each other with the greatest facility. *Fluids* are commonly divided into *liquids* or *incompressible fluids*, and the *aëriiform* or *compressible*. The latter are also known by the name of *elastic fluid* or *gas*. See **GAZ**.

FLUIDIFICATION, s. f.: reduction of a substance to the state of aggregation,—**FLUIDITÉ**, s. f.,—*fluiditas*, f. L.,—*flüssigkeit*, f. G.,—fluidity,—of a *liquid* body.

FLUO-BORATE, s. m.,—*fluo-boras*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*flusboraxsaure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *fluo-boric acid*,—*acide fluoborique*, ou *phthoro-borique*, F.,—*acidum fluo-boricum*, L.,—*flusboraxsäure*, G.,—itself a compound of fluorine and boron,—with divers salifiable bases.

FLUOR, s. m.,—*fluor*, m., *fluorium*, n. L.,—fluorine, f. G.: in Chemistry, the designation of a simple body admitted, rather by analogy than experiment, as the basis of *fluoric acid*,—*Acide fluorique*, ou *hydropthorique*, F.,—*acidum fluoricum*, L.,—*flusssäure*, G. Never yet obtained in an isolated form. By many chemists, termed **PHTHORE**.

FLUORURE, s. m.,—*fluoruretum*, n. L.: the combination of *fluorine* with another simple body. See **PHTHORE**.

FLUVIATILE, adj.,—*fluvialis*, *fluviatilis*, L.,—*ποταμειος*: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to specifically designate animals and plants; which, as *Perca fluviatilis*, among *Fishes*; *Astacus fluviatilis*,—see **ECREVISSE**,—among the *Crustacea*; and *Equisetum fluviatile*, among the *Cryptogamous plants*, inhabit, or grow in, the waters of a river,—*fluvium*, L.

FLUX, s. m.,—*fluxus*, m. (*fluere*, to flow), L.: in Geography, the tide,—*æstus maris*, L.: in Chemistry, the designation of several highly fusible substances employed, like sub-borate of soda, in the *fusion* of bodies less fusible than themselves: in Physiology,—of an *anatural evacuation*, as the *menstrual flux*—see **MENSTRUUM**,—of women: in Pathology,—of a morbid affection, characterized by an extraordinary evacuation of the animal fluids: as *Fl. bilieux*,—see **CHOLÉRA**; — *hémorrhoidal*,—see **HÉMORRHOÏDAL**; — *de sang*,—see **DYSENTÉRIE**: in Nosology, an assemblage of diseases,—the *Fluxes*, constituting the *Profluvia*, of Cullen,—so characterized.

FOL

FLUXION, s. f.,—*fluxio*, f., *affluxus*, m. (*fluere*, to flow), L.,—*fluss*, m. G.: in Pathology, the *afflux*, or determination, of blood towards any part of the body; consequent on inflammation or irritation; as *Fl. catarrhale*,—see **CATARRHE**; — *dentaire*,—**ODONTALGIE**; — *goutteuse*,—**GOUTTE**; — *du poitrine*,—**PÉRIPNEUMONIE**, et **PLEURÉSIE**: also, in common language, a painful affection of the cheek, or other part, without suppuration of the cellular tissue constituting its seat.

FÆTUS, s. m., F. and L.,—*κύημα*,—frucht, liebesfrucht, f. G.: the *unborn* young of animals. The term, *embryo*,—see **EMBRYON**,—is ordinarily applied to the animal germ till the expiration of the third month of pregnancy. **FÆTAL**, adj.,—*foetalis*, pertaining to the *fœtus*: as *Circulation fœtale*, F.,—the *foetal* circulation; *surface fœtale du placenta*,—the *foetal*,—opposed, in signification and in site, to the uterine—surface of the placenta.

FOIE, s. m.,—*ἥπαρ*,—*hepar*, *jecur*, n. L.,—*leber*, n. G.,—liver: in Human and Comparative Anatomy, a large abdominal gland, the organ of the biliary secretion; existing, under divers modifications of form and structure, in all the animal series, from Man to the Molluscum. The *liver* exhibits the peculiarity of receiving, by a distinct apparatus of veins,—see **VEINE PORTE**,—all the returning blood from the chylipoietic organs. The purposes of this disposition are unknown. Venous blood is not essentially requisite for the secretion of bile: since this fluid exists in the *Mollusca* where the vena-portal system is deficient; and has been found in the gall-bladder of a human subject in whom the vena portarum passed to the vena cava, without entering the liver.—And, again, the large quantity of blood, supplied to the organ by the hepatic artery,—see **HÉPATIQUE**,—would seem to be more than sufficient for the mere purposes of its nutrition.

In ancient Chemistry and Pharmacy, the term, *Foie*, was applied to divers substances composed principally of sulphur, and exhibiting an imaginary resemblance, in colour, to the *liver* of animals: as *F. d'antimoine*, F.,—*hepar antimonii*, L.,—*spießglanzleber*, G.,—*liver* of antimony,—the *hyposulfantimonite potassique*, of modern French chemists; and — *de soufre*,—*hepar sulphuris*,—*schwefelleber*,—now termed sulphuret of potass,—see **SULFURE**.

FOLIACÉ, adj.,—*foliaceus*, L.,—*blattartig*, G.,—foliaceous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, to designate certain *leaf-like* parts, or organs, of Animals and Plants: as 1. the fimbriated extremity,—*ornamentum foliaceum*, L.,—of the Fallopian tube,—see **TROMPE**: 2.

the laterally dilated tibia of some *Insects*, as *Euglossa cordata* : and 3. the cotyledons of *Tilia europæa*. FOLIAIRE, adj.,—foliaris, L.,—blattständig, G.,—belonging to, or growing on, a leaf: as the prickles,—épinés, F.,—of *Carduus marianus*; and glands of *Drosera*. Vrilles foliaires: tendrils resulting, as in *Methonica superba*, from prolongation of the leaf.

FOLIE, s. f.: a term ordinarily synon. with *mental alienation*; but expressive, in its more correct application, of disorder, diminution, abolition, or perversion, of the intellectual and affective faculties.—See ANOIE, DÉMENCE, IDIOTISME, MANIE; and Spurzheim's *Observations sur la Folie*, 8vo., Paris, 1818.

FOLIFORME, adj.,—foliformis, L.,—foliiform, exhibiting the figure of a leaf,—folium, L.: as the stipules of divers of the *Leguminosæ*. FOLIPARE, adj.,—foliparis: an epithet applied to buds which produce only leaves.

FOLIOLE, s. m.,—foliolum, n. L.,—blättchen, n. G.,—leaflet: 1. in Botany, a small leaf, attached, with others, to a common petiole; and entering into the structure of a compound leaf,—see FEUILLE: 2. one of the sepals,—kelchblattern, G.,—see SÉPALE,—of a polyphyllous calyx, or of the pieces of an involucre.

FOLLETTE: the popular French designation of an epidemic bronchitis; which, frequently complicated with Pneumonia, prevailed in Europe, in the 17th century.

FOLLICULE, s. m.,—folliculus, m. L.,—follicle: a term employed, in Anatomy, 1. as synon. with BOURSE muqueuse, and CRYPTÉ; 2. as a designation of the receptacle of the bile,—folliculus fellis, L.,—see CHOLÉCYSTE: in Pathology, of a minute cyst,—see KYSTE: in Botany,—of a capsular, dehiscent, membranous, univalve, elongated fruit,—balgkapsel, m. G.;—opening by a longitudinal suture, like the fruit of *Nerium splendens*, and the *Apocynæ*: in Materia Medica,—of the pod,—see GOUSSE,—of Senna: in Zoology,—of the cocoon,—see COCON,—of certain *Lepidoptera*. FOLLICULAIRE, adj.,—follicularis,—follicular, pertaining to follicles.

FOMENTATION, s. f.,—fomentatio, f., fomentum, n., fatus, m. L.,—bähung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, the application of a warm fluid to any part of the body, by means of flannel, sponge, or folded linen.

FONCTION, s. f.,—functio, f. (*functor*, to execute an office), L.,—verrichtung, f. G.,—function: in Physiology, the designation of the action of an organ, or system of organs. The various functions of bodies may be distributed into 1. those which relate to the preservation of the individual; and 2. those which serve for the maintenance of the species. Some of these, as

absorption, circulation, respiration, exhalation, secretion, and nutrition, among the former, and fecundation, among the latter, are possessed, in common, by animals and plants: others, as the sensations, intellectual faculties, locomotion and voice, parturition and lactation, generally peculiar to the subjects of the animal kingdom.

FONDANT, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies which are supposed to possess the property of removing obstructions by the liquefaction of inspissated or coagulated fluids,—see DÉSOBSTRUANT: in Chemistry,—to agents which favour the fusion of fusible bodies,—see FLUX.

FONGATE, ou FUNGATE, s. m.,—fungas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—pilzsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar acid,—acide fongique, F.,—acidum fungicum, L.,—fungusäure, pilzsaure, G.,—which exists in divers of the *Fungi*,—with salifiable bases.

FONGIFORME, FONGOÏDE, adj.,—fungiformis, fungoides, L.,—fungiform, fungoid, exhibiting the figure of a fungus: Ex. *Papilles fongiformes*, F.,—the rounded, white, pediculated papillæ, disseminated on the apex and borders of the tongue.

FONGINE, ou FUNGINE, s. f.,—fungina, f. L.,—fungin: in Chemistry, a peculiar whitish, soft, insipid, and highly inflammable substance; composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote; and constituting the basis of all the *Fungi*.

FONGOSITÉ, s. f.,—fungositas, f. L.,—schwammigkeit, f. G.,—fungosity: in Pathology, the designation of a fungous excrescence,—Excroissance fongueuse, F.,—schwammiger auswuchs, G.,—developed on the surface of wounds and ulcers. FONGEUX, adj.,—fungosus,—schwammig,—fungous: exhibiting the characters of animal fungosity, or vegetable fungus.

FONGUS, s. m.,—fungus, m. L.: in Pathology, a soft, spongy, and fungiform tumour; developed on the membranes, or other structure, of the living body; and frequently exhibiting, like *Fungus hæmatodes*,—f. hématoïde, F.,—blutschwamm, G.,—a malignant character.

FONTANELLE, s. f.,—fontanella, f., fonticulum, n. L.,—blättchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a space filled up by cartilaginous membrane, at certain angles of the cranial bones of the foetus and new-born child. Six fontanelles are commonly enumerated: 1. the Great or Sincipital,—la grande ou sincipitale, F.,—situated at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures; and popularly termed, in French, la Fontaine: 2. the Lesser or Bregmatic,—la petite ou bregmatique;—at the point where the posterior superior angle of the parietal—ultimately unites with the superior angle of the oc-

capital—bone: 3. and 4. the two *Sphenoid*,—*sphénoïdales*; existing in the temporal fossæ: and 5. and 6. the *mastoid*,—*mastôïdiennes*;—at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FONTICULE, s. m.,—fonticulus, m., fontanella, f. L.,—fontanell, n. G.,—issue: ulcusculum arte chirurgicâ, in sanâ corporis parte excitatum, L. Vide EXUTOIRE. Issues are divided, by Schwilgue, into two classes; the *caustic*, or *pea-issue*,—*F. à pois*, F.,—see CAUTÈRE,—and *seton*,—*f. à séton*.

FORCE, s. f.,—*δύναμις*, *κράτος*,—vis, potentia, energia, f. L.,—kraft, f. G.,—force, power: in Natural Philosophy, according to some writers, the interior, but unknown cause of every change, and phenomenon, observed in nature. Others define it as “every power which determines an action.” The time is, probably, not distant when the nervous energy and vital powers, of the Physiologist, the attraction and gravitation, the affinity and cohesion, of the Natural Philosopher and the Chemist,—all the varied phenomena of mere animal and vegetable life, light, caloric, electricity, and magnetism,—will prove to be the modified operations of one common principle, as stupendous in its effects, as simple and universal in its nature and existence.

FORCEPS, s. m. F. and L.: an instrument employed, by the Obstetric practitioner, in difficult parturition. The separate branches, of which it consists, are, from the peculiarity of their construction, termed *male* and *female*,—*branche male* et *femelle*, F. Also, the designation of an instrument used, by the Anatomist and Surgeon, in taking hold of, or extracting, parts of the animal body difficult of seizure by the fingers.

FORMIATE, s. m.,—formias, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*ameisensaure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar acid,—the *formic*,—*acide formique*, F.,—*acidum formicum*, L.,—*ameisen-säure*, G.,—so named as yielded by the *ant*,—*formica*, L.,—with salifiable bases. *Formic* ether,—*éther formique*,—*ameisenäther*,—was discovered, by Afzelius, in 1777.

FORMATION, ou FOURMILLEMENT, s. f.,—*formicatio*, f.: sensatio in quâdam corporis parte, ac si *formicæ* super eam decurrerent, L.,—das gefühl wie wenn *ameisen* über die haut laufen, G. FORMICANT, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a weak and irregular pulse,—*pouls formicant*, F.,—*pulsus formicans*, L.,—producing a sensation like that caused by the progression of an *ant*—*formica*, L.—beneath the finger.

FORMULAIRE, s. m.,—formularium, n., codex medicamentarius, L.,—formular, n. G.: in Materia Medica, a collection of medical prescriptions or *formule*,—FORMULES, s. f. pl.,—*medizinische formeln* o-

der recepte, G. FORMULER, v. a.,—*écrire une formule*, F.,—to write a prescription.

FORTIFIANT, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to tonic and strengthening remedies,—*remedia roborantia*, L.

FOSSE, s. f.,—fossa, f. L.,—grube, f. G., pit or depression: in Anatomy, a cavity differing in depth; the orifice invariably wider than the fundus. It exists in many organs. The fossæ of the bones are termed *simple*, when belonging exclusively to one bone; as the *parietal*,—*fosses pariétales*, F.:—*compound*, when several bones contribute to their formation; as the *temporal depressions*,—*f. temporales*, F.,—*fossæ temporales*, L.,—*die schlâfengruben*, G. The principal cavity of the soft parts,—*Fossa magna*, est pudendi muliebris cavitas interior, sive rima magna, L.—*die öffnung der weibliche schaam*, G. In common language, a grave,—*sepulchrum*, n. L.,—*grab*, n. G.—*F. d'aissance*, F.—the *foss*, or *pit*, of a privy.

FOSSETTE, s. f.,—*petite fosse*, F.,—*scrobiculus*, m. L.,—*εὐθρίον*,—*grübchen*, n. G.,—a little pit, or depression: as 1. *Fos. angulaire du quatrième ventricule*, F.,—an anatomical designation applied, by Chaussier, to the *Calamus scriptorius*,—see CALAMUS; 2. —*des joues*,—*γελάσιος*,—*gelasinus*, L.,—the dimple seen on the human cheek, in laughter; 3. —*du menton*,—of the chin; 4. —*du cœur*,—*scrobiculus cordis*,—see ANTICARDE. In Surgery, a term synon. with BOTHRIUM: in Zoology, the depression existing in the hinge of a bivalve shell.

FOSILE, adj.,—fossilis, L.: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to designate organized bodies, whose solid parts, after long deposition in the earth, have preserved, unimpaired, their original structure. See Cuvier, *Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles*, etc., 4to., Paris, 1822—24; and Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, 4to. and folio, 1833. *Fossilien*, s. f. pl. G.,—*fossil* bodies. *Versteinerte schalthiere*,—*fossil* Testacea. See, also, FLORE.

FOUGÈRE, s. f. See PTÉRIDE, and POLYPODE. FOUGÈRES, pl.,—*Filices*, L.,—die Farnkräuter, G.,—the Ferns: in Botany, a Natural Family of Plants, constituting an Order in the Class, *Cryptogamia*, of Linnæus,—see Smith's *English Flora*, v. iv, p. 375;—and in the Class, *Acotyledoneæ*, of Jussieu.

FOURCHETTE, s. f.,—furcula, f. L.,—gabel, f. G.,—literally, a *fork*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. the posterior commissure of the labia pudendi; 2. the xyphoid cartilage of the human sternum, sometimes presenting a bifid figure: in Comparative Anatomy, 1. the second clavicle, or *fork-bone*,—*gabelbein*, n. G.,—of Birds; 2. the V-shaped elevation, situated in the central and posterior

part of the horse's foot : in Surgery, a *fork-like* instrument, destined to elevate the tongue in the operation of dividing the frænum.

FOURMI, s. f. : in Entomology, a genus of Insects, *Formica* (*Hymenoptera*, *Formicidæ*, Steph.), L.,—Μύμηξ, —die Ameise, G.,—the Ant; comprizing, in the system of Linnæus, numerous species, which, by later naturalists, have been distributed into several distinct genera. *Ants* furnish the *formic acid*,—see FORMIATE; and were formerly employed in the composition of *irritating cataplasms*. FOURMILIÈRE, s. f.,—formicarum nidus,—cubile, L.,—ameisenest, n., ameihenaufe, m. G.,—ants' nest, ant-hill. FOURMILLEMENT,—see FORMICATION.

FOURNEAU, s. m.,—fornax, f., caminus, m. L.,—κάμινος, κλίβανος,—ofen, m. G.,—furnace: an apparatus for elevating the temperature of bodies which require to be heated. It consists, essentially, of the ash-hole,—*cendrier*, m. F.,—and the grate,—see FOYER; and is farther designated, according to its peculiar construction and purpose, *F. évaporatoire*,—*de coupelle*,—*de réverbère*,—*de forge*, et — *de fusion*.

FOYER, s. m.,—focus, m. L.,—ἑστία: in Physics, the point of concentration—brennpunkt, m. G.,—of the luminous or caloric rays, reflected by a concave mirror, or refracted by a lens: in Chemistry, that part of a furnace—see FOURNEAU,—destined for the reception of the combustible matter, or fuel: in Pathology, the precise seat,—see SIÈGE,—of a disease. In Surgical Pathology, employed as a synonym of *Abscess*: in common language, a hearth, or fire-place.

FRACTURE, s. f.,—fractura, f. (*frangere*, to break), L.,—κάταγμα, κλάσις,—bruch, beinbruch, m. G. : in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, effected, in a bone, by the infliction of mechanical violence beyond the natural extensibility of its structure, or the force of cohesion of its constituent molecules. Occurring in the long bones, it may be *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*. *Fracture* is, moreover, said to be *comminuted*,—*comminutive*, F.,—when the bone, broken into numerous fragments, is driven in among the soft parts; *simple*, when the bone is exclusively implicated; *compound*, or *complicated*,—*composée*, ou *compliquée*,—when accompanied by wound of the integuments and contusion of the surrounding parts; or the existence of a serious lesion, as rupture of an important blood-vessel or nervous trunk.

FRAGILITÉ, s. f.,—fragilitas, f. (*same*), L.,—κραυρότης,—zerbrechlichkeit, f. G.,—fragility, brittleness: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, such as glass, of *breaking readily*, from percussion.

In Pathology, an extraordinary susceptibility of *fracture*, connected with a peculiar condition, of the osseous system, is termed *Fragilité des os*, F.,—*fragilitas ossium*, L. FRAGILE, adj.,—fragilis,—κρῆντος,—zerbrechlich,—brittle: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate, *specifically*, animals whose organs, as the tail of *Anguis* — and shell of *Janthina fragilis*—; and, *generally*, those parts of a plant which, like the stem of *Sonchus oleraceus*,—*break* on the slightest flexion.

FRAGMENT, s. m.,—fragmentum, n. L.,—κλάσμα,—bruchstück, n. G. : a term employed, in Surgical Pathology, to designate the portions of a fractured bone.—Pieces, completely separated from the body of a bone, are named *splinters*,—see ESQUILLE.

FRAGON, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Ruscus* (*Dioecia*, *monodelph.*; *Smilacæ*), L.—The root of one species,—*le petit houx*, F.,—*R. aculeatus*,—der stachlige mausdorn, G.,—prickly butcher's-broom,—a small European evergreen, is *excitant*, *aperient*, and *diuretic*.

FRAISIER, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Fragaria* (*Icosandria*, *polygn.*; *Rosacæ*), L.,—die Erdbeerpflanze, das Erdbeerkraut, G.,—Strawberry-plant; containing but few species: the fruit of which,—*fraise*, F.,—erdbeere, G.,—affords a cooling and delicious *aliment*. The root of the wood-strawberry,—*F. vesca*,—is said to be *tonic*, and slightly *diuretic*.

FRAMBOISIER, s. m. : a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Rubus*,—see RONCE. The fruit,—*framboise*, f. F.,—himbeere, G.,—of *R. idæus*,—die himbeerstrauch,—is *acidulous* and *refreshing*.

FRANCHE-MULLE, s. f. See CAILLETTE.

FREIN, s. m.,—frænum, n. L. : in Anatomy, a fold of membrane by which an organ is attached to adjacent parts: as 1. *Fr. de la langue*, F.; 2. — *des lèvres*,; 3. — *de la verge*,—see FILET: 4. — *du clitoris*,—*frænulum clitoridis*,—a slight membranous fold, formed by a junction of the internal branches of the superior extremity of the nymphæ; 5. *Freins de la valvule de Bauhin*,—a term applied, by Morgagni, to the two prominent lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ilio-cæcal valve. See ILÆO-CÆCAL.

FRÉMISSEMENT, s. m.,—fremitus, m. L.,—schauder, m., zitternde bewegung, f. G.: in Physics, 1. the commencement of the agitation exhibited by a fluid, during ebullition; 2. the vibratory movement of the integral molecules of certain bodies,—and, especially, sonorous bodies,—consisting in a series of vibrations which are communicated to the atmosphere and produce sound: in Pathology, an oscillating, rapid, irregular, and involuntary commotion of the mus-

cular system, syn. with **FRISSEMENT**. *F. cataire*, F.,—*fremitus felinus*, L.: a peculiar tremulous sensation felt, on application of the hand to the precordial region, in lesions of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart, as ossification of the mitral valve. Laennec has so designated it from its resemblance to the pur uttered by the cat, under the influence of pleasurable emotions.

FRENE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Fraxinus* (*Polygamia*, dioec.; *Jasmineæ*), L.,—der Eschenbaum, G.,—the Ash; comprehending many species. The common ash,—*F. excelsior*,—le fr. commun,—die gemeine esche,—has been named, from the febrifuge properties attributed to its bark, the *Cinchona* of Europe. Two other species yield the common manna,—see **MANNE**.

FRIABILITÉ, s. f.,—friabilitas, f. L.,—*ψαθυρότης*,—zerreulichkeit, f. G.,—friability: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, of reduction into minute fragments, or coarse powder, under the influence of a slight shock. **FRIABLE**, adj., F. and E.,—friabilis,—*ψαθυρός*,—zerreulich.

FRICTION, s. f.,—frictio, f. (*fricare*, to rub), L.,—*τριψίς*, *ἀνάτριψίς*,—reiben, einreiben, n. G.: in Hygiene, and Therapeutics, the act of rubbing any part of the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or piece of flannel, or linen; with unguents, liniments, or oils. In the former case, the process is termed *dry rubbing*,—*frictio sicca*, L.; in the latter, moist,—*f. humida*.

FRIGORIFIQUE, adj.,—frigorificus, L.,—*ψύγματος*,—kaltend, G.,—frigorific, producing cold. A frigorific mixture,—*mélange frigorifique*, F.,—as that of ice, or snow, with hydrochlorate of soda, or of lime, lowers the temperature of bodies plunged into it, by liquifying at the expence of the caloric which it abstracts from them.

FRIGORIQUE, s. m.,—frigoricum, n. L.: an imponderable fluid, hypothetically admitted, by some Philosophers, to explain the production and phenomena of cold. Its existence is now no longer acknowledged.

FRISSON, s. m.,—*ῥίγος*,—rigor, m. L.—schauer, m. G.—shivering: in Pathology, a sudden and transient contraction of the skin and superficial muscular fibres, attended with a sense of cold. **FRISSEMENT**, s. m.,—horripilatio, f. L.,—leichter schauer, G.,—slight shivering.

FROID, s. m.,—frigus, n. L.,—*ψυχρός*,—kalte, f. G.,—cold: in Physiology, a sensation produced by abstraction of caloric from the animal organs; and painful in proportion to its intensity. The term expresses only a relative idea: absolute cold does not exist. See **FRIGORIQUE**. **FROID**, adj.,—frigidus,—*ψυχρός*,—kalt,—cold: a cold bath,—*balneum frigidum*, L.; cold poultices,—*kalte umschlage*, G.

FROMAGE, s. m.,—*τυρός*,—caseum, n. L.,—kase, m. G.,—cheese: an alimentary substance prepared with the caseous and butyry parts of milk. The caseous oxyde constitutes the basis of all cheeses, and nearly the whole of every cheese of inferior quality. Cheese is indebted, for its grateful sapidity, to the presence of a large quantity of caseate of ammonia.

FROMENT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Triticum* (*Triandria*, digyn.; *Gramineæ*), L.,—der Weizen, G.,—Wheat; comprehending, among others, the two valuable species,—*T. aestivum*, et *spelta*,—blé et épeautre, F. The root of *T. repens*,—das hundgras, of the Germans,—see **CHIENDENT**,—is medicinally employed, as saccharine and mucilaginous, by the French.

FRONDE, s. f.,—frons, m. L.,—wedel, m. G.,—frond: in Botany, a term applied by Linnæus, to the stem of the *Palmae* and *Filices*; by others, to the foliage of the former, and the leaf of the latter: by Link, to the foliaceous expansion of the *Hepaticæ*. In Surgery, a bandage, employed principally in wounds, and diseases, of the nose and chin, and especially fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw. In the latter case, it is termed, also, *Mentonnière*.

FRONT, s. m.,—frons, m. L.,—*μέτωπον*,—stirn, m. G.,—forehead: in Anatomy and Zoology, that portion of the face comprized, in Man and the *Mammifera*, between the temples, the orbitar borders, and the hairy scalp, or the summit of the head: in Birds, that portion of the head extending from beak to vertex: in Insects, the anterior superior region of the head situated between the mouth, antennæ, eyes, and occiput.

FRONTAL, adj.,—frontalis, belonging, or relating, to the forehead, frons: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts, and organs, so circumstanced: as 1. an Artery,—*Artère frontale*, F.,—*arteria frontalis*, L.,—*stirnarterie*, G.,—a branch of the ophthalmic, distributed on the forehead: 2. two Eminences,—*bosses frontales*,—see **BOSSE**,—situated, one on each side of the external surface of the frontal bone: 3. a Crest,—*crête frontale*, *épine frontale interne*,—*crista frontalis*,—*stirnleiste*,—placed at the inferior extremity of the frontal groove, and giving attachment to the falx cerebri, see **CRETE**, and **FAUX**: 4. an external Spine,—*épine frontale externe* ou *nasale*,—see **EPINE**: 5. a Muscle,—*m. frontal*,—*musculus frontalis*,—*stirnmuskel*,—the anterior belly of the *Occipito-frontalis* is so designated by Winslow and Soemmering: 6. a Nerve,—*nerf frontal* (n. palpébro-frontal, Ch.),—*nervus frontalis*,—*stirnnerve*; given off by the ophthalmic, and dividing into two branches; one of which issues from the orbit by the supra-orbitary foramen; the

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other, between the internal orbitary—and the cartilaginous pulley of the superior oblique muscle : 7. a *Bone*,—*l'os frontal*,—see CORONAL ; the anterior and convex part of which is designated the *frontal* portion of the *frontal* bone,—*der stirntheil des stirnbeins*, G. : 8. two *Cavities*,—*sinus frontaux*, F.,—*frontales*, L.,—*stirnhöhlen*, G.,—hollowed in the substance of the adult bone, anteriorly to the ethmoid fissure ; separated from each other, by a transverse septum ; and communicating, below, with the anterior ethmoid cells : 9. a *Suture*,—*sut. frontale*,—*sutura frontalis* ; uniting the two pieces of which the bone is originally composed : and 10. a *Vein*,—*veine frontale*,—*vena frontalis*,—*stirnvene*,—one of the branches of the FACIAL.

FRONTAL, s. m.,—*frontale*, n. L. : a topical remedy,—*τὸ μέτωπον*,—or bandage,—*stirnband*, G.,—for the *forehead*.

FRONTO-CONCHIEN, s. m., and adj. : a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to the *Superior*, vel *Attollens*, *auris*, muscle,—see AURICULAIRE ; as extending from the *frontal* bone to the anterior superior angle of the *conchal* cartilage.

FRONTO-ETHMOÏDAL, adj.,—*fronto-ethmoidalis*, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the foramen cœcum,—see AVEUGLE ; as belonging alike to the *frontal* and *ethmoid* bones.

FRONTO-NASAL, adj.,—*fronto-nasalis*, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to one of the *facial* muscles,—see PYRAMIDAL ; as extending from the *frontal* to the *nasal* bones.

FRONTO-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—*fronto-parietalis*, L. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *suture* of the cranium, ordinarily designated *Coronal* ; as resulting from articulation of the *frontal*—with the two *parietal* bones.

FROTTEMENT, s. m.,—*fricatio*, f., *frictus*, *affrictus*, m. L.,—*abreibung*, f., *reiben* zweyer körper an einander, G. : in Physics, *friction* of two bodies against each other ; the resistance to motion, resulting from the inequalities of surface which two bodies, applied to each other, mutually present.

FRUCTIFICATION, s. f.,—*fructificatio*, f. L.,—*befruchtung*, f. G. : in Botany, the collection of phenomena which accompany the formation of the *fruit*, from the first moment of appearance to full maturity.—The organs of *fructification*,—*les organes de fructification*, F.,—of a plant are the sexual organs. Among the parts of *fructification*,—*partes fructificationis*, L.,—*befruchtungstheile*, G.,—are commonly enumerated, in addition to the stamen and pistil, the corolla, calyx, germen, seed and receptacle.

FRUGIVORE, adj.,—*frugivorus* (*frux*, *fruit*, *vorare*, to devour), L.,—*fruchtfressend*, G.,—*frugivorous* : an epithet appli-

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ed, in Zoology, to animals which *feed* upon *fruits*.

FRUIT, s. m.,—*fructus*, m. L.,—*καρπός*, *frucht*, f. G. : in Botany, a term applied to the fecundated ovary of plants ; and, by an extension of the signification, to the assemblage of such ovaries supported on a common stalk. FRUCTIFÈRE, adj.,—*fructifer*, *fructiferus* (*fructus*,—and *ferre*, to bear), L.,—*fruchttragend*, G.,—*fructiferous*, *bearing fruit*,

FRUSTRANÉ, adj.,—*frustraneus*, L. : an epithet employed, by Linnæus, to designate an Order of his Class, *Syngenesia* ; comprehending those genera of plants, the central florets of the calathide of which, like those of the *Centaurea*, are hermaphrodite : while the marginal are destitute, alike, of stamen and pistil ; and, consequently, appear to exist in vain,—*frustrà*, L.

FRUTICULEUX, adj.,—*fruticulosus* (*frutex*, a shrub), L. : an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose size is below that of a *shrub*. FRUTIQUEUX, adj.,—*fruticosus*, L.,—*strauchartig*, G.,—to those exhibiting the stature of a *shrub*,—*arbrisseau*, F. See ARBRE.

FUGACE, adj.,—*fugax*, L.,—*φυγὰς*,—*schnell verganglich*, G.,—*fugacious* : an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate morbid symptoms, or phenomena, of *short duration* ; as *Frisson*—, *rougeur fugace*, F.,—a *transient* shivering, an *evanescent* redness : in Botany, *synon.* with CADUC.

FULIGINEUX, adj.,—*fuliginosus*, L.,—*λιγνυώδης*,—*russig*, *russfärbig*, G.,—*fuliginous*, *sooty*, exhibiting the characters, or colour, of *soot*,—*fuligo*, L. ; as the teeth, gums, tongue and lips, in adynamic and putrid fevers ; or certain plants, in the natural state, as *Clavaria fuliginea*.

FULMINANT, adj.,—*fulminans* (*fulmen*, *thunder*), L.,—*knallend*, G. : an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to every preparation, or compound, which possesses the property of *detonation*, FULMINATION, s. f.,—*fulminatio*, f. L.,—under the influence of heat, trituration, compression, or percussion. The principal *fulminating* preparations are those of silver and gold,—*l'argent et l'or fulminant*, F.,—*das knallsilber und knallgold*, G. *Knallpulver*,—*fulminating powder*.

FULMINE, s. m.,—*fulminas*, n. L. : in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*knallsaure salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *fulminic* acid,—*Acide fulminique*, F.,—*acidum fulminicum*, L.,—*knallsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid enjoys, as its name imports, the property of *decomposing with violence*, from elevation of temperature or percussion. It has never yet been separated from its basis. Its composition is, consequently, unknown.

FUMÉE, s. f.,—*fumus*, n. L.,—*καπνός*,—

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rauch, m. G.,—smoke: in Chemistry, a vapour, varying greatly in its density and nature. It may be the product, 1. of one of the constituent principles of a compound body: thus, when a genuine balsam is exposed to heat, benzoic acid is disengaged in the form of *smoke*:—2. of the volatilization of a solid body, as oxyde of arsenic, diffused, by heat, through the atmosphere:—3. of the decomposition of certain substances, as coal and wood, by the agency of fire. The smoke of the *former* is an admixture of ashes and coal in minute division; which, from deficiency of oxygen, or other cause, have escaped decomposition in the flame:—of the *latter*, a mixture of oil, water, and acetic acid, in a state of *vapour*.

FUMETERRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Fumaria* (*Diadelphia*, *hexandr.*; *Papaveraceæ*), L.,—der Erdrauch, G.,—Fumitory. One common European species,—*F. officinalis*,—la *f. commune*,—is bitter and tonic. An *Extract* and *Syrup* of it are, as such, employed in *French*—and an *Extract*,—Erdrauchextract,—and *Fresh-expressed Juice*,—Frischausgepresster Erdrauchsaft,—in *German* practice. FUMARINE, s. f.,—fumarina, f. L.: an organic alkali said to have been discovered, by Peschier, in *Fumaria officinalis*.

FUMIGATION, s. f.—fumigatio, f. (*fumus*, smoke), L.,—καπνισμός,—berauchern, n., beraucherung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, a process, which consists in the extrication, and diffusion, of a *vapour* within certain limits, for the purpose of either purifying the atmosphere from some noxious emanation, or miasma, with which it is tainted; or operating upon the surface of the human body. Chloride of lime constitutes one of the most powerful and commonly-employed of the disinfecting agents: and Sulphurous and Mercurial *fumigations* are effectively prescribed in obstinate cases of Scabies and Syphilis.

FUNGATE. See FONGATE. FUNGINE. See FONGINE.

FUNICULE, s. m.,—funiculus, m. L.,—keimgang, m. G.,—navel-string: a term, in Anatomy and Botany, synon. with umbilical cord. See CORDE and OMBILICAL.

FURCULAIRE, adj.,—furcularis, L.: an epithet applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the *fork-bone*,—FOURCHETTE, ou *Clavicule furculaire*,—of Birds.

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FUREUR, s. m.,—furor, m. L.: in Pathology, the highest grade of *Mania*. *F. utérine*, F.,—*furor uterinus*, L.,—muttermuth, G. See ANDROMANIE.

FURFURACÉ, adj.,—furfuraceus, L.,—πιττωροειδής,—kleiartig, kleienartig, G.,—furfuraceous: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate certain *cutaneous* affections,—as *Porrigo furfurans*, of Willan,—*teigne furfuracée*, of Alibert;—and, also, a sediment in the urine,—*kleienartiger bodensatz* im urin, G.,—which exhibit the appearance or character of *bran*,—son, F.,—*furfur*, L.,—πίττωρον,—kleie, G.: in Natural History,—objects which, as *Physcia furfuracea*, are covered with a *bran-like* powder.

FURONCLE, s. m.,—furunculus, m. L.: in Pathology, a species of *phlegmon*, highly painful and essentially gangrenous; situated in the skin, and cellular tissue which occupies the areolæ of the dermis. Its progress is slow. After some days, the summit becomes perforated with several orifices which discharge, at first, a bloody pus, and, afterwards, a white filamentous and gangrenous substance,—eiterstock, G.,—see BOURBILLON. *Carbuncle* and *anthrax* frequently result from irritation, or derangement, of the primæ viæ.

FUSAIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Eunymus* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rhamnoidæ*), L.,—der Spindelbaum, G.,—Spindletree. The common species, *E. europæa*,—le *f. commun*, F.,—an European shrub, possesses, in all its parts, *emetic* and *cathartic* properties. The *powder* of the *acrid capsules* is topically employed for the destruction of *Pediculus capitis*.

FUSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—fusibilitas, f. L.,—schmelzbarkeit, f. G.: in Chemistry, the property, enjoyed by certain bodies, of uniting so intimately with caloric, as to assume the liquid form. FUSIBLE, adj.,—fusibilis,—schmelzbar,—possessing the property of *fusibility*.

FUSIFORME, adj.,—fusiformis, L.,—spindelförmig, G.,—spindle-shaped: as, in Zoology, the *shell* of *Bulimus fusiformis*; in Botany, the *root* of *Daucus carota*.

FUSION, s. f.,—fusio, f. (*fundere*, to melt), L.,—χύσις,—schmelzung, f. G.: in Chemistry, a process which has, for its object, the transformation of solids into liquids, by exposure to the action of caloric.

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GAD

GADE, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Gadus* (*Malacopterygiens*, *Subrachiens*; *Gadoïdes*, Cuv.), L.,—Cod; containing many marine and fresh-water species highly valued as articles of diet. Among these,

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the common cod,—*G. morrhua* (*Morrhua vulgaris*, Fl.),—le *morue*, F.,—der kabelgau, G.; the burbot,—*G. lota* (*Molva lota*),—la *lotte*,—die quappe; and the whiting,—*G. Merlangus* (*Merl. vulgaris*),—le *mer-*

lan,—der witling,—are entitled to especial notice. The genus, *Gadus*, has been distributed, by modern Naturalists, into several genera, belonging to the family of the GADOÏDES, s. m., pl.,—*Gadoidei*, L.

GAÏAC, ou GAYAC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Guaiacum* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Rutaceæ*), L.,—Lignum Vitæ Tree; comprehending few species. The principal of these,—*G. officinale*,—*g. à fleurs bleues*, F.,—guajakbaum, G.,—a native of the West Indies, yields a medicinal wood,—*bois de gaiac*,—lignum guaiaci,—guajak-, pokken-, franzosenholz; and a peculiar substance,—see GAIACINE,—once erroneously regarded as a resin or gum-resin, and still named *Guaiacum-resin*,—*Guaiaci Resina*, L.,—*gomme-résine de Gaiac*, F.,—Guajakharz, Guajakgumme, G. Both of these substances possess stimulant, purgative, diuretic, and diaphoretic qualities. French and German Official Preparations: an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—*Tinct. de Resinâ Guaiaci*, Ph. Gall.,—*Geistige Guajaktinctur*, G.; *Ingredients for Decoction*,—*Species sudorificæ ad Decocta paranda*,—*Species zum Holztrank*. French: a *Compound*— and *Compound Aperient Decoction*,—*Decoctum de Guaiaco compositum, et — compos. et purgans*. German: an *Ammoniated Tincture*, a *Tincture in Rum*, and *Tincture of the Wood*,—*Flüchtige Guajaktinctur*, *Guajakauflosung in Taffia oder Rum*, und *Guajakholztinctur*; an *Alcoholic* and a *Watery Extract*,—*Geistiges und Wasseriges Guajakextract*; and an *Empyreumatic Oil*,—*Brenzliches Guajaköl*.

GAIACINE, GAYACINE, s. f.,—guaiacina, f. L.: a brownish or reddish, acrid, slightly aromatic, and resin-like substance,—see GAIAC,—which transudes naturally from the trunk of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

GAILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Galium* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), K.,—das Labkraut, G.,—Bed-straw; comprising many European species: the dried leaves of several of which possess the property of coagulating milk,—γάλα: hence, the generic name. The juice of the common cleavers,—*G. aparine*,—le *g. accrochant*,—is prescribed in diseases of the skin and lymphatic system; and the yellow bed-straw,—*G. verum*,—le *g. jaune*,—by some, regarded as *galactopoietic*.

GAÏNE, s. f., *etui*,—ἐλκτρον,—vagina, f. L.,—scheide, f. G.,—sheath: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain parts which are destined to enclose, and serve as envelopes to, other parts, or organs. Of these, the principal are 1. *G. de l'apophyse du styloïde*, F.,—the osseous projection which surrounds the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone: 2. — *de la veine porte*,—the cellular membrane which accompanies the divisions of the

vena portarum into the substance of the liver: 3. — *aponévrotique*,—the fascia enveloping the muscles of a limb; also, the cellular expansions which surround the individual muscles, penetrate between their fibres, and sheathe the arteries: 4. — *tendineuse*,—the synovial membrane reflected over various tendons and the pulleys of bones: and 4. — *des vaisseaux spermatiques*,—the funnel-shaped process of the fascia transversalis, which receives, and accompanies to the testicle, the spermatic vessels. In Zoology, the horny tube which, in certain Insects, as the *Hemiptera* and *Diptera*, contains the setæ destined to operate as lancet and pump, in procuring, and conveying to the oesophagus, the fluids of the animals on which they feed. In Botany, that part of the leaf which, as in the *Gramineæ*, sheathes a portion of the stem, and apparently constitutes a substitute for the petiole.

GALACTACRASIE, s. f.,—galactacrasia, galactacratia, Kraus,—f. (γάλα, milk,—ἀκρατεία, incontinence), L. Synon. with GALACTIRRHÉE.

GALACTIQUE, adj.,—γαλακτικός,—galacticus, L.,—pertaining to milk. Syn. with LACTIQUE.

GALACTIRRHÉE, s. f.,—galactirrheæ, f. (γάλα, milk,—ῥέω, to flow), L.,—das ausfließen der milch, G.,—*excessive secretion of milk*. Two species, or varieties, of this affection are distinguished by Pathologists. They differ essentially in their causes, symptoms, and the treatment which they require. These are the *Galactirrheæ* of nurses, and that of females who have long ceased to nurse.

GALACTOMÈTRE, s. m.,—galactometrum, n. (same, and μέτρον, a measure), L.,—milchmesser, milchprüfer, m. G.: an instrument destined to determine the goodness of milk by the proportion of butter which it contains. GALACTOMÉTRIE, s. f.? —galactometria, f. L.,—milchmesskunst, f. G.,—the act, or art, of employing such instrument.

GALACTOPHAGE, adj.,—γαλακτοφάγος,—galactophagus, L.,—milchfressend, G.?,—feeding, or living, upon milk.

GALACTOPHORE, adj.,—γαλακτοφόρος,—galactophorus, lactiferus, L.,—milchhaltig, G.,—lactiferous, conveying milk: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the chyliferous or lacteal absorbents, on account of the milk-like colour of the fluid which they transmit: 2. — the excretory ducts of the female breast which convey the milk to the nipple. GALACTOPHORE, s. m.: an instrument destined to facilitate the process of lactation, when the female nipple is too short for seizure by the infant's lips.

GALACTOPLANIE, s. f.,—galactoplasia, f. (γάλα, milk, φλάνη, error, wandering a-

bout), galactometastasis, f. L.,—milchver-
setzung, f. G.,—metastasis of the milk.

GALACTOPLÉROSE, s. f.,—galactoplerosis, f. (same, and πλήρωσις, the act of filling up), L.,—milchüberfluss, f. G.,—an overflowing—redundant secretion—of milk.

GALACTOPOIÈSE, s. f.,—γαλακτοποιία, galactopoiesis, f. L.,—milchbereitung, f. G.: in Physiology, the faculty possessed, by the mammary gland, of secreting milk. GALACTOPOIÉTIQUE, adj.,—γαλακτοποιητικός: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to substances,—remedia galactopoi-etica, L.,—die milchmachenden mittel, G.,—which possess the property,—la faculté galactopoiétique, ou galactose, G.,—of augmenting the secretion of milk.

GALACTOPOSIE, s. f.,—γαλακτοποσία, galactoposia, f. L.,—milchdrinken, n. G.: literally, *potation of milk*; but employed, as a term in Hygiene and Therapeutics, to designate a milk-diet,—diète lactée, ou régime lacté, F.,—γαλακτοτροφία, galactophobia, f. L.,—milchnahrung, f. G. GALACTOPOTE, adj. (γάλα, milk, πότης, a drinker): a term substantively used to designate an individual,—γαλακτοπότης, lactipotor, L.—who lives habitually on milk.

GALACTOPYRE, s. f.,—galactopyra, f. (γάλα, and πυρ, fever), L.,—milchfieber, n. G.,—milk-fever.

GALACTOSE, s. f.,—γαλακτώσις, galactosis, f. L.,—secretion of milk. See GALACTOPOIÈSE.

GALACTURIE, s. f.,—galacturia, f. (γάλα, milk, ούριον, to void urine), L.,—milchharnen, n., der abgang milchähnlicher flüssigkeit durch die harnwege, G.,—the discharge of a milk-like fluid by the urinary passages.

GALANGA (*grand*), s. m.: in Materia Medica, the stimulant and aromatic root,—galgantwurz, G.,—of an Indian monandrous monogynous plant, *Maranta galanga*: of which, the Germans have a Tincture,—Galgantinctur. — (*petit*): according to some writers, a variety of the preceding;—to others, the pharmaceutical designation of the root of *Aponogeton monostachium*.

GALBANUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—χάλεανη, galbanharz, mutterharz, G.: in Materia Medica, a strongly-scented and aromatic gum-resin, the product of *Bubon galbaniferum*. Its medicinal properties resemble those of the Assafœtida; but are less powerful. The Germans have a Tincture,—Mutterharztinctur; an *Ethereal Oil*,—Aetherisches Mutterharzöl; a *Simple Plaster*, and *Plaster with Saffron*,—Mutterharzpflaster, und Gesaffrantes Mutterharzpflaster,—of this substance.

GALBULE, s. m.,—galbulus, m. L.,—zapfenbeere, f. G.: a designation applied, in Botany, to the cone of the cypress,—cypressennuss, f. G.

GALE, s. f.,—ψώρα, scabies, psora, f. L.,—krätze, f. G.,—itch: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; belonging to the 9th Group,—*Dermatoses Scabieuses*, of Alibert's arrangement, and the 5th Order, *Pustulæ*, of Willan's. Three species, *G. legitime*,—*fausse ou bâtarde*, et —*pecorine*,—*Scabies exquisita*, *spuria*, et *pecorina*, L.,—as affecting man, and some of the lower animals, are enumerated, and described, by Alibert,—see *Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*, p. 307; and illustrated by two splendid engravings, pl. lv, and lvi: and four species, *Sc. papuliformis*,—*lymphatica*,—*purulenta*, and —*cachectica*, by Bateman, the friend and disciple of Willan,—see his *Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 190, and *Delineations*, pl. xlv, and xlvi. All the species and varieties of *itch* are essentially contagious; and some of them occasionally complicated by the presence of a minute animal, belonging to the *Acari*,—see ACARE, and SARCOPE.—By French pathological writers, the epithets, *scrofuleuse*, *syphilitique*, *scorbutique*, and *herpétique*, are respectively employed to designate *Scabies*, when occurring in scrofulous, syphilitic, scorbutic, or herpetic subjects. See, also, Rayer, *Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, London, 1835.

GALE, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Myrica* (*Dioecia*, *tetrandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—le Cirier, F.,—der Wachsbaum, G.,—Candle-berry Myrtle. The only European species,—*m. gale*,—*g. odorant*, F.,—sweet gale,—was formerly employed as *tea*: and the fruit of another,—*M. cerifera*,—l'arbre à cire, F.,—yields, on decoction, a wax, convertible into candles, of pleasant odour.

GALEA, s.: a term introduced from the Latin; and employed to designate, in Anatomy, the Amnios membrane: in Pathology, cephalalgia involving the whole head: in Surgery, Galen's bandage,—*b. de Galen*, F.: in Botany, the superior petal,—*galea*, f. L.,—helm, m. G.,—of the labiate corolla.

GALÉANTHROPIE, s. f.,—galeanthropia, f. (γαλή, a cat, άνθρωπος, a man), L.,—katzensucht, f. G.: in Pathology, a maniacal affection; in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a cat. See CYNANTHROPIE, et LYCANTHROPIE.

GALÈNE, s. f.,—γαλήνη, galena, f. L.,—bleiglanz, m. G.,—native sulphuret of lead.

GALÉNISME, s. m.,—galenism: in Medical Science, the doctrine of Galen. GALÉNIQUE, adj.,—pertaining to galenism: as *Medicina galenica*, L.,—die galenische arznei, G.,—galenical medicine; *Remedia galenica*,—die einfachen, meistens vegetabilischen arzneimittel, G.,—simple, and, for

the most part. vegetable remedies. **GALENISTE**, s. m. : a partizan of the doctrines of *Galen*.

GALÈTE, ou **GALÈTTE**, s. f. : in Zoology, a large, vaulted, moveable membrane, —kinnladenhelm, m. G. ; —which covers the jaws of the *Orthoptera*, and many *Co-leopterous* and *Neuropterous* Insects.

GALLATE, s. m., —gallas, n. L. : in Chemistry, a genus of salts—gallussaure salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *gallic acid* with salifiable bases. This crystallized substance, —*Acide gallique*, F., —*acidum gallicum*, L., —*gallussäure*, *galläpfelsäure*, G., —exists, invariably combined with tannin, in the *nut-gall*, —see *Noix de Galle*, —and many kinds of bark. Convertible, by the action of the nitric, into oxalic, acid.

GALLE, s. f., —galla, f. L., —*γάλλη*, —gall-äpfel, m., gallnuss, f. G., —gall, gall-apple, gall-nut ; an excrescence developed on the leaf, flower, petiole, branches, stem, and even root, of various plants. It results from the puncture of an insect, commonly belonging to the family of the *Cynipidæ*, or *Diplolepidæ* ; which deposits its ovum in the wound. *Galle de commerce*, *Galles*, pl., —see *Noix de galle*. *G. de Rosier*, —see *Bédégar*. *G. blanche*, —a gall late-gathered, and of inferior value : —*noire*, —one of the first gathered. The *gall* is, moreover, termed *spurious*, —*fausse*, F., —when its cavity is open or imperfect ; —*genuine*, —*vraie*, —when enclosed on all sides, and containing the larvæ of the insect : —*simple*, —when the internal cavity is single ; —*compound*, —*composée*, —when it consists of numerous cells.

GALLINACÉS, s. m., pl., —*Gallinacæ*, *Gallinæ*, L., —die Huhnerarten, G. : an Order, in Ornithology ; of which the genus, *Gallus*, constitutes the type.

GALVANISME, s. m., —galvanismus, m., L. and G., —galvanism : a term applied, in Physics, to the electrical phenomena, manifested on the contact of heterogeneous, and especially metallic, bodies ; in consequence of their first discovery by *Galvani*. **GALVANIQUE**, adj., —pertaining to *galvanism* : as *electricitas galvanica*, L., —a term synon. with **GALVANISME** ; *galvanische erscheinungen*, G., —*galvanic phenomena*.

GALVANO-MAGNÉTISME, s. m., —galvano-magnetismus, m. L., —galvano-magnetism : a term, in Physics, synon. with **ELECTRO-MAGNETISME**.

GALVANOMÈTRE, s. m., —galvanometrum, n. L., —galvanometer, m. G. See **ELECTROMÈTRE**. **GALVANOSCOPE**, s. m., —galvanoscopium, n. L. See **ELECTROSCOPE**.

GAMMAROLOGIE, s. f., —*gammalogia*, f. (*γάμμαρος*, a cray-fish, λόγος, a discourse), L. : in Zoology, a *Treatise* on the *Gammaridæ* vel *Gammarinæ*, —**GAMMARIDES**, ou

GAMMARIENS, s. f., pl., —a family of the *Crustacea* ; of which the genus, *Gammarus*, constitutes the type.

GANGLION, s. m., —*γάγγλιον*, —ganglion, n. L., —knoten, m. G. : in Anatomy, a mass, or tubercle, varying in form, texture, hue, volume, and consistence ; composed of an intricate net-work of nervous filaments or blood-vessels, united by cellular tissue, and enveloped in a common capsular membrane. They are distinguished into three kinds : the *glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*, —see **GLANDIFORME**, **LYMPHATIQUE**, **NERVEUX**. *Ganglion de Gasser*, F., —*g. Gasseri*, L., —der *Gassersche nervenknoten*, G., —a semicircular swelling of the trifacial nerve, —see **TRIFACIAL**, —previously to division into its three branches. — *de Meckel*, —see **SPHÉNO-PALATIN**. — *de Vieussens*, —*plexus cœliacus*, L., —see **CÆLIAQUE**. — *de Cervelet* ; *Ganglions grands inférieurs* — ; et *grands supérieurs* — *du cerveau* : terms employed, by Gall, to respectively designate the *corp. rhomboideum*, —see **CORPS** ; the *thalami nerv. opticomum* ; and *corpora striata*.

In Surgical Pathology, the *ganglion* is a hard, indolent, colourless, globular swelling, —*γάγγαλιον*, —überbein, m. G., —variable in volume ; situated in the course of an extensor tendon ; and formed by a viscid albuminous fluid which is contained in a cyst sometimes isolated, but ordinarily communicating, by a slender pedicle, either with the sheath of the tendon, or with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring joint. The causes of its development are unknown.

GANGLIFORME, adj., —*γαγγλιώδης*, —gangliiformis, gangliiformis, L., —knotenförmig, G., —gangliform, exhibiting the figure of a *ganglion* ; as certain nervous plexuses, —*plexus gangliiformes*, F. and L.

GANGLIONIQUE, **GANGLIONNAIRE**, adj., —ganglionicus, ganglionnaris, L., —ganglionic, provided with *ganglia* : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any nerve which, like the great sympathetic, exhibits *ganglia* in its course. This nerve, —see **TRISPLANCHNIQUE**, —regarded as an assemblage of *ganglia* which, by their filaments of communication, constitute a common whole, is frequently distinguished by the name of the *ganglionic system*, —*Système ganglionique*, F. See Wutzer, *De Corp. Humani Gangliorum Fabricâ*, etc. Berolini, 4to, 1817.

GANGRÈNE, s. f., —*γάγγραινα*, —gangræna, f. L., —brand, m. G., —gangrene : in Pathology, the diminution, or extinction, of the phenomena of life, in a part or organ ; terminating in putrefaction. *Gangrene* is distinguished, 1. into the *humid* or *moist*, —*G. humide*, F., —*gangræna humida*, L., —der heisse brand, F. ; and the *dry*, —*sèche*, —*sicca*, —der trockne, —according as

the mortified portion is more or less impregnated with fluids: and—2. with reference to the peculiar causes from which it has originated: as *gangrene*, from excess of inflammation;—from organic lesion of the heart or larger blood-vessels;—from strangulation, circular or lateral compression;—from congelation;—from the operation of some deleterious principle, and from old age. The latter constitutes the *senile gangrene* of pathologists. GANGRENÉ, adj.,—*gangrēnā affectus*, L.,—attacked, or stricken, with *gangrene*. GANGRĒNEUX, adj.,—*γαγγραινικός*,—*gangrēnosus*,—brandig,—*gangrenous*, relating to, or exhibiting the characters of, *gangrene*. *Γαγγραινωσις*,—*gangrēnosis*, f. L.,—die bildung der heissen brandes, G.,—the state, or formation, of *gangrene*.

GANTELET, s. m.,—*fascia digitalis*,—handbinde, f. G.: in Surgery, a spiral bandage, enveloping the fingers and hand, after the manner of a *glove*.

GARANCE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rubia* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—die Farberrothe, G.,—Madder; the root of one European species of which,—*G. ordinaire*, F.,—*R. tinctorum*,—much employed as a red dye, is slightly *astringent* and *diuretic*; and ranked among the five *aperitive* roots. A red colour is imparted to the bones, milk, and urine, of animals feeding upon it.

GARDE-MALADE, s. m.: an individual whose occupation it is to watch over, and wait upon, the sick.

GARDE-ROBES, s. f., pl.: the popular designation of the *faecal excrement*. *Aller à la garde-robe*, F.,—to go to stool.

GARGARISME, s. m.,—*γαργαρισμός* (*γαργαρίζω*, to wash the mouth or throat),—*gargarismus*, m. L.,—*gurgeln*, G.,—*gargling*: in Therapeutics, the act of *washing* the mouth and fauces with a *gargle*: also, in Pharmacy, the simple or medicated fluid, —*gargarisma*, n. L.,—*gurgelmittel*, *gurgelwasser*, n. G.,—*gargle*,—employed for this purpose, and operating as a topical bath, or lotion, on the parts.

GARGUILLEMENT, s. m.,—*gerausch vom gurgeln*, G.,—*gurgling*: in Pathology, the peculiar noise, produced, by the air, in traversing pulmonary excavations which contain softened tubercular matter. It has some analogy with that which results from the rumbling of gas,—*knurren in leibe*, G.,—in the intestinal canal, of which the expression is familiarly employed as a synonym;—or, rather, with the cooing of certain birds.

GAROU, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of two species belonging to the genus, *DAPHNE*,—*la Lauréole*, of certain French,—der Kellerhals, oder der Seidelbast, of German writers. One of these,

Mezereon,—*D. mezereum*,—*d. bois-gentil*, *lauréole femelle*, F.,—*gemeiner kellerhals*, G.,—is a common European plant: the other,—*flax-leaved Daphne*,—*D. gnidium*,—*d. de Gnide*, *sain-bois*,—*Italienischer kellerhals*,—a native of South Europe. The bark of both species is indiscriminately employed, when soaked in vinegar, as an *epispastic* or *rubefacient*; and enters into the composition of an unguent,—*Pommade de Garou*, F.,—destined to excite the suppuration of artificial drains. See Roques, *Phytophographie Médic.* v. i, pl. xli, xliii, p. 145, 148.

GARROT, s. m.: in Surgery, a small cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular band, by which the artery of a limb is compressed, in order to suspend the circulation of the blood in hæmorrhage from accident, amputation, or aneurism.

GARUM, s. m.,—*γάρον*,—*garum*, n. L.: in Dietetics, a term employed, by the Ancients, to designate a *sauce* or *pickle*,—eine salzbrühe aus fisch, G.,—composed of the fluid which exudes from the body and ova of salted and half-putrid fish, and, afterwards, strongly aromatized. *Garum* derives its name,—*ita vocatum a Garo pisce*,—from a small fish,—*γάρος*,—described by Dioscorides and Pliny; and principally used in the preparation of this powerfully exciting condiment. See *Dioscoride Pharmacorum Simpl.*, Liber Sec., Cap. xxxiv.

GAster, s. m.: a term borrowed from the Greek, *γαστήρ*; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate either the *belly* in general,—*venter*, m. L.,—*bauch*, m. G.,—or the *stomach*,—*ventriculus*,—*magen*,—see ESTOMAC,—in particular.

GASTÉRALGIE, ou GASTRALGIE, s. f.,—*gastralgia*, f. (*γαστήρ*,—*ἄλγος*, pain), *dolor ventriculi seu ventris*, L.,—*magenschmerz*, oder *bauchschmerz*, m. G.,—*pain* in the *stomach* or *bowels*.

GASTÉRANGIEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—*gasterangiempyrraxis*, f. (*same*,—*ἄχω*, to strangle, —*ἐμφραξίς*, obstruction), L.: a term, in Pathology, proposed as designative of *obstruction* of the *pylorus*. Kraus, however, substitutes a spurious Greek compound of *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, for the verb *ἄχω*,—see *Medicinisches Lexicon*, p. 361; and, consequently, represents the term as signifying an *obstructed* or *congestive* state of the *blood-vessels* of the *stomach*,—*der mageninfect*, *die überfüllung der blutgefäße des magens*.

GASTÉROPODES, s. m. pl.,—*Gasteropoda* (*γαστήρ*, the belly, *πῶς*, a foot), L.,—die *Gasteropoden*, G.: the designation, in Zoology, of an Order of the *Mollusca*; comprehending those animals which *creep* upon the *belly*, and have, ordinarily, like the *Helices* and *Lymneæ*, part of the body enclosed in an univalve shell, into which the whole may be retracted in time of necessity or danger.

GASTRÆUM, s. m. (*same*), F.,—n. L.,—bauchseite, f. G.: in Zoology, according to Illiger, the inferior surface of the body of the *Mammifera*, from larynx to anus.

GASTRICOLE, adj.,—gastricolus (*gaster*, the belly, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet applied, by Clark, to those *Æstridæ*, the larvæ of which *inhabit* the *intestines* of various animals. See *Linnean Transactions*, vol. iii. p. 289.

GASTRICISME, s. m.,—gastricismus, m. L. and G.,—gastricism: a term, in Pathology, employed to designate *gastric* affections in general; and, especially, that medical theory which ascribes all, or nearly all, of the diseases of man to the accumulation of impurities,—*saburres*, F.,—in the *stomach* and *bowels*, and suggests their removal by emetic and purgative remedies,—die medicinische ansicht, welche alle oder die meisten krankheiten von unreinigkeiten im *magen* und *darmkanal* herleitet, und durch brech- oder purgirmittel zu heilen sucht, G. GASTRISME, s. m.,—γαστρισμός, —gastrismus, m. L.: the act of filling the *belly*; gluttony.

GASTRICITÉ, s. f.: a term whereby it is proposed to designate, concisely, *gastric derangement*, and the *group* of symptoms peculiar to *gastric fever*.

GASTRILOQUE, s. m. and adj.,—gastrilocus (*gaster*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak), L.: in Physiology, a term,—bauchredner, m. G.,—or epithet, *synon.* with ENGASTRIMYTHE, and VENTRILOQUE.

GASTRIQUE, adj.,—gastricus, L.,—gastrisch, G.,—gastric: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, belonging to the *stomach*,—zum *magen* gehörig, G. These are, 1. The *gastric Arteries*,—*Artères gastriques*, F.,—arteriæ *gastricæ*, L.,—die arterien des *magens*, G.; of which there are distinguished, a. the *superior*,—la *G. supérieure*, *gastro-hépatique*, ou *Coronaire stomachique*, F.,—obere *magen-schlagader*, G.,—given off by the *cœliac trunk*: b. the *inferior right*,—*inférieure droite*, ou *Gastro-Epiploïque droite*,—a branch of the *hepatic*: and c. the *inferior left*,—*inférieure*—ou *Gastro-Epiploïque gauche*,—supplied by the *splenic*. 2. The *Veins*,—*Veines gastriques*—which exhibit the same distribution as the *arteries*; and terminate in the *vena portæ*. 3. The *Nerves*,—*Nerfs gastriques*: a. the two cords constituting the terminations of the *pneumo-gastric nerves*, and descending upon the two surfaces of the *stomach*; and b. those twigs of the *Trisplanchnic*, which accompany the *gastric blood-vessels*. 4. A *Nervous Plexus*,—*pl. gastrique* ou *coronaire stomachique*,—or *network*; formed by the *solar plexus*; accompanying the *coronary artery* along the *lesser curvature* of, and distributing its branches to, the *stomach*. In

Physiology, a *fluid*,—*suc gastrique*, F.,—succus *gastricus*, L.,—*magensaft*, G.,—of great notoriety, and reputed power, *said* to be secreted by the *parietes* of the *stomach*, and to perform the office of a universal solvent. In Pathology, morbid affections which directly involve, or are essentially connected with the state of, the *stomach*; as *gastric inflammation*,—see GASTRITE; and *gastric fever*,—*fièvre gastrique*.

GASTRITE, s. f.,—gastritis, inflammatio ventriculi, f. L.,—magenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *stomach*: in Pathology, a morbid affection presenting itself under divers forms: as 1. the *acute*,—la *g. aigue*, F.,—of which there are two varieties, the *superficial*, and *deep-seated*; and 2. the *chronic*,—la — *chronique*.

GASTRO-ADYNAMIQUE, GASTRO-ATAXIQUE, adj.,—gastro-adynamicus, gastro-ataxicus, L.: epithets in Pathology, applied, respectively, to *fevers*; in which the *gastric* are complicated with *adynamic* and *ataxic* symptoms.

GASTRO-ARACHNOÏDITE, s. f.,—gastro-arachnoiditis, f. L.: co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *arachnoid membrane* of the *brain*.

GASTRO-ARTHRITE, s. f.,—gastro-arthritis, f. L.: a term employed, by Broussais, to designate *Gout*; which, according to him, is only inflammation of the *joints* excited, or kept up, by *gastritis*.

GASTRO-BRONCHITE, s. f.,—gastro-bronchitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *bronchia*,—the *catarrhal fever*,—*fièvre catarrhale*, F.,—of the older writers; frequently exhibited in *chronic pneumonia*, and the last stage of *pulmonary phthisis*.

GASTROBROSE, s. f.,—gastrobrosis, f. (γαστήρ, the *stomach*, βρώσις, the act of *gnawing*), L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *perforation* of the *stomach*.

GASTROCÈLE, s. f. (*same*, and κήλη, an *hernial swelling*), F. and L.,—magenbruch, m. G.: *hernia*, formed by protrusion of the *stomach* through the superior part of the *linea alba*.

GASTRO-CÉPHALITE, s. f.,—gastrocephalitis, f. (*same*, and κεφαλή, the *head*), L.,—co-existent inflammation of the *stomach*, and the *substance* or *membranes* of the *brain*.

GASTRO-CHOLÉCYSTITE, s. f.,—gastro-cholecystitis, f. (γαστήρ, —χολή, *bile*,—κύστις, *bladder*), L.: inflammation of the *stomach*, and *gall-bladder*; a pathological condition rarely, if ever, existing without *duodenitis*.

GASTROCNÉMIENS, s. m. and adj. pl.,—gastrocnemii, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two large *muscles*,—die *wadenmuskeln*, G.,—see JUMEAUX, —situated on the *calf* of the *leg*,—γαστροκνημία.

GASTRO-COLIQUE, adj.,—gastro-colicus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to

designate organs, and blood-vessels, which are alike connected with, or distributed upon, the *stomach* and *colon*: as the *gastro-colic omentum*,—*magengrimmdarmnetz*, n. G.,—see **EPIPLOON**; and a venous trunk, —*Veine gastro-colique*,—formed by an union of the gastro-epiploic and right colic veins, and pouring its contents into the mesenteric.

GASTRO-COLITE, s. f.,—gastro-colitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach*,—*γαστήρ*,—and the *large intestine*,—*κῶλον*.

GASTRO-CYSTITE, s. f.,—gastro-cystitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *urinary bladder*,—a complication frequently existing in low and nervous fevers.

GASTRO-DERMITE, s. f.,—gastro-dermatitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and the *skin*,—*δέρμις*; as exhibited in the febrile *exanthemata*.

GASTRO-DUODÉNAL, adj.,—gastro-duodenalis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate *vessels* which belong, or are distributed, to the *stomach* and *duodenum*; as an *Artery*,—*Artère gastro-duodénale*, F.,—*magenzwolfingerschlagader*, G.; a branch of the hepatic; and the corresponding *Vein*,—*Veine gastro-duodénale*,—which pours its blood into the *vena portæ*.

GASTRO-DUODÉNITE, s. f.,—gastro-duodenitis, f. L.,—co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *duodenum*. **GASTRO-DUODÉNO-CHOLÉCYSTITE**, s. f.,—inflammation of the *stomach*, *duodenum*, and *gall-bladder*,—a complication frequently occurring in gastro-bilious affections, in bilious, and the yellow—fever.

GASTRODYNIE, s. f.,—gastrodynia, f. (*γαστήρ*, the *stomach*, *δύνη*, pain), L.: a pathological term, syn. with **GASTÉRALGIE**.

GASTRO-ENCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—gastro-encephalitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach* and *brain*,—*ἐγκέφαλον*. See **GASTRO-CEPHALITE**.

GASTRO-ENTÉRITE, s. f.,—gastro-enteritis, f. (*γαστήρ*,—*ἐντέρον*, the *intestine*), L.: simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *small intestine*;—a pathological condition, from or with which, according to Broussais, all the idiopathic fevers, of authors, originate, or are essentially connected. **GASTRO-ENTÉRO-COLITE**, s. f.,—gastro-entero-colitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach*, *small* and *large intestine*.

GASTRO-E'PIPLOÏQUE, adj.,—gastro-epiploicus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers blood-vessels and organs, which belong alike to the *stomach*,—*γαστήρ*,—and *omentum*,—*ἐπίπλοον*: as 1. two *Arteries*,—*Artères gastro-épiploïques*, F.—*arteriæ gastro-epiploicæ*, L.; the *right*,—*rechte magennetz-schlagader*, G.,—supplied by the hepatic, and traversing from right to left, the greater arch of the stomach; the *left*,—*die linke*,—by the splenic, from left

to right: 2. *Lymphatic glands*,—*Ganglions gastro-épiploïques*,—situated near the greater curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminae of the gastro-colic omentum: 3. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs gastro-épiploïques*; the *right* furnished by the hepatic—; the *left*, by the splenic plexus: and 4. two *Veins*,—*Veines gastro-épiploïques*; the *right* terminating in the superior mesenteric; the *left*, in the splenic vein.

GASTRO-E'PIPLOÏTE, s. f.,—gastro-epiploitis, f. L.: simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *omentum*,—*ἐπίπλοον*.

GASTRO-HÉPATIQUE, adj.,—gastro-hepaticus vel gastrepaticus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate vessels, or organs, which belong to, or connect, the *stomach*—*γαστήρ*, and the *liver*,—*ἥπαρ*: as *Artère gastro-hépatique*, F.,—*magenleberschlagader*, G.,—the term whereby Walter has distinguished the Coronary artery of the stomach,—see **CORONAIRE**; and 2. the *gastro-hepatic omentum*,—*magenlebernetz*, n. G.,—see **EPIPLOON**.

GASTRO-HÉPATITE, s. f.,—gastro-hepatitis, f. L.: simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *liver*.

GASTRO-HYSTÉROTOMIE, s. f.,—gastro-hysterotomia, f. (*γαστήρ*, the *belly*,—*ὑστέρα*, the *womb*,—*τομή*, incision), L.: in Obstetrics, the *abdominal Cæsarian operation*. See **CÉSARIEN**.

GASTRO-INFLAMMATOIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the complication of *gastric* with *inflammatory fever*.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *diseases*,—*morbi gastro-intestinales*, L.,—simultaneously implicating the *stomach* and *bowels*.

GASTRO-LARYNGITE, s. f.,—gastro-laryngitis, f. L.: co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *larynx*; as seen in gastritis complicated with croup and laryngeal phthisis.

GASTRO-MÉNINGINITE, s. f.,—gastro-meningitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *two interior membranes*,—see **MÉNINGINE**,—of the *brain*. Synon. with *Gastro-Méningite*.

GASTRO-MÉTRITE, s. f.,—gastro-metritis, f. (*γαστήρ*, the *stomach*, *μήτρα*, the *womb*), L.: complicated inflammation of the *stomach* and *womb*.

GASTRO-MUQUEUX, adj.,—gastro-mucosus, L.: an epithet applied to *fevers*, in which *gastric* irritation is complicated with inordinate secretion of *mucus*.

GASTRO-NEPHRITE, s. f.,—gastro-nephritis, f. (*γαστήρ*, the *stomach*, *νεφρίτις*, disease of the kidney), L.: a complication of *gastritis* with *nephritis*.

GASTRONOMIE, s. f.,—gastronomia, f. (*γαστήρ*,—*νόμος*, a rule), L.,—*die hochere kochkunst*, f. G.,—gastronomy: a *collection of rules*, or *treatise*, on the *art of cookery*.

GASTRONOME, s. m.,—gastronomus, m. L.,—a gourmand, one who loves *good cheer*.

GASTRO-ŒSOPHAGITE, s. f.,—gastro-œsophagitis, f. L.: simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach*,—*γαστήρ*,—and *gullet*,—*οισοφάγος*: as frequently exhibited in low and putrid fevers; and, especially, in malignant Angina,

GASTROPATHIE, s. f.,—gastropathia, f. (same, and *πάθος*, disease), L.,—magenleiden, n., magenkrankheit, f. G.,—*gastric* or *stomach disease*.

GASTRO-PÉRICARDITE, s. f.,—gastro-pericarditis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *pericardium*.

GASTRO-PÉRITONITE, s. f.,—gastro-peritonitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *peritoneum*.

GASTRO-PHARYNGITE, s. f.,—gastro-pharyngitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *pharynx*.

GASTRO-PHRÉNIQUE, adj.,—gastro-phrenicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a process of peritoneum,—*ligament gastro-phrénique*, F.,—which descends from the inferior surface of the *diaphragm*,—*φρένες*,—to the *stomach*.

GASTRO-PLEURÉSIE, s. f.,—gastro-pleuritis, f. L.: complication of *gastritis* with *pleurisy*. GASTRO-PNEUMONIE, s. f.: complication of the same with *pneumonia*; constituting the bilious pneumonia, of the older writers.

GASTRO-PYLORIQUE, adj.,—gastro-pyloricus, L.,—gastro-pyloric: an epithet employed, by some Anatomists, to designate the *pyloric artery*,—see PYLORIQUE.

GASTROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*γαστρογραφία*,—gastragraphia, f. (*γαστήρ*, the belly, *γραφή*, a suture), L.,—bauchnaht, f. G.: in Operative Surgery, the union, by *suture*, of penetrating wounds of the *abdomen*.

GASTRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—gastrorrhagia, f. (same, and *ρήγνυμι*, to burst out), L.,—magenblutung, f. G.,—gastric hæmorrhage; *exudation* of blood from the internal surface of the *stomach*.

GASTROSCOPIE, s. f.,—gastroscoopia, f. (*γαστήρ*, the belly, *σκοπέω*, to survey), L.: in Descriptive and Pathological Anatomy, *examination* of the *abdomen*,—*die untersuchung des unterleibes*, G.

GASTROSE, s. f.,—gastrosis, f. L.: the name of the First Family, comprehending all the diseases of the *stomach*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

GASTRO-SPLÉNIQUE, adj.,—gastro-splenicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the organs, or blood-vessels, which connect, or are common to, the *stomach* and *spleen*: as the *gastro-splenic omentum*,—see EPIPLOON; and *vasa brevia*,—*Vaisseaux gastro-spléniques*, ou *courts*,—see COURT.

GASTRO-SPLÉNITE, s. f.,—gastro-splenitis, f. L.: in Pathology, a term whereby

it has been proposed to designate intermittent *gastric* irritation with painful tumefaction of the *spleen*.

GASTROTOMIE, s. f.,—gastrotomia, f. (*γαστήρ*, the belly, *τομή*, incision), L.,—bauchschnitt, m. G.,—gastrotomy: in Operative Surgery, 1. an *incision* of the *abdominal* parietes, for the extraction of a foetus which has either escaped into the abdominal cavity through a rupture of the uterus, or has been accidentally developed there; or the removal of external or internal hernia, or abdominal tumour or concretion: 2. *incision* of the *stomach* itself, for the extraction of a foreign body introduced into this viscus, through the *œsophagus*.

GASTRO-URÉTHRITE, s. f.,—gastro-urethritis, f. L.,—simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *urethra*. See URÉTHRITE.

GATEAU, s. m.,—kuchen, m. G.,—a cake. G. *fébrile*, F.,—*placenta febrilis*, L. See FÉBRILE.

GATTILIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Vitex*, L.,—der Keuschbaum, G.; of which the common Chaste-tree,—see AGNUS-CASTUS,—forms the only medicinal species.

GAZ, s. m.,—gas, G. and E.: in Chemistry, a body, the constituent molecules of which have been sufficiently expanded by caloric, to assume the condition of an *aëri-form* fluid. The various *gases* are distinguished into the *permanent* and *non-permanent*,—*permanens* et *non-permanens*, F.,—according as, like oxygen, hydrogen, and azote, they preserve their characteristic condition in all varieties of temperature; or are converted, like steam, by the action of cold, into a liquid, or solid, form.—The *non-permanent gases* are more correctly designated *vapours*. GAZEÏFORME, adj.,—gasiform: exhibiting the *form*, or characters of—. GAZEUX, adj.,—gaseous: possessing the qualities of— or containing—*gas*.

GAZOLITRE, s. m.: in Chemistry, a term awkwardly compounded of the *French gaz*, and the *Greek λίτρα*, a pound, of twelve ounces; and employed to designate an instrument for determining the *quantity* of *gas* contained in a given body, and the pressure exercised by it. In like manner, the substantive GAZOMÈTRE, compounded of *gaz*, and the *Greek μέτρον*, a measure,—*gazometrum*, n. L.,—gasometer, G. and E.,—is applied to an apparatus, or vessel, destined to contain, or *measure*, volumes of *gas*, more or less considerable.

GÉANT, s. m., and adj.,—*γίγας*, *γίγαντας*,—gigas, giganteus, L.,—riese, riesenmässig, gigantisch, G.,—giant, gigantic: a term, or epithet, employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate organized bodies, which, like the fabled monsters of antiquity, or the Patagonians of modern times, surpassed, or are *said* to surpass, in *stature*,

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the individuals of their own species; or, like the *Tapirus giganteus*, among *Animals*, or *Giant-Fennel*, among *Plants*, are distinguished, by their *greater size*, from those of the nearly-allied species or genera.

GÉLATINE, s. f.,—gelatina, f. L.,—gallerte, f. G.: in Chemistry and Dietetics, a peculiar and highly nutritive substance, obtained by treating with boiling water, the skin of animals, and other soft parts formed of cellular tissue. In popular language, it is termed *glue*,—*Colle animale*, F.,—thierleim, thierischer leim, G.

GÉLATINEUX, adj.,—gelatinosus, L.,—gallerartig, G.,—gelatinous: an epithet employed to designate, in Zoology, certain animals which, like the *Alcyonidium gelatinosum*, form an almost *gelatinous* mass; and, in Botany, plants which, like those of the genus *Tremella*, resemble *gelatine* in their consistence. GÉLATINIFORME, adj.,—gelatiniformis, L.,—gelatiniform, resembling *gelatine*.

GELEE, s. f.,—gelu, n. L.,—frost, G. and E.: excessive cold; the temperature at which water is converted into ice: also, in Chemistry, a soft, tremulous, and transparent substance,—jus gelatum, L.,—*gelée*, m. G.,—jelly,—obtained from animal and vegetable matters; and hence distinguished into animal and vegetable *jelly*. *Cydonia gelata*, L.,—*jelly* of quinces.

GÉMINE, adj.,—geminus, geminatus, binus, L.,—gepaart, gezweigt, G. : an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants, which are disposed in *pairs*, or *originate, by pairs*, from the same point ; as the *leaves of Pinus sylvestris* ; the *flowers of Passiflora geminiflora* ; and the *stipules*, in most cases wherein they exist.

GEMMATION, s. f.—*gemma*tiō, f. L.—*knospern*, *knosperntreiben*, n. G.: in Botany, the assemblage, or general disposition, of the *buds* of a plant: also, the period of their development.

GEMMIPARE, adf.—*gemma* (a bud, *pario*, to produce), L.—knospentragend, G.—*gemma* (gemmiparous): an epithet employed to designate *plants* which produce *buds*, and, more especially, the *Zoophytes*, which propagate by a like process.

GEMMULE, s. f.—*gemmula*, f. L.—*knospchen*, n. G.: a term employed, by Botanists, in divers significations;—by the moderns, to designate the *terminal bud* of the plumule in germinating seeds.

GENAL, adj.,—genalis (*gena*, the cheek), **L.**: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain parts, or organs; which, like the mucous follicles,—*glandes génales*, **F.**,—disseminated through the tissue of the buccal membrane, enter into the composition of the *cheek*.

GENCIVE, s. f.,—gingiva, f. L.,—οὐλον,
—zahnfleisch, n. G.,—gum: in Human

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and Comparative Anatomy, the firm and reddish tissue which, investing the alveolar processes, envelopes, and adheres closely to, the neck of the teeth, in most of the *Mammifera*. GENCIVAL, adj.,—pertaining to the *gum*.

GÉNÉRATION, s. f.,—*γένεσις*,—generatio, f. L.,—zeugung, f. G.: in Physiology, the collective name of all those vital operations which have, for their object, the production of a new organized body. It comprehends, in Man and the *Mammifera*, conception, pregnancy, parturition, and lactation.

GÉNÉREUX, adj.,—generous : an epithet applied to *wine*,—*vinum generosum*, L.,—*geistreicher wein*, G.,—which contains a large proportion of alcohol.

GÉNÉSIE, s. f. Syn. with GÉNÉRATION.

GENET, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Genista* (*Diadelphia, decandr. ; Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Geniste, G.,—Green-weed : comprehending, among other species, a small European shrub,—*g. tinctoria*,—*g. des teinturiers*, F.,—dyer's green-weed ; the leaves and dried flowers of which, are accounted aperient and diuretic.

GENÉVRIER, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Juniperus* (*Dioecia, monadelph.* ; *Coniferæ*), L.,—der Wachholderbaum, G.,—Juniper ; comprehending numerous species. The most important of these is the common Juniper,—*J. communis*,—le *gen. commun.* F. Of its *fruit*,—GENIÈVRE, s. m.,—bacca *Juniperi communis*, L.,—wachholdbeere, f. G.,—Juniper-berry,—the *French* and *Germans* have a *Distilled Water*,—*Aqua Stillatitia de baccis Juniperi*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wachholderwasser, G. ; an *Essential Oil*,—*Oleum de baccis Juniperinis*,—Wachholderöl ; and the *Germans*, a *Spirit*,—Wachholdergeist ; and an *Inspissated Juice* or *Rob*,—Wachholdersaft, oder -muss. The *Savin*,—see SABINE,—belongs also to this genus.

GENGIVITE, s. f,—gingivitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *gum*,—see GENCIVE.

GÉNICULÉ, adj. See GÉNOUILLÉ.

GÉNIE, s. m. : a term, in its application to diseases, nearly synon. with *nature* or *character*. Thus, certain morbid affections are said to assume an inflammatory or bilious *character*,—*génie inflammatoire ou bilieux*, F. By some *French* authors, the term, *génie*, in speaking of intermittents, is substituted for *type*.

GÉNIEN, adj.,—genianus (*γένειον*, the chin), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to an eminence,—*Apophyse génienne*, ou *gèni*, F.,—formed by the four small tubercles which exist, posteriorly, on the symphysis of the *chin*. The term, *Mastôido-génien*, is, also, conferred, by Chaussier, on the *Digastrique muscle*,—see DIGASTRIQUE;—from its attachments to the *mastoid* process and the *chin*.

GÉNIO-GLOSSE, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*,—*m. génio-glosse*, F.,—*genio-glossus*, L.,—*kinnzungenmuskel*, *kieferzungenmuskel*, G.,—which, with its fellow, passes from the *apophyse génienne*,—see **GÉNIEN**,—of the lower jaw, to the inferior surface of the *os hyoides* and *tongue*.

GÉNIO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m. and adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—*m. génio-hyoïdien*, F.,—*genio-hyoideus*, L.,—*kinnzungenbeinmuskel*, G.; which extends, with its fellow, from the *internal tubercles* of the lower jaw,—see **GÉNIEN**,—to the anterior part of the body of the *hyoid bone*.

GÉNIO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, by some Anatomists, to designate a *fasciculus of muscular fibres*; which, passing from the lower jaw to the parietes of the *pharynx*, constitute, in fact, a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior muscle*.

GÉNITAL, adj.,—*genitalis*, L.: pertaining to the act of *generation*,—*zur zeugung gehörend*, G.,—or its organs,—*organes génitaux*, F. Under the term, parts of *generation*,—*parties génitales*, F.,—*τα γυνητικά*,—*genitalia*, L.,—*zeugungstheile*, G.,—are included all those organs, male and female, which contribute to the production of a new being.

GÉNITO-CRURAL, adj.,—*genito-cruralis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichat, to a branch of one of the *lumbar nerves*; as distributed to the *genital organs* and *thigh*.—See **SUS-PUBIEN**.

GÉNITO-URINAIRE, adj.,—*genito-urinalis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to that apparatus of organs,—*Appareil génito-urinaire*, F.; and to those passages,—*voies génito-urinales*, F.,—*viæ genito-urinales*, L., which are alike connected with *generation* and the secretion and discharge of *urine*.

GENOU, s. m.,—*γόνυ*,—*genu*, n. L.,—*knie*, n. G.,—*knee*: the popular name of the joint formed by the union of the thigh and leg, or femoro-tibial articulation,—see **FÉMORAL**,—contemplated, only, in its anterior region.

GÉNOUILLÉ, adj.,—*geniculatus*, L.,—*gekniert*, *knieförmig*, G.,—*geniculated*, *knee-shaped*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *tubercles*,—*Corps genouillés*, F.,—situated at the inferior part of each optic thalamus, and divided, by a groove, into an external and internal eminence: in Botany, employed as the specific designation of plants, whose parts, or organs, like the stem of *Jasminum geniculatum*, the filaments of *Conferva genuflexa*, and peduncles of *Grimmia geniculata*, are bent in the figure of the *knee*.

GENRE, s. m.,—*genus*, n. L.,—*gattung*, f. G.: in Natural History, a group, or collection, of objects which exhibit a certain

degree of analogy, and are connected by peculiarities of structure, ordinarily termed *generic characters*,—*Caractères génériques*, F. Whenever any object or species,—see **ESPÈCE**,—cannot be correctly referred to a known *genus*, it is made to constitute a *genus*, of itself. In Anatomy, the term *Genre*, is employed, by the *French*, as a synonym of *système*: le *genre nerveux*, — *fibreux*,—the nervous —, and the fibrous *system*.

GENTIANE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Gentiana* (*Pentandria*, *digynia*), L.,—*der Enzian*, G.,—*Gentian*; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the **GENTIANÉES**, s. f. pl.,—*Gentianeæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species which grow principally on the Alps, and other of the more elevated European mountains. The intensely bitter root of the yellow *Gentian*,—*G. lutea*,—*la grande g.*, F.,—*γεντιανή*,—has long been employed, in medicine, as *tonic* and *anthelmintic*. The plant is said to have derived its generic name from *Gentius*, a king of Illyria; by whom, according to Pliny, its virtues were first discovered.

GENTIANINE, s. f.,—*gentianina*, f. L.: a bitter and crystalline substance discovered, by Henry and Caventou, in the root of *Gentiana lutea*; and probably constituting the active principle of all the *Gentianeæ*. See **GENTIANE**.

GÉOGÉNIE, s. f.,—*geogenia*, *geogonia*, f. (*γῆ*, the earth, *γίγνομαι*, to engender), L.,—*erdbildung*, auch die lehre davon, G.,—the formation of the earth, and the doctrine or theory of it. **GÉOGÉNIQUE**, adj.,—*geogenicus*, L.,—relating to *geogeny*.

GÉOGNOSIE, s. f.,—*geognosia*, f. (*γῆ*,—*γνώσις*, knowledge), L.,—*geognosie*, *gebirgskunde*, f. G.,—*geognosy*: that branch of Natural History, which involves an examination, and knowledge, of all the solids constituting the *terrestrial globe*, their structure, disposition, relative site, and period of formation. **GÉOGNOSTIQUE**, adj.,—*geognosticus*,—*geognostic*, pertaining to *geognosy*.

GÉOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*γεωγραφία* (*γῆ*, the earth, *γράφω*, to describe),—*geographia*, f. L.,—*geographie*, *erdbeschreibung*, f. G.,—*geography*: a description of the surface of the earth. *Geography* may be aptly distinguished into *Conventional* or *Political*; *Medical* and *Physiological*; and *Physical*: the first, as it involves, and determines, the boundaries of states and empires, principally interesting to the legislator and statesman; the second, as it regards peculiarities of soil, climate, and natural productions, and the geographical distribution of animals and plants,—to the physician, zoologist, and botanist; and the third,—see *Malte-Brun's Principles of Physical Geography*, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1834,—to the geologist. **GÉOGRAPHIQUE**, adj.,—*γεωγρα-*

φικὸς,—geographisch, G.,—geographical, pertaining to *geography*: an epithet applied, in Conchology, to certain shells which, as *Conus geographicus*, and *Venus geographica*, are marked with irregular coloured lines somewhat resembling the drawings of a *geographical* chart.

GÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—geologia, f. (γῆ, earth, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—geologie, erdkunde, f. G.,—geology: that branch of Natural History which *treats* of the exterior figure of the *earth*, the different materials which compose it, and the mode in which they have been formed, and deposited in their present situation. GÉOLOGIQUE, adj.,—geologicus,—geologisch,—geológicoal. GÉOLOGISTE, GÉOLOGUE, s. m.,—geologist: a naturalist especially occupied with the study of *geology*.

GÉOMÉTRIE, s. f.,—γεωμετρία (same, and μέτρον, measure),—geometria, f. L.,—geometrie, erdmesskunde, f. G.,—geometry. GÉOMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—γεωμετρικὸς,—geometrisch,—geometrical: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to designate, specifically, certain shells which, as *Chersine geometrica*, are marked with irregular lines simulating *geometrical* figures.

GÉRANION, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Geranium* (*Monadelphia, decandr.*), L.,—der Storchschnabel, G.,—the Crane's-bill; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the GÉRANIACÉES, ou GÉRANIÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Geraniaceæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. One of these, *G. robertianum*,—herbe à Robert, F.,—Stinking Crane's-bill, or Herb-robert, is *medicinally* employed as *antispasmodic* and slightly *stimulant*. The species of the Linnæan genus, *Geranium*,—γεράνιον of the Greeks,—so named from an imaginary resemblance of the capsule and beak of the plants composing it, to the head of the crane,—γέρανος,—have been, by modern Botanists, distributed into three genera, *Erodium*, *Pelargonium*, and *Geranium*, and arranged in three different Orders,—*Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, and *Decandria*,—according to the number of stamens,—five, seven, and ten,—with which they are respectively furnished.

GERCURE, s. f.,—ῥαγὰς,—chap or fissure: a term, in Pathology, *synon.* with FISSURE. See, also, RHAGADE.

GERMANDRÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Teucrium* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiata*), L.,—der Gamander, G.,—the German-dar; comprehending numerous species, several of which were formerly employed in *medicine*. A vinous decoction of *T. chamædrys*,—*chamædrys*, F.,—bathengel, m. G.,—is said to have cured the Emperor, Charles V., of gout: and, in Jersey, *T. scorodonia* is used, as a substitute for *hops*, in the preparation of malt-liquor. The genus, according to Pliny, derives its name from

Teuter, a Trojan Prince; by whom one of the species was first discovered, or employed.

GERME, s. m.,—germen, n. L.,—βλάστημα, βλαστὸς,—keim, m. G.,—germ: the rudiment of an organized being, not yet developed, and still adhering to the parent. In Physiology, the term, embryo, is applied to the fecundated germ: in Botany, *embryo* and *germ* are perfectly synonymous. GERMÉ, adj.,—germinatus, L.,—gekeimt, G.: an epithet applied to a *seed* which is just beginning to exhibit its radicle.

GERMINATION, s. f.,—germinatio, f. L.,—βλάστησις,—keimen, n. G.: in Botany, the act of development of the *germ* of plants.

GEROCOMIE, s. f.,—γηροκομία,—gerocomia, f. L.,—alterspflge, f. G.: in Hygiene, that department which has, for its object, the preservation of the health of the *aged*;—in other words, the Hygiene of *aged* persons.

GEROFLE, s. f. See GIROFLIER.

GÉSIER, s. m.,—avium ventriculus, L.,—fleischmagen, m. G.,—gizzard: in Comparative Anatomy, the proper or muscular stomach of birds. See ESTOMAC.

GESSE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lathyrus* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Platterbse, G.,—the Fare; comprehending many species. The *seeds* of one of these, *L. sativus*,—λάθουρος,—la g. domestique, F.,—zahme platterbse, G.,—is much employed, upon the continent, in the manufacture of *bread*: while those of another,—*L. cicer*,—g. chiche,—purpurrothe platterb.,—are said, when so used, to produce disease, and even death. The sweet, farinaceous, and *edible roots*—or rather the *tubers* attached to the roots—of a third,—*L. tuberosus*,—possess the flavour of the chestnut.

GESTATION, s. f.,—gestatio, f. (*gestare*, to carry), L.,—schwangerschaft, trachtigkeit, f. G.: in Physiology, the period during which the female, who has conceived, carries the *fœtus* in her womb: hence *syn.* with *pregnancy*,—grossesse, F.: also, in Hygiene, a kind of exercise of the body, in use among the Romans,—art leibesbewegung bey den Römern, G.

GESTICULATION, s. f.,—gesticulatio, f. L.,—geberdung, f. G.: in Pathology, the action of making strange movements or *gestures*,—gestes, F.,—gestus, L.,—die geberden, G.,—a phenomenon exhibited in various diseases.

GIBBOSITÉ, s. f.,—gibbositas, f. (*gibbus*, a hunch or swelling on the back), L.,—κύφωσις,—gibbosity: in Pathology, the projection formed, posteriorly, by the vertebral column, in a state of curvature,—a frequent consequence of caries of one, or more, of the bodies of the vertebræ.

GIGANTOLOGIE, s. f.,—gigantologia, f. (γίγας, a giant, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—riesenlehre, f. G.,—giantology, a *Treatise*

upon giants. GIGANTOSTÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—gigantosteologia, f. (same compound, with the insertion of *osteo*, a bone), L.,—gigantosteology: a treatise upon bones supposed to have belonged to men of gigantic stature. Such bones have, however, invariably proved, on scientific inspection, to be the relics of the Elephant, or of an extinct species of the larger *Mammifera*, as the Mastodon.

GINGEMBRE, s. m.,—*ζιγγίβρις*,—zingiber, n. L.,—ingwer, m. G.,—ginger: in *Materia Medica* and Dietetics, the dried root of an East-Indian and Chinese plant, *Amomum zinziber*, of Linnæus.—see AMOME.—*Zingiber officinale*, of succeeding Botanists. A grateful aromatic; and powerfully stimulant, carminative, and aphrodisiac. German *Officinal Preparations*: a Candied Ginger,—Eingemachter Ingwer,—and a Syrup,—Ingwersyrup. Ginger-bread,—pain d'épice, F.,—panis zingibere conditus, L.,—pfefferkuchen, G.

GINGLYME, s. m.,—*γυγγυμῆς*,—literally signifying a hinge,—ginglymus, m. L., fugegelenk, G.: in Anatomy, a species of diarthrodial articulation; termed also, by French writers, *articulation en charnière*, or hinge-joint, as admitting of motion in only two directions; and familiarly illustrated in the structure of the elbow and the knee. GINGLYMOÏDAL, GINGLYMOÏDE, adj.,—*γυγγυμοῖδης*, *γυγγυμοῖδης*,—ginglymodes, ginglymoides,—ginglymusförmig, thurangelartig,—ginglymoidal, ginglymoid, resembling a *ginglymus*; as *Art. ginglymoïdale*, F.,—a *ginglymoid* articulation, or hinge-joint. Synon. with GINGLYFORME. *Γυγγυμοῦτις*, adj.,—ginglymotus, L.,—connected by a *ginglymus* or hinge,—durch ein *ginglymus* verbunden, G.

GINSEN, ou GINSENG, s. m.: in Botany and *Materia Medica*, the supposed root of a plant, *Panax quinquefolium*, (*Polyandria*, *monoec.*; *Araliaceæ*), L.:—which grows in Chinese Tartary, Japan, and has since been discovered in Canada. The term *Gen-seng*, literally signifying, *first of plants*, appears, however, to have been indiscriminately applied, in China, to the roots of species of several other genera, in addition to those of *Panax*. See *Dictionnaire Universel de Matière Médicale*, v. iii., Art. *Gen-seng*.—The root of *P. quinquefolium* is moderately stimulant and tonic; but has not sustained, in European practice, the extravagant reputation, as an aphrodisiac, and panacea, conferred upon it, in numerous monographs, by the Chinese physicians: and has, at length, fallen into merited neglect.

GIRAFE, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Camelopardalis* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.), L. It contains only one species,—*C. girafa*,—kameelpardel, m. G.,—the cameleopard,—an African animal, of extraordinary figure and gigantic size. *Flesh edible*.

GIROFLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Caryophyllus* (*Icosandria*, *monogyn.*; *Myrtaceæ*), L.,—der Gewürznageleinbaum, G.,—Clove-Tree; of which one species only is, at present, known. The undeveloped flower of *C. aromaticus*, a native of the Molucca islands, constitutes the spice, named Clove,—*Clou de Girofle* ou *Girofle*, F.,—gewürznelke, f. G.,—which yields, on distillation, a powerfully stimulant Essential Oil, *Oleum Caryophyllorum aromaticorum*, Ph. Gall.,—Gewürznelkenöl, G.; useful, as an internal remedy, in nervous torpor and debility, and, as a topical application, in Odontalgia from caries. The Germans have, moreover, an *Officinal Tincture* of the Clove,—Gewürznelkentinctur.

GITHAGE, s. f.: the designation of a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Agrostemma*,—la Nielle, F. The seeds of the corn-cockle,—*A. githago*,—when ground down with the cereal grains, render the bread, made from them, black and bitter.

GIVRE, s. m.,—*παύχην*,—pruina, f. L.,—rauhreif, m. G.,—hoar-frost: in Meteorology, ice in flocculi; covering bodies during the intense cold of winter; and caused, partly, by congelation of the dew;—partly, by precipitation of frozen atoms from the atmosphere.

GLABELLE, s. f.,—glabella, f., intercili-um, n. L.,—*μισάφρον*: the space between the eye-brows; so termed because ordinarily bare, or destitute of hairs,—glabellus, L.,—GLABRE, adj.,—kahl, unbehaart, abgehaart, G.: an epithet, moreover, applied to animals and plants, so circumstanced; as is GLABRIUSCULE, adj.,—glabriusculus,—fastkahl,—to objects, or parts of objects, in Zoology and Botany, well-nigh hairless, or invested with an almost invisible down.

GLACE, s. f.,—glacies, f. L.,—*κρύσταλλος*, *κρυμός*,—eis, n. G.,—ice: in Physics, water rendered solid by depression of its temperature to 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer,—the zero of the Centigrade and Reaumerian scales. It is topically applied, and, sometimes, internally prescribed, in medicine. GLACIAL, adj.,—glacialis,—*κρυμαλῖος*,—eisicht, eiskalt,—glacial, icy: an epithet applied, in Geography, to those regions,—zones glaciales, F.,—which extend from the poles to the polar circles: in Zoology, employed to designate those animals which, as *Balæna glacialis*, *Procellaria gelida*, and *Buccinum glaciale*, inhabit the waters, or shores, of the frozen ocean: in Botany,—plants which, as *Artemisia*—and *Ranunculus glacialis*, and *Lichen gelidus*, vegetate amidst the glaciers and eternal snows of mountainous or arctic regions.

GLACIER, s. m.,—gletscher, eisberg, m. G.: an enormous mass of indurated snow and ice, filling up the valleys, and covering the flanks and summits of the more

elevated mountains, in Alpine districts.—
GLACIÈRE, s. f.,—crymthea, f. L.,—eisgrube, f. G.,—an ice-house.

GLADIE, adj. Syn. with ENSIFORME.

GLAIRE, s. f.: the vulgar designation,
1. in Pathology, of the viscous and ropy fluid,—mucus viscosus, L.,—schleim, G.,—secreted by an inflamed mucous membrane: 2. in Zoology,—of the spawn of frogs and fishes,—*Gl. des grenouilles et des poissons*, F.,—ova ranarum vel piscium, L.,—der frosch- oder fischleisch, G.: 3. in Chemistry,—of the white of egg,—*blanc d'œuf*,—ovi albumen,—das weisse vom ey. GLAIREUX, adj.,—mucosus,—schleimig,—glairy.

GLAND, s. m.,—glans, balanus, m. L.,—βάλλανος,—eichel, f. G.,—acorn: in Botany, the designation,—*gl. de chêne*, F.,—of the fruit of the *Quercus* genus, and, more especially, of *Q. robur*. *Gl. doux*:—of the fruit of *Q. ballota*: — *de terre*,—of the tubers of *Lathyrus tuberosus*, and, sometimes, of those of the earth-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*. — *de mer*: in Conchology, the vulgar name of the acorn-shell, *Balanus*,—see BALANE. In Anatomy, the bulbous extremities of the male organ and clitoris, are, from an imaginary resemblance to the acorn, respectively designated, *Gland de la verge*, F.,—glans penis, L.,—die eichel der ruthe, G.; and *gl. du clitoris*, F.,—glans clitoridis, L. GLANDAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, like the Jay,—*Corvus glandarius*,—feed principally upon acorns.

GLANDE, s. f.,—glandula, f. L.,—ᾠδήν,—drüse, f. G.,—gland: a term improperly employed, by the older Anatomists, to designate numerous organs, generally exhibiting a flaccid tissue and somewhat globular figure; but varying widely in structure and function. Of this nature, are 1. the several organs by which fluids are secreted from the blood; and which, consisting, like the pancreas and parotids, of numerous lobules connected by common vessels, are termed *conglomerate glands*: 2. the reddish spongy bodies,—*conglobate glands*,—which exist in the course of the different lymphatic vessels: and 3. divers other organs, the intimate texture and uses of which are unknown; as the pineal, pituitary, and thyroid glands, the glands of Pacchioni, and renal capsules,—see PINÉAL, PITUITAIRE, THYROÏDE, et SUR-RÉNAL. The term, *gland*, is now, however, restricted, by Chaussier, to certain lobulated organs, composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and a peculiar tissue. These are the lacrymal glands; the salivary,—les salivaires, F.,—die speicheldrüsen, G.,—comprehending the parotid, sublingual, and maxillary glands; the mammary —; the testicles; ovaries; liver; pancreas, and kidneys. See

Mueller, *De Glandularum Secernentium Structurâ Penitiori*, etc., fol., Lipsiæ, 1830. *Glande de Harder*, F.,—*glandula Harderi*, L.,—*Hardersche drüse*, G.: a secretory organ, situated in the internal angle of the eye of divers *Mammifera* and Birds, and pouring out its fluid by an orifice which opens on the margin of the nictitating membrane. — *innominée*: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the lacrymal gland. *Glandes de Brunner*,—*glandulæ Brunneri*, L.: minute mucous follicles, situated between the mucous and muscular coats, along the greater curvature, of the stomach. — *de Cowper*,—*glandulæ Cowperi*, L.,—die Cowperschen drüsen, G.,—see ACCESSOIRE. — *de Havers*,—*glandulæ Haversii*, L.,—secretory fimbriæ which float in the interior of the synovial capsules, and are apparently destined to pour out the synovial fluid. — *de Littre*,—*glandulæ Littrii*, L.: sebaceous follicles, dispersed about the corona of the glans penis. — *de Meibom*,—*glandulæ Meibomii*, L.,—Maibomische drüsen, G.: glandular bodies imbedded in the substance of the free borders of the eye-lids. — *de Pacchioni*,—*glandulæ Pacchioni*, L.,—Pachionische drüsen, G.: minute whitish or yellowish bodies, which, isolated or disposed in clusters, exist on several points of the pia and dura mater, especially in the superior longitudinal sinus: their structure and functions unknown. — *de Peyer*,—*glandulæ Peyeri*, L.: follicles dispersed, in great numbers, over the small intestine. For an account of other organs, improperly designated *glands*—and not included in the preceding notice, see AMYGDALÉ, ARYTENOÏDIEN, CERUMEN, LABIAL, MOLAIRE, SYNOVIAL. The buccal glands,—*gl. buccales*, F.,—are mucous follicles situated in the substance of the cheek. They secrete a viscous fluid which, mingling with the saliva, lubricates the mouth.

In Pathology, the term, *gland*, is, sometimes, applied to *tumours* formed by enlargement of the lymphatic ganglia; as frequently exhibited in scrofulous affections.

In Botany, indiscriminately employed to designate tubercles, of every kind, minute scales, and even spots; but, more especially, those oval or rounded organs which secrete the fluids peculiar to different species of plants. Their nature and functions have been well illustrated by Grew and Malpighi,—See the *Anatomy of Plants*, fol., 1682, and *Anatome Plantarum*, fol., Londini, 1675. Smith,—*Grammar of Botany*, p. 13,—defines them as “small tumours discharging a fluid either oily, resinous, or saccharine.” They are distinguished by different epithets, according to the peculiarities of form and structure which they respectively exhibit.

GLANDIFÈRE, adj.,—glandiferus, L.,—eicheln tragend, G.,—glandiferous, *acorn-bearing*. **GLANDIFORME**, adj.,—glandiformis, L.,—eichelförmig, G.,—glandiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts of plants which, as the fruit of *Areca glandiformis*, exhibit the figure of an acorn: in Anatomy, by Chaussier, to the bodies,—ganglions *glandiformes*, F.,—termed, by the Ancients, *anomalous glands*, and the uses of which are yet unknown; as the Thymus, Thyroid, and the Renal capsules.

GLANDULAIRE, **GLANDULEUX**, adj.,—glandularis, glandulosus, L.,—drüsig, G.,—glandular, glandulous: exhibiting the aspect, form, or structure, of a gland: *Ex. Corps glanduleux, tissu glanduleux, secretion glandulaire*, F.,—a glandular body, tissue, or secretion. Applied, in Pathology, to a morbid affection implicating the glandular system: *Maladie glandulaire des Barbades*, F.,—the *Elephantiasis* of the Arabs.

GLAUCOME, s. f.,—γλαύκωμα,—glaucoma, n. L.,—glaukom, n., der grüne staar, G.: a term synon., in ancient Pathology, with CATARACTE; but employed, by the moderns, to designate a peculiar opacity of the vitreous humour, with morbid alteration of the retina; characterized by loss of vision; the appearance of a *bluish* or *greenish* speck (γλαυκός, blue or sea-green), existing more posteriorly than that which announces cataract; severe cephalic pains; and induration, and diminution of volume, of the eye-ball. Generally incurable.—*Glaucomatodes, Glaucomatosus*, adj., L.,—glaucomartig, glaucomatisch, G.,—glaucomatoid, glaucomatous, resembling *glaucoma*,—dem *glaukom* ähnlich, G. Γλαύκωσις, s. f.,—glauco-sis, f. L.: according to Greek writers, the *bluish*, or *greenish*, colour of the eye, resulting from *glaucoma*;—to Kraus, the formation, or origin, of *glaucoma*,—die bildung, oder das entstehen, des *glaukoms*, G. See Middlemore, *Diseases of the Eye* (vol. ii., p. 2). London, 1835.

GLAUQUE, adj.,—γλαυκός,—glaucus, L.,—blaugrün, meergrün, G.,—glaucous: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate certain animals, and plants or organs of plants, which, like the *Carcharias glaucus*; the *Chelidonium glaucium*—*Glaucium luteum*, of British Botanists;—and the inferior surface of the leaves of *Rubus*, are of a *bluish* or *sea-green* colour. A *glaucous* powder, resembling wax, invests the surface of divers fruits, as the plum; and is supposed to preserve them from the effects of atmospheric humidity.

GLÈNE, s. f.,—γλήνη,—glene, f. L.: a shallow cavity,—eine flache vertiefung, f. G. **GLÉNOÏDAL**, **GLÉNOÏDE**, adj.,—glenoidalis, glenoides (γλήνη, —είδος, resemblance), L.,—glenoidal, glenoid: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to every shallow articular

cavity,—flache gelenkgrube, G.,—which receives the head, or condyle, of another bone; as 1. the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula,—la cavité ou fosse glénoïdale du scapulum, F.,—cavitas *glenoidalis* scapulæ, L.; and 2. that of the temporal bone,—gelenkgrube;—which, lodging the condyle of the lower jaw, is termed, in German, *gelenkgrube* des unterkiefers. *Fente, fissure, scissure glénoïdale*: French synonyms of *Fissura Glaseri*.

GLÉNOÏDIEN, adj.,—glenoideus, L.,—belonging, or relating, to a *glenoid* cavity: *Ligament glénoïdien*, F.,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim, surrounding, and increasing the depth of, the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula; and apparently formed by an expansion of the long head of the tendon of the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

GLIADINE, s. f.,—gliadina, gliodina, vel glæodina, f. (γλία, glue), L.,—gliodine, oder gloodine, f. G.: in Chemistry, according to Taddei, one of the two component principles of *gluten*; which imparts to the latter, its elastic properties, and is separable from it by means of alcohol and ether. It may be obtained, by a very simple process, from peas, lentils, and beans. It constitutes a more unerring test, than gelatine, of the presence of tannin; and, like gluten itself, is an excellent antidote for the poison of the mercurial salts.

GLOBE, s. m.: a term applied, 1., in Anatomy, to the eye-ball,—*Gl. de l'œil*, F.,—*globus* vel *bulbus oculi*, L.,—augenäpfel, m. G.,—on account of its *globular* figure:—2. in Pathology, to a morbid sensation,—*gl. hystérique*, F.,—*globus hystericus*, L.,—experienced by hysterical persons, of a *globular* body ascending from the abdomen to the larynx, and menacing suffocation:—3. in Obstetrics,—to the *globular* tumour,—*gl. utérine*, F.,—formed by the uncontracted uterus, in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after parturition:—4. in Meteorology,—to the *ball of fire*,—*gl. de feu*, F.;—which, suddenly developed in the more elevated regions of the atmosphere, exhibits, on disappearing, a luminous train, of some moments' duration.

GLOBULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Globularia*, (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Kugelblume, G.,—Madwort; constituting the type, and only genus, yet known, of the Family of the **GLOBULARIÈES**, s. f. pl.,—*Globularinæ*, L.;—and comprehending several species characterized by the *globular* or *spherical* figure of their flower. The *G. vulgaris*,—*gl. commune*, F.,—which grows on the calcareous mountains of Europe, is bitter; and regarded as *vulnerable* and *detersive*; and the leaves of *G. alypum*,—*g. turbith*,—possess *cathartic* properties.

GLOBULE, s. m.,—globulus, m. L.,—σφαίριδιον, —knöpfchen, kügelchen, n. G.,—lite-

rally, a *minute globe* or *sphere*: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to *minute portions* of quicksilver, when separated by trituration with an adhesive or unctuous substance: *terantur simul donec globuli visum fugerint*, L.: — in Botany, 1. to *minute spherical* bodies ordinarily situated, as in *Viburnum opulus*, on the stem or pedicles of a plant; and, although performing no secretory function, arranged among the glands:—2. to a *capsule* of the *lichens*, constituting, as in *Isidion*, a minute ball, half-buried in the extremity of the pedicle, and leaving exposed, on its fall, the hollow previously containing it:—3., by Necker, to the *globular capsule* of the *Jungermania*. GLOBULEUX, adj.,—globosus, globulosus, L.,—σφαιρικός, σφαιροειδής,—geballt, kugelig, kugelrund, G.,—globular, spherical: an epithet employed, in Botany, to, specifically, designate plants whose parts or organs, as the *corolla* of *Ternstræmia globifera*, and the *glumes* of *Airopsis globosa*—; and in Zoology, — animals which, as *Cyclas globus*, among shells, exhibit a *spherical figure*.

GLOSSE, s. f.,—γλῶσσα,—glossa, f. L.: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *tongue*,—zunge, f. G.,—of hymenopterous and dip-
terous *Insects*.

GLOSSALGIE, s. f.,—glossalgia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—zungen-schmerz, m. G.,—*pain in the tongue*.

GLOSSANTHRAX, s. m.,—n. (*same*, and ἄνθραξ, carbuncle), L.,—zungenbrand, zungen-carfunkel, m. G.,—*carbuncle of the tongue*: a pathological condition, rarely idiopathic in man; but common in some species of domestic animals. GLOSSITE, s. f.,—glossitis, f. L.,—zungenentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation of the tongue*.

GLOSSIEN, adj.,—glossianus, L.,—belonging to the *tongue*: *Muscle glossien*, F. See LINGUAL.

GLOSSOCATOCHÉ, s. m.,—γλωσσοκάτοχον,—glossocatochus, m. L.,—zungenhalter, m. G.: an instrument employed, by the older Surgeons, to *depress the tongue* in examination of the fauces,—the speculum oris, of modern Surgery.

GLOSSOCÈLE, s. f.,—glossocèle, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—zungenbruch, m. G.,—*hernia of the tongue*: protrusion of the organ from the mouth, in consequence of inflammation, chronic congestion of its tissue, or paralysis of some of its fibres. Kraus proposes to substitute for this, the term, *Glossoptosis*, (GLOSSOPTOSE, s. f. ?), prolapsus linguæ, L.,—zungenvorfall, m. G.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—glosso-epiglotticus, L.: an epithet employed to designate certain muscular fibres,—the *glosso-epiglottic muscles*,—die *zungenkehl-deckelmuskeln*, G.,—of some Anatomists,—*Retractores epiglottidis*, of Santorini;—which

pass from the *tongue* to the *epiglottis*. They are more distinctly marked in divers of the lower *Mammifera* than in Man; and apparently serve to elevate, and retract, the epiglottis from the rima glottidis.

GLOSSOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—glossographia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, γράφω, to describe), L.,—glossography: an anatomical description of the *tongue*.

GLOSSO-HYAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the posterior or thyroideal cornua of the *hyoid bone*.

GLOSSOLOGIE, s. f.,—glossologia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—glossology: a *Treatise* on, or the *Doctrine* of, the *tongue*,—die *lehre von der zunge*, G.

GLOSSO-PALATIN, adj.,—glosso-palatinus, L. Synon. with GLOSSO-STAPHYLIN.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—glosso-pharyngeus, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to certain muscular fasciculi which pass from the sides of the base of the *tongue*,—γλῶσσα,—to the parietes of the pharynx,—φάρυγξ; and constitute, in fact, part of the *Constrictores pharyngis superiores*. They are, by such Anatomists, termed *musculi glosso-pharyngei*. An important nerve, given off by the Pneumo-gastric, is also termed the *glossopharyngeal*,—*zungen-schlundnerve*, G.; as principally distributed on the *tongue* and *pharynx*.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLIN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a long and slender *muscle*,—*M. glosso-staphylin* ou *glosso-palatin*, F.,—*musculus glosso-staphylinus*, vel *Constrictor isthmi faucium*, L.,—der *zungen-zäpfchenmuskeln*, G.; which, situated in the anterior pillar of the fauces, extends from the base of the *tongue* to the middle of the *velum pendulum palati*.

GLOSSOTOMIE, s. f.,—glossotomia, f. (γλῶσσα, tongue, τομή, dissection, incision), L.,—glossotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection*—, in Surgery, *excision*, of the *tongue*. The newly-constructed feminine Latin substantives, *Glossoplegia*, *Glossorrhagia*, and *Glossoscopia*, compounds of the Greek, γλῶσσα with πλῆγη, ῥήγνυμι, and σκώπειω, are employed by Kraus,—*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 371,—to, respectively, designate *paralysis*, *hemorrhage*, and *inspection*, of the *tongue*,—*zungenlahmung*, *blutung aus*,—und die *untersuchung*—der *zunge*, G.—They may be made *French*, by conversion of the final *a* into *e*;—*German*, by the prefix, with such conversion, of the feminine article, *die*.

GLOTTE, s. f.,—γλωττίς,—glottis, f. L.,—*stimmritze*, *luftröhrenspalte*, f. G.: in Anatomy, an oblong orifice, wider posteriorly than before; measuring ten or eleven lines in the adult male; smaller in the female and child; situated on the summit of the larynx, between the chordæ vocales; and forming the aperture of com-

munication of the larynx and trachea with the buccal cavity. *GLOTTITE*, s. f.,—glottitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *glottis*.

GLOUTERON, s. m.: the vulgar designation of *Arctium lappa*. See *BARDANE*.

GLUCYNE, s. f.,—glycina, f. L.,—glykine, süsserde, beryllerde, f. G.,—glucine: a metallic oxide; the admitted base of which, it is proposed to name *GLYCINIUM*, s. m.,—glycinum, n. L.,—glyken, n. G.—*Glucine* derives its designation from the *sweet* (γλυκὺς) flavour of the salts which it forms in various combinations. Its properties are supposed to resemble those of alumine. It has been discovered in the *French* mineral waters of Antiveilles.

GLUME, s. f.,—gluma, f. L.,—balg, spelz, m. G.: in Botany, a term, of vague signification, employed, by Linnæus, to designate the *involucre* which exists at the base of the spike in the *Gramineæ*; and, afterwards, extended by him, to all the envelopes of the flowers of those plants. The more external of them, he termed the *calycine*,—*gl. calicinale*, F.,—blumenhalz, blumenspelze: applying the designation, valves,—klappe, G.,—to the pieces of which they are constructed. An almost inextricable confusion has been subsequently introduced, by botanical writers, respecting the application of these terms. *GLUMÉ*, adj.,—glumatus, L.: an epithet attached, by Mirbel, to *flowers* whose sexual organs, like those of the *Gramineæ*, are furnished with a *glume*. *GLUMELLE*, s. f.,—glumella, f. L.,—a little *glume*.

GLUTEN, s. m.,—n. L., and E.,—κίλλα, —kleber, n. G.: an immediate principle of vegetables, the peculiar substance which remains after the farina of wheat has been exhausted of its starch; so named, on account of its *glutinous* properties. Taddei regards it as composed of two distinct principles,—one soluble in alcohol,—see *GLIADINE*; the other insoluble,—see *ZIMOME*: and indicates it as an antidote to the poisonous effects of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver; alike preferable, from its chemical and physical operation, to the albumen proposed by Orfila. Four scruples of an “emulsive powder of gluten” are sufficient to neutralize twelve grains of the deutochloride. He, also, eulogizes a compound glutinous mercurial preparation as the best *antisiphilitic*: for the sublimate, although thus reduced to the condition of a protochloride, still retains so much of the properties of the deuto-chloride, as rarely to induce salivation or diarrhœa.

GLUTINE, s. f.,—glutina, f. L.: the designation proposed by Soubeiran, for *vegetable albumen*; as distinguished, by the researches of Einhof, from gluten.

GLUTINEUX, adj.,—glutinosus, L.,—κελλώδης, —klebrig, G.,—glutinous: an e-

pithet employed, in Zoology, as the specific designation of animals whose bodies, like that of *Myxine glutinosa*, secrete an abundant mucus: in Botany,—of plants,—which, like *Nicotiana glutinosa*, are covered with an *adhesive* exudation. The *pileus* of *Agaricus mucidus* is so circumstanced; and the *flowers* of *Staavia glutinosa*, are connected by a *glutinous* fluid.

GLYCÉRINE, s. f.,—glycerina, f. (γλυκὺς, sweet), L.,—ölsucker, m. G.: the designation of the *sweet* principle of the various oils,—a substance discovered by Scheele.

GLYCYRRHIZA, s. f. F. et L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*),—so designated from the *sweet*,—γλυκὺς, —flavour of the root,—ρίζα, —of the plants which compose it,—das Süssholz, G.,—Liquorice. The *leaves* of one of the species, —*G. aspera* vel *asperima*,—are employed, by the *Calmucks*, as a substitute for *tea*.—The *root* of another, —*G. echinata*,—resembles, but is inferior in its properties to, that of the common liquorice, —*G. glabra*, —γλυκύριζα, —la réglisse, F.,—das gemeine süssholz, G.,—*Liquoritia vulgaris*, of modern Botanists; which *root*,—süssholzwurzel,—yields the well-known *Extract*,—*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, vel *Succus Liquoritiæ inspissatus*, L.,—*Jus* ou *Suc de réglisse*, F.,—Süssholzwurzelsaft, oder Lakrizen-saft, G. Of this, the *Germans* have an *Officinal Syrup*,—Süssholzwurzelsyrup. In addition to the peculiar saccharine substance, *GLYCYRRHIZINE*, s. f.,—glycyrrhizina, f. L.,—süssholzzucker, m. G.,—discovered, by Robiquet, in the *root* of *G. glabra*,—chemical analysis proves it to be composed of ageodite, starch, albumen, phosphate of lime, and the malates of lime and magnesia. *Glycyrrhizin* has, subsequently, been detected in *Sarcocolle*, the *roots* of *Abrus precatorius*, *Trifolium alpinum*, and divers other—especially leguminous—plants. Properties, simply *soothing* and *demulcent*. Γλυκύριζιτης αἶνος, —wine sweetened with liquorice.

GNATHITE, s. f.,—gnathitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *cheek* or *jaw*,—γνάθος.

GNATHOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—gnathocephalus, m. (γνάθος, —κεφαλή, the head), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* which have no *head* visible externally; but exhibit voluminous *jaws*.

GNATHOPLEGIE, s. f.,—gnathoplegia, f. (same, and πληγή, a stroke), L.: *paralysis* of the *cheek*.

GNATHORRHAGIE, s. f.,—gnathorrhagia, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.: in Pathology, *hemorrhage* from the internal surface of the *cheeks*,—eine blutung aus der innern flache der wangen, G.—*GNATHOSPASME*, s. m.,—gnathospasmus, m. L.: a *spasmodic* contraction of the muscles of the *lower jaw*.

Gobelet, s. m.,—ποτήρ, —a goblet, or drinking-cup. *G. émetique*, F.,—*poculum emeticum*, L.,—*brechbecher*, m. G.: a cup made of fused antimony, to contain wine; which, from oxydation of the metal by the atmosphere, acquires, after a time, an *emetic* property; and was formerly employed to provoke vomiting. The remedy, however, from the obvious uncertainty of the dose of the antimony thus administered, has fallen into disuse.

Godronné, adj.: an epithet applied, by Petit, to the minute *semi-circular canal*, which the hyaloid membrane forms around the crystalline,—see **HYALOÏDE**; in consequence of the *plaits* or *folds*,—*godrons*, F.,—which it exhibits.

Goethien, adj.,—goethianus, L.: an epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Fischer, to the *inter-parietal bone*; as discovered by Goethe, in the crania of certain *Rodentia*.

Goitre, s. m.: in Pathology, an indolent tumour of the thyroid gland,—see **BRONCHOCELE**: in Zoology, the cutaneous swelling, consequent upon the introduction of air into the membranous sac which exists in the neck of certain *Saurian Reptiles*, as the Iguana. **GOITREUX**, adj.,—kröpfig, G.,—affected with *bronchocele*.

Golfe, s. m.,—κόλπος, —sinus, m. L.,—a gulf. *G. de la veine jugulaire*, F.: a dilatation formed by the internal jugular vein at the point,—foramen lacerum in basi cranii,—where it receives the inferior extremity of the lateral sinus of the dura mater.

Gomme, s. f.,—ρόμι, —gummi, n. L., and G.,—gum: in Chemistry and Materia Medica, an immediate principle of vegetables; which exsudes from several species of *Acacia* or *Mimosa*, *Astragalus*, and *Prunus*. It contains no azote; is insoluble in alcohol; forms a mucilage with water; and is insusceptible of the vinous fermentation. It yields mucic—on treatment with nitric acid. The *gums*, of which there are divers kinds, possess *soothing*, *emollient*, and *laxative* properties; and hence,—see **ACACIA**, and **ADRAGANT**,—are *medicinally* employed in pulmonary affections, and intestinal irritation. *G. du pays*, F.,—*gummi nostras*, L. See **ACACIA**. — *de Cerisier*, —the gum obtained from the cherry-tree.

In *French Pathology*, the term, *gomme*, is, also, applied to an *elastic tumour* ordinarily resulting from an old syphilitic taint, and occupying, especially, the cranial and sternal regions.

Gomme-Résine, s. f.,—gummi-resina, f. L.,—gummiharz, m. G.: in Chemistry and Materia Medica, a substance resulting from desiccation, through exposure to the atmosphere, of the milky fluid obtained by incision of the roots, stems, and branches, of certain plants. The *gum-resins* are composed of divers vegetable principles, and inva-

riably *gum* and *resin*; besides which they contain an azotic principle. They are partly soluble in alcohol; partly, in water. With the *latter*, they form a sort of emulsion. The alcoholic solution is decomposed by water, which precipitates the resin. They are soluble, by heat, in solutions of potass and soda; and in the weaker acids, especially the acetic. The sulphuric acid, in dissolving them, at first carbonizes, and, afterwards, converts them into artificial tannin. The principal *gum-resins* are *Ammoniacum*, *Assafetida*, *Bdellium*, *Euphorbium*, *Galbanum*, *Gamboge*,—see **GUTTIER**,—*Myrrh*, *Olibanum*, *Opoponax*, *Sagapenum*, and *Scammony*. The fetid kinds operate, as *sedatives*, upon the nervous system; and as *excitants* of the mucous membranes. Others are *stimulant*: some of them violently *cathartic*.

Gomphiasis, s. f., F., et L.: a term, in Pathology, borrowed from the *Greek*, γομφίασις, which was employed, by Dioscorides, to designate disease, pain,—*zahnschmerz*, m. G.,—or loosening, of the *teeth*, and, more especially, of the *grinders*,—γόμφισι.

Gomphose, s. f.,—γόμφωσις, —gomphosis, inclavatio, f. L.,—einkeilung, f. G.: in Anatomy, an *immoveable articulation*, wherein one bone is received into the cavity of another, as a wooden peg, or nail,—γόμφος, —into its orifice: exclusively illustrated by the mode of insertion of the teeth into the jaw-bones.

Gonacrasie, s. f.,—gonacratia, f. (γονή, the semen, ἀκρασία, weakness, want of power), L.,—samenfluss, m., das unvernögen den samen zu halten, G. Syn. with **SPERMACRASIE**.

Gonagre, s. f.,—gonagra, —more correctly *gonyagra*, —f. (γόνο, the knee, ἄγος, seizure), L.,—kniegicht, f. G.,—*gout* in the knee. **GONALGIE**, s. f.,—gonalgia, gonyalgia, f. (same, and ἄλγος, pain), —*knieschmerz*, m. G.,—*pain* in the knee.

Gondole, s. f. See **BASSIN**.

Gonflement, s. m.,—tumefactio, f. L., —aufschwellung, f. G.,—tumefaction: a morbid *augmentation* of *volume*, of any part of the body.

Gongrone, s. f.,—γογγρόνη, —gongrona, f. L.: a synonym of **BRONCHOCELE**; also, according to Kraus, a nervous ganglion, —ein nervenknoten, G.

Gongyle, s. f.,—gongylus, m. L. See **SPORE**.

Goniometre, s. m.,—goniometrum, n. (γωνία, an angle, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—winkelmesser, m. G.,—goniometer: in Physics, an instrument for determining, precisely, the *admeasurement* of *angles*.

Gonocèle, s. f.,—gonocèle, f. (γονή, the semen, κήλη, swelling), L.,—samenbruch, m. G.: in Pathology, *tumefaction* of the testis and spermatic chord, from supposed

retention of the *sperm* in the seminiferous tubes. By some, the term is incorrectly employed to designate *swelling* of the *knee*,—*kniesgeschwulst*, f., *kniebruch*, m. G.—Kraus asserts that, when thus used, it should be written “*gonyocele* oder *gonatocele*” (*γόνυ*, *γόνατος*, the knee, and *πύλη*, swelling).

GONOIDE, adj.,—*γονοειδής*, *γονώδης*,—gonodes, gonoides, L.,—samenähnlich, G.,—sperm-like: an epithet applied to *fluids* which exhibit a *resemblance* to *semen*,—*γονή*.

GONOPHORE, s. m.,—gonophorus, m. (*γόνος*, generation, *φέρειν*, to sustain), L.,—befruchtungsträger, geschlechtstheilträger, m. G.: a term, in Botany, applied, by De Candolle, to a prolongation of the receptacle of certain flowers; which, issuing, as in the *Anonaceæ*, from the fundus of the calyx, supports the *stamens* and *pistil*.

GONORRHÉE, s. f.,—*γονόρροια*, literally, an involuntary escape of the seminal fluid (*γονή*, semen, *ρέω*, to flow),—gonorrhœa, f. L.,—gonorrhoe, f., samenfloss, m. G.: a term incorrectly employed to designate a mucous discharge from the urethra,—see *BLENNORRHAGIE*; and actually syn. with *SPERMATORRHÉE*. *Γονόρροιος*, adj.,—gonorrhœicus, L.,—gonorrhœisch, G.,—affected with—, suffering from, *gonorrhœa*.

GORGE, s. f.: in Geography, a defile or narrow pass,—*montium fauces*, L.,—schlucht, f., engpass, m. G.,—situated in mountainous regions: in Zoology, the anterior part of the neck,—*gula*, f., guttur, jugulum, n. G.,—*λαιμός*,—kehle, f. G.,—of the *Mammifera*, and the breast of the human female; also, all the interior, visible through the orifice, of univalve shells: in Botany, the entrance, or throat,—*faux*, f. L.,—schlund, f. G.,—of the tubular corolla, calyx, or perigone, of plants. *Mal de gorge*, F.: the popular designation of divers forms of *Angina*, idiopathic or symptomatic. GORGÉ, adj.,—gorged, tumified: *Ex. Jambes gorgés*, F.,—swelled legs.

GORGERET, s. m.,—*ductor canaliculatus*, L.,—führer, m., gerinnte sonde, f. G.,—gorget: in Surgery, an instrument exhibiting a groove, or channel, in the figure of a *gorge*; and employed to protect the intestine, or secure the thread, in the operation for fistula in ano, by incision or ligature:—in lithotomy, to conduct the forceps to the stone; and, in certain forms of the instrument, to divide the prostate gland and neck of the bladder. Hence, the distinction of the *lithotomy gorget*,—*g. cystitome* ou *lithotome*, F.,—into the *blunt*,—*g. conducteur*;—and the *cutting gorget*,—*g. tranchant*,—an uncouth and dangerous instrument, of which the operator, deeply versed in surgical Anatomy, can seldom stand in need; and which the ignorant or inexperienced ought never to employ. For an

account of the many varieties of the *gorget*, see *Dictionnaire des Termes*, etc. p. 320.

GOSIER, s. m.: the popular designation of the *fauces* and *pharynx*. See *GORGE*.

GOSSYPINE, s. f.: a term applied, by Thomson, to *cotton*,—see *COTON*,—the *gossipion*, of *Latin* writers.

GOUDRON, s. m.,—*pix liquida*, L.,—ther, m. or n. G.,—tar: the syrup-like, reddish-black, tenacious substance, of acrid taste and empyreumatic odour, obtained, by the action of fire, from the wood of such of the *Coniferae* as have attained too advanced an age to yield turpentine. It is a mixture of resin, empyreumatic oil, and charcoal. Tar-water,—*Eau de goudron*, F.,—Theerwasser, G.,—or tar, itself, in pills, has long been *medicinally* employed as an *excitant* of the mucous membranes; and inhalation of its vapours, eulogized as a remedy in pulmonary phthisis. The *ermans* have an *Officinal Unguent*,—*Theersalbe*, G.,—Unguent. *Picis liquidæ*, L.,—of this substance.

GOIJON, s. m.: in Zoology, a small edible fresh-water fish, *C. gobio*,—der gründling, G.,—gudgeon; belonging to the genus, *Cyprinus*,—see *CYPRIN*.

GOUSSE, s. f.,—*λίπος*,—legumen, n. L.,—hülse, f. G.,—husk, legume, pod: in Botany, a dry, membranous, bivalve *pericarp*; ordinarily unilocular; sometimes bilocular, as in *Astragalus*; or multilocular, as in *Cassia*: the seeds attached to one or other of the valves, only along the superior suture. The fruits of all the *Leguminosæ*, as the term indicates, exhibit this structure. In Conchology, a *shell*, belonging to the genus, *Solen*, receives the specific designation, *legumen*, from the resemblance which it exhibits to a *pea's-cod*.

GOUT, s. m.,—*γούτις*,—gustatio, f., gustus, m. L.,—geschmack, m., schmecken, n. G.,—taste: in Physiology, that sense by the aid of which the *savour* of divers bodies is perceived. The tongue,—see *LANGUAGE*,—constitutes its principal organ. The term, *taste*, is also employed, in Psychology, to designate that exquisite perception of beauty and defect in the works of art, by which some minds are so strikingly characterized.

GOUTTE, s. f.,—*ἀρθρίτις*,—arthritis, f. L.,—gicht, f. G.,—gout: in Pathology, a disease characterized by pain, swelling, and redness, of the various articulations,—see *ARTHRITE*; and intimately connected with irritation, or derangement, of the organs of digestion. It commonly attacks the lesser joints of the foot,—see *PODAGRE*,—and, especially, that of the great toe, before extending to the larger articulations. Gout is classed, by Pinel,—*Nosographie Philosoph.*, v. ii, p. 550,—in the 5th Order of Class II, under the head of *Phlegmasiæ of the Synovial Membranes*. GOUT,

TEUX, adj.,—gouty. Synon. with ARTHRI-TIQUE.

GOUTTE, s. f.,—gutta, f. L.,—ῥανίς, στάλαγμα, —tropfen, m. G.,—drop: in Pharmacy, a minute portion of a liquid; varying, in weight and volume, according to the nature of such liquid, and the size, and figure, of the lip and orifice of the vessel from which it is poured; but ordinarily estimated as equivalent to one grain.—GOUTTES, pl.: a term applied to certain *Pharmaceutical Preparations*; which, like the Arsenical Fever-drops,—*fiebertropfen*, G.,—see ARSENITE,—and the black drops,—*guttæ nigræ*, L.,—lately introduced into British practice, are administered in very small quantities. *Goutte-rose*,—see COUPEROSE. — *sereine*,—see AMAUROSE.

GOUTTIÈRE, s. f.: in Anatomy, a groove, or furrow, hollowed in the surface of a bone; and so designated from the resemblance which it exhibits to the gutters, or drains,—*collicia*, L.,—die rinnen, G.,—destined to carry off the rain-water from the roofs of houses, and streets. Among these, there are, 1. some in which certain organs are lodged; as the tuber annulare in the basilar groove,—*g. basilaire*, F.,—of the occipital bone: 2. others, which serve to facilitate the sliding of various tendons; as the bicipital, radial, and fibular,—*g. bicipitale*, —*radiale*, —*péronière*; and, lastly, those which contain blood-vessels; as the *g. sagittale* of the frontal and parietal bones.

GOVERNAIL, s. m.,—rudder, steuerruder, m. G.,—a helm, or rudder. *Gouv. du testicule*, F.,—*gubernaculum testis*, L.: in Anatomy, the designation applied, by Hunter, to the triangular fibro-cellular chord which, in the fœtus, proceeds from the ramus ischii, and skin of the scrotum, to the posterior part of the testis, previously to the issue of that organ from the abdomen. A continuation of the *Fascia superficialis*, it, in contracting to bring down the testis, elongates the fibres of the internal oblique muscle; forms the Cremaster; and, itself, expands to constitute the peculiar structure, termed DARTOS.

GRAIN, s. m.,—granum, n. L.: in French Pharmacy, the 72nd part of the drachm,—see GROS; and 24th of the scruple: in Botany, the designation of the fruit of the cereal plants,—korn, samenkorn, n. G.—grain or corn: in Pathology, popularly employed as a synonym of pustule,—pustula, f. L.,—in reference, however, only to variculous pustules,—die blatternarben, G.

GRAINE, s. f.,—κόκκος, —semen, n. L.,—saame, f. G.,—seed: in Botany, the portion of the fruit contained within the pericarp.—*Graines de Paradis*, F.,—*grana paradisi*, L.,—*paradieskörner*, G.,—*grains of paradise*: the fruit of a plant belonging to the genus, *Amomum*,—see AMOME. Highly aromatic,

and stimulant; and, in Britain, largely employed in the adulteration of malt-liquor.—*de santé*: in French Pharmacy, a popular designation of stomachic pills, composed of Aloes, Cinnamon, Extract of Cinchona, and Syrup of Wormwood.

GRAISSE, s. f.,—στάρις, τιμελή, —adeps, pinguedo, f. L.,—fett, n. G.,—fat: a substance, contained in the areolæ of the cellular structure of animals; and consisting, principally, of OLÉINE and STÉARINE. Submitted to ebullition in alcohol, fat is partly dissolved: the stearin, with a small admixture of the olein, is deposited on the cooling of the fluid; and the remnant of the olein retained in solution. The fat of various animals, destitute of azote, differs very much, not only in the relative proportions of its component principles, but in its physical, and, probably, also, more than has hitherto been suspected, in its dietetic and medicinal properties. In this respect, the oil of the cod's liver, see MORUE, —is said, by a modern writer, to merit especial notice. Dietetically regarded, the various fats are indigestible; comparatively innutritious; and capable, when rancid, from the acetic acid then evolved, of acting upon copper, and dissolving the various oxydes. For an account of their diverse applications to domestic Economy and Pharmacy, see AXONCE, BEURRE, BLANC de baleine, HUILE, LARD, SUIF, and the valuable Art., *Graisse*, in vol. iii, of the *Diction. de Matière Médicale*. *Gr. oxigénée*, F.: a substance obtained by heating lard,—*saindoux*,—with 1-10th of its weight of nitric acid. GRAISSEUX, adj.,—στεινωδής, —adiposus, L.,—fettig, G.,—fatty, of the nature of fat or tallow: *Tumeur* —, *dégénération graisseuse*, F.,—an adipose tumour, a fatty degeneration.

GRALLES, s. f., pl.,—*Grallæ*, *Grallatores*, L. See E'CHASSIERS.

GRAMINÉES, s. f.,—*Gramineæ*, f. L.,—die Gräser, G.: in Botany, a Natural Family of monocotyledonous plants, with hypogynous stamens; comprehending the Cereal Plants and all the Grasses: hence the designation, from *gramen*, L.,—grass.

GRAMINIFOLIE, adj.,—*graminifolius* (*gramen*, —*folium*, a leaf), L.,—*grasblättrig*, G.,—grass-leaved: bearing leaves, which, as in *Octomeria graminifolia*, resemble those of the Grasses. GRAMINIFORME, adj.,—*gramineus*, L.,—*grasähnlich*, G.,—grass-like: resembling grass. GRAMINIVORE, adj.,—*graminivorus* (*gramen*, —*voro*, to devour), L.,—*gras fressend*, G.,—*graminivorous*: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which feed upon grass.

GRAMINOLOGIE, s. f.,—*graminologia*, f. L.: a spurious and hybrid compound of the Latin and Greek; sometimes employed, by the ignorant, as a synonym of A-

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grostilogie, s. f., F.,—*agrostiologia*, f. (*ἀγρόστις*, grass, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—a *Treatise* upon the *Grasses*.

GRAMME, s. m.,—gramma, n. L.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to a *weight* constituting the 24th part of an ounce,—*γραμμάριον*: and which, equivalent to 24 grains, differs not from the modern *French* scruple,—see *SCRUPLE*. At present, the *gramme* represents a weight equal to that of a centimeter cube of water,—eighteen grains and a fraction. Consequently, the *French* ounce consists of thirty-two —; and the drachm,—see *GROS*,—of a little more than four—such *grammes*.

GRANDIFLORE, adj.—grandiflorus (*grandis*, large, *flos*, a flower), L.,—grossblumig, G.,—large-flowered: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants which, like *Cactus grandiflorus*, possess large and conspicuous flowers: as is the adj. GRANDIFOLIÉ, —grandifolius, L.,—grossblättrig, G.,—to those which, like *Calladium grandifolium*, are distinguished from their congeners, by a more ample leaf.

GRANIVORE, adj.,—granivorus (*granum*, grain or seed, *voro*, to devour), L.,—körner fressend, G.,—granivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals, more especially of the Bird-Class, which live upon seeds. Les *Granivores*, F.,—*Granivori*, L.,—constitute the 4th Order in Temminck's *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; and correspond with the "*hard-billed birds*," of popular *British* writers on Ornithology.

GRANULATION, s. f.,—granulatio, f. L., körnen, n., das granuliren der metalle, G.: an operation, in Chemistry, whereby the various metals are reduced into grains.—GRANULATIONS, pl.: a term applied, by modern Pathologists, to an organic lesion which consists in the formation of firm, rounded or ovoid, glistening, semi-transparent tumours, resembling, in figure and volume, a millet-seed or pea. The *miliary granulations*,—*gran. miliaires*, F.,—are most commonly found in the lung; but sometimes exist in other organs, to such an extent as to constitute the "*granulous diathesis*." The *fibrous*,—*gran. fibreuses*,—white, opaque, flattened, and resembling, in appearance, the *fibrous* tissue, are seen, in certain forms of chronic pleuritis, scattered over the pleura. *Granulations cérébrales*: a modern *French* synonym of *Pacchioni's glands*,—see *GLANDE*.—GRANULÉ, GRANULAIRE, GRANULEUX, adj.,—granulatus, granularis, granulosis, L.,—granulirt, gekörnt, gekörnelt, G.,—pertaining to, or exhibiting, *granulations*: *Ex. Tumeur d'aspect granulé*, F.,—a tumour, of granulated aspect; *poumon granuleux*,—a granular lung.

GRANULE, s. m.,—granulum, n. L.,—körnchen, n. G.,—literally, a *grainlet*, or

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little grain: a term, in Botany, applied 1. to the reproductive particle of *Cryptogamous* plants: 2. to the *grainlet* discovered, by Gleichen, in the fluid which each grain of vegetable pollen is said to enclose: 3. to the minute rounded excrescences,—*verruæ arrondies*, F.,—which exist on the calyces of the different species of *Rumex*.

GRAPHIOÏDE, ou GRAPHOÏDE, adj.,—*γραφοειδής*, *γραφοειδής*,—graphioides, graphoides, L.,—griffelförmig, G.: an epithet sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *styloid process* (*γραφίον*, a style) of the temporal bone. See *STYLOÏDE*.

GRAPHITE, s. m.,—graphites, m. (*γράφω*, to write), L.,—graphit, m., reissblei, n. G.: in Mineralogy, the designation of the *percarburet of iron*, employed in the manufacture of the "*black-lead pencil*." *Plumbago* is *medicinally* used, on the continent, both as an internal and topical remedy, in cutaneous diseases. "*Der Graphit, ein art kohlen-saures eisen, bewährt sich als ein vorzügliches mittel in hautkrankheiten.*" Otto, *Reise durch die Schweiz*, etc., p. 59.

GRAPPE, s. f.,—*βότρυς*,—racemus, m. L.,—traube, f. G.,—bunch, cluster: in Botany, an assemblage of flowers, or fruit, sustained on partial flower-stalks,—pedicelli, m. L.,—of nearly equal length; and arranged at some distance from each other, along a common stalk,—pedunculus,—as in *Veronica beccabunga*. The spike differs from the *raceme*, in having sessile, or nearly sessile, flowers. In the vine and currant, the *raceme* is, from the subdivisions of the pedicelli, termed *compound*; and *aggregate*, in *Actæa racemosa*.

GRAS, adj.,—pinguis, L.: an epithet, in some of its applications, syn. with *GRAISSEUX*: in Botany, employed to designate plants,—*plantes grasses*, F.,—*plantæ succulentæ*, L.,—which, like those of the genera, *Aloe* and *Crassula*, possess much cellular and little ligneous tissue; and are, consequently, thick and succulent. See Redouté et De Candolle, *Histoire des Plantes Grasses*, vol. 2, fol., Paris, 1790.

GRAS de Jambe, s. m.,—see *MOLLET*.—des *Cadavres*: the popular designation of *ADIPOCIRE*.

GRAS-FONDURE, s. f.,—diarrhœa adiposa, L.,—fettschmelzen, n. G.: in Pathology, the vulgar designation of a colliquative *diarrhœa*, in which an *adipose* substance,—particles of melted fat,—*graisse fondue*, F.,—is apparently voided with the excrement.

GRASSET, s. m.: the anterior region of the thigh; bounded, below, by the patella.

GRASSETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pinguicula* (*Diandria, monogyn.*; *Lentibulariæ*), L.,—das Fettkraut, G.,—Butterwort. The leaves of *P. vulgaris*, are employed, by the *Laplanders*, in coagulating the milk of the rein-deer.

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GRASSEYEMENT, s. m. : a term, in Pathology, under which two very distinct defects of *articulation*,—**PARLER-BLÉS**, et **ROTTACISME**,—have been confounded.

GRATELLE, s. f.,—impetigo, f. L. : a term applied to a variety of *Scabies*,—*S. canina*,—see **GALE** : by some authors, to an eruption resembling *itch* ; but destitute of the contagious character.

GRATIOLE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Gratiola* (*Diandria, monogyn.* ; *Scrophularinæ*), L.,—das Gnathenkraut, G.,—the Hedge-Hyssop. The only European species,—*G. officinalis*,—la gr. commune, herbe à pauvre homme, F.,—a marsh plant, possesses slightly *emetic* and powerfully *cathartic* properties.

GRAVATIF, adj.,—gravativus, L.,—gravative : an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate pain,—*douleur gravative*, F.,—accompanied by a sense of *weight* in the part which it occupies.

GRAVELLE, s. f.,—lithiasis, f. L.,—gries, m. G. : a term, in Pathology, applied to an affection resulting from the formation, and presence, of small calculous concretions,—*calculi minimi*, L.,—which resemble *gravel* or sand, in the urinary passages. This crystalline substance,—**GRAVIER**, s. m.,—der nierengries, oder blasengries, of the Germans, according as it may be lodged in the kidney or bladder,—is ordinarily composed of uric acid in combination with an animal matter; rarely, of the oxalate or phosphate of lime, or the cystic oxyde. The principal diagnostic signs of *gravel* are a sense of pain, heat, or weight, in the renal or vesical regions; pain, difficulty, or obstruction, in the excretion of urine; and, more especially, a deposition of the sediment, in question, by that fluid. See Magendie, *Recherches Physiologiques et Médicales sur les Causes*, etc., de la Gravelle, 8vo., Paris, 1818. **CALCULEUX**, adj.,—calculosus, L.,—griesig, steinig, G.,—connected with, or subject to, *gravel*. See Marcet, *Essay on Calculous Disorders*, 8vo., London, 1817.

GRAVITATION, s. f.,—gravitatio, f. L. : the term applied, in Natural Philosophy, to the *attraction* which takes place between bodies remotely situated from each other.

GRAVITÉ, s. f.,—gravitas, f. L.,—schwere, f., gewicht, n. G. : in Physics, that power by virtue of which bodies invariably tend towards the earth's centre. *Centre de gravité*, F.,—die schwerpunkt, G.,—the centre of *gravity*. In Pathology, employed to indicate the important character,—*grav. d'une maladie*,—of a disease. **GRAVE**, adj.,—gravis, L.,—βαρὺς, —schwer, G.,—heavy, serious, grave : *Ex. les corps graves*, F.,—corpora gravia, L.,—heavy bodies; *Cas—, symptôme grave*,—a serious case, an important symptom: *Son grave*, a deep or low sound: *accent grave*,—ein schwerer oder

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tiefer accent, G.,—a *grave* —, opposed, in signification, to acute, accent.

GRELE, s. f.,—χάλαζα, —grando, f. L.,—hagel, m. G.,—hail : in Meteorology, a phenomenon which consists in the fall of water, solidified by cold, in the form of frozen grains,—*grêlons*, pl. F.,—grandines, L.,—hagelsteine, G.,—hail-stones,—sometimes, of considerable magnitude, from the atmosphere: in Pathology, the small indurated tumour,—see **CHALAZE**,—developed in the substance, or ciliary margin, of the human eye-lid; and so named, from its resemblance, in figure, aspect, and volume, to an ordinary *hail-stone*.

GRELE, adj.,—gracilis, tenuis, L.,—ἰσχνὸς, —dünn, schlank, G.,—thin, slender : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to 1. the *small intestine*,—*intestin grêle*, F.,—intestinum tenue, L.,—including the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum : 2.—two *muscles* of the thigh, named, from their *slender* figure, *grêle antérieur*, et *interne, de la cuisse*,—see **DROIT** ; and the *Plantar muscle* of the leg, *Jambière grêle*,—see **PLANTAIRE** : 3.—to the long and *slender process*,—*Apophyse grêle*,—extending from the neck of the malleus, to the fissura Glaseri. In Zoology and Botany, employed for the specific designation of animals and plants which, as *Liorynchus*,—, and *Ptychosperma gracilis*, are distinguished by the *slender* figure of their body or organs.

GREMIL, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Lithospermum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.* ; *Boraginæ*), L.,—der Steinsame, G.,—Gromwell. The hard, white, shining, *stone-like seeds* of *L. officinale* are accounted *aperient*, *diuretic*, and *lithontriptic*. The bark and roots of *L. arvense* afford a red *dye*. The French and English generic designation, derived from the Celtic, *graun*, a seed, and *mil*, a stone, is obviously, like the Latin and German, founded on the physical characters of the seeds of these plants.

GRENADE, s. f.,—malum punicum, L.,—granatäpfel, G.,—pomegranate : in Botany, the fruit of an African shrub, **GRENADE**, s. m.,—*Punica granatum*, (*Icosandria, monogyn.* ; *Myrti*), L.,—Granatbaum, G.,—Pomegranate-Tree. This fruit contains a grateful and *refrigerant pulp*, imbedding the seeds. The *astringent rind*,—*granatäpfelschale*, G.,—is *medicinally* employed under the title of *Malicorium* ; and the *dried flowers*, under that of **BALAUSTE**.

GRENIERS, s. m., pl. : a term formerly employed, by Anatomists, to designate the *Vesiculæ seminales*.

GRENOUILLE, s. f. : in Zoology, a genus of cold-blooded Vertebrate Animals, —*Rana*, L.,—der Frosch, G.,—the Frog ; constituting the type of the 4th Order, **BATRACHIENS**, in the Class, *Reptiles*, of Cuvier ; but, from the branchial respira-

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tion,—see **BRANCHIES**,—and exclusively aquatic habits of the young animal, comprehended in the Class, **AMPHIBIENS**, of Blainville. The toad, heretofore included in this,—is, by modern zoologists, referred,—see **CRAPAUD**,—to another genus. The upper jaw and palate of the *Frog* are furnished with teeth: the mouth of the toad is utterly destitute of these organs.

On the European continent, two species of *frog* are extensively employed in *diet*.—These are, the green or edible frog,—*R. esculenta*,—*gr. verte* (la *gr. commune*, of the *French*),—*βάτραχος ἑλεως*,—der grüne waserfrosch, *G.*; and the common frog,—*R. temporaria*,—*gr. rousse*,—of *British* writers. The specific characters, respectively assigned to them, by Fleming, are “Middle of the back with a protuberance; sides margined:” and “a black spot on each side of the head.” The hind-quarters only of the frog are eaten in France: in Germany, the whole, with an exception of the skin and entrails. In the West-Indian islands, another and much larger species, the bull-frog,—*R. catesbeana* vel *grunniens*,—*gr. taureau*, — *grognante*, of *Daudin*, and — *crapaud*, of *French* colonists, —der Amerikanische grosse frosch, *G.*,—is domesticated, and fed, to supply the table. The *flesh* of these animals is white; and represented, by *French* writers, as “tender, delicate, and readily digestible. It contains a large proportion of gelatine; and is nutritious, but not excitant. Like that of lamb, chicken, and turtle, it is indebted to this principle for its flavour, and all its hygienic properties.” *Frog-broth*,—*bouillons de grenouilles*, *F.*,—*juscula e carne ranarum*, *L.*,—is, also, highly eulogized as a remedy for various diseases, acute and chronic. *Frai de grenouilles*, *F.*,—*sperma ranarum*, *L.*,—*froschlaich*, *G.*,—*frog-spawn*. **GRENOUILLE**, *s. f.*,—frogger: a place wherein *frogs* are preserved, and fattened, for *dietetic* purposes. See *Cuvier*, *Règne Animal*, v. ii., p. 101; and *Cloquet*, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 254.

GRENOUILLETTE, *s. f.*,—*βάτραχος*,—*batrachium*, *n.*, *hypoglossis*, *ranula*, *f. L.*,—*froschgeschwulst*, *f. G.*: in Pathology, a swelling, situated *beneath the tongue*; and so named, either from its imaginary resemblance to the back of a *frog*,—*grenouille*, *F.*,—*rana*, *L.*,—*βάτραχος*,—*frosch*, *G.*,—or from the alteration which it induces in the voice and articulation of those affected by it.—*Ranula* results from accumulation and retention of saliva in the sub-maxillary ducts; consequent on their obliteration, or obstruction, by adhesion or calculus. In Botany, the popular designation of *Ficaria ranunculoides*,—see **FICAIRE**: not the *βάτραχιον*, of *Dioscorides*; which may rather be considered as the *Greek* synonym of the

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Latin generic term, *Ranunculus*. See **RÉNONCULE**.

GRÉSIL, *s. m.*: the vulgar designation of *small hail*,—*grando minutissima*, *L.*,—*graupenhagel*, *G.*

GRIMPANT, *adj.*,—*scandens*, *L.*,—*kletternd*, *klimmend*, *G.*,—climbing, scandent: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, or stems of plants, which, incapable of self-support, *climb* upon adjacent bodies by the aid of tendrils, caulinary roots, or torsion of the petiole: as respectively exemplified in *Vitis*, *Bignonia radicans*, and *Clematis*.

GRIMPEURS, *s. m.*, *pl.*,—*Scansores*, *L.*: an Order, in Ornithology, comprehending the genera of birds which, as the *Cuculi*, *Pici*, and *Psittaci*, are furnished, anteriorly and posteriorly, with two toes;—and hence included in the Order *Zygodactyli*,—see **ZYGODACTYLES**,—of *Temminck*,—are enabled to *climb*,—*grimper*, *F.*,—*scandere*, *L.*,—*klettern*, *G.*,—with facility, on an inclined or vertical plane. By *Blainville*, the term is, also, applied to a Family of the *Rodentia*, and a Section of *Ophidian Reptiles*; which, as the *Sciuri* and *Boæ*, possess the faculty of *climbing* trees.

GRIPPE, *s. f.*: a popular designation, in France, of divers *epidemics*, of an anginose or gastro-bronchitic character.

GRIPPÉ, *adj.*,—*contractus*, *L.*: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to the *human face*, when all the features are shortened and *shrunk*;—a physiognomical condition frequently observed in painful affections of the abdomen and, especially, in convulsion from the poison of lead.

GROS, *s. m.*,—*drachma*, *f. L.*,—*n. G.*,—*δραχμή*, originally derived from the *Hebrew*, *drachmon*: in Pharmacy, a weight of 72 grains; equivalent to the 8th part of an ounce, or three *French* scruples.

GROSEILLIER, *s. m.*: a genus, in Botany, *Ribes*, (*Pentandria, monogyn.*), *L.*,—der *Johannisbeerstrauch*, *G.*,—the Currant- and Gooseberry-tree; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the *Grossulariées* ou *Grossularinées*, *s. f.*, *pl.*,—*Grossulariæ* vel *Grossularinæ*, *L.*; and comprehending several species. Of these, the principal are 1. the *common currant*,—*Ribes rubrum*,—*le gr. commun*, *F.*; of which there are two varieties, distinguished by the red and white colour of the berry,—*le grosseille*, *F.*: 2. the *black*,—*R. nigrum*,—*le gr. noir*, ou *cassis*: and 3. the *gooseberry*,—*R. grossularia*,—*gr. à maquereau* ou *épineux*,—der *stachelbeerstrauch*,—with its fruit,—*die stachelbeere*, *G.*

The *fruit* of the *first*, containing a large proportion of citric acid, is gratefully acidulous and *refrigerant*. The *berry*, *leaf*, and *bark* of the *second*, are impregnated with a bitter *volatile oil*, which is thought to render them *tonic*, *diaphoretic*, and *sto-*

machic ; and an *astringent principle*, which blackens a solution of sulphate of iron : and the *jelly*,—*gelée de cassis*,—is successfully employed in inflammatory affections of the throat. The *seeds* of both species contain tannin. The *dietetic* properties of the *third* are well known. The smooth gooseberry,—*R. uva-crispa*,—is, by some, regarded as a mere variety of — ; by others, as a species distinct from, *R. grossularia*.

The *juice* of these *fruits* is coagulable by heat ; and contains a vegetable *gelatine* ; at first, named *pectic acid*,—*acide pectique*, F.,—by Braconnot ; but, subsequently, as found to differ from all the vegetable acids, *pectin*,—*pectine*, F. Guibourt terms this coagulable principle, *GROSSULINE*, s. f.,—*grossulina*, f. L. It is considered, by Thomson, as the combination of a gum with an acid.

GROSSESSE, s. f.,—*graviditas*, f. L.,—*κύσις*,—*schwangerschaft*, f. G.,—see *GESTATION* : in Physiology, the condition of a female in the interior of whom one or more foetal germs are in progress of development. It extends from the moment of fecundation to that of parturition. The terms, *pregnancy* and *pregnant*, are employed only in reference to the human female. *Pregnancy* may be distinguished into, A. *Natural* or *Uterine*,—*Gr. naturelle ou utérine* ; B. *Preternatural* or *Extra-uterine*,—*contra-nature, ou extra-utérine* ; and, C. *Complex*,—*complexe, ou inter-extra-utérine*.

In the *First Order*, the foetus, or other body or bodies, which induce the phenomena characteristic, or simulating those, of pregnancy, is or are contained in the *uterine cavity*. It comprehends, 1. *Foetal* or *true pregnancy*,—*Gross. foetale ou vraie*,—which is, a. *simple* or *solitary*,—s. ou *solitaire*,—when one foetus only exists : b. *compound*,—*composée*,—when more than one ; —*bigeminal*,—*bigéminale*,—when there are twins ; —*trigeminal*,—*trigéminale*,—*triplets* : and, c. *complicated*,—*gr. compliquée*,—when, in addition to the foetus, the womb contains an accumulation of *serum*, a mass of *hydatids*, or a *polypus* : 2. *Apparent, False* or *Spurious Pregnancy*,—*Gr. apparent, afœtale, ou fausse*,—in which no foetus exists : this may result from, a. the presence of *gas* in the uterine cavity, and is then termed—*gazo-hystérique*, F. ; b.—accumulation and retention of *blood*, as sometimes takes place in consequence of an imperforate hymen, —*hémato-hystérique* ; c.—*dropsy* of the uterus, —*hydro-hystérique* ; or d.—*mole* or *spurious germ*,—*sarco-hystérique*.

In the *Second, or Extra-uterine Order*, the foetus may be contained, a. in the cavity of the peritoneum, and the *pregnancy* is then termed *abdominal*,—*gr. abdominale*, F. ; b. in the *ovary*,—*ovarian*,—*ovarienne* ; or, c.—in the *Fallopian tube*,—*tubaire*, F.

The *Third, or Complex*, is characterized by the existence of an *extra-uterine*, in addition to the *intra-uterine* foetus. The former may be contained, a. in the *peritoneal cavity* ; and the *pregnancy* is then named *utero-abdominal*,—*Gr. utéro-abdominale*, F. ; b.—in the *ovary*,—*utéro-ovarienne* ; or, c.—in the *Fallopian tube*,—*utéro-tubaire*.

GROUILLEMENT d'Entrailles, s. m.,—*motus intestinorum*, L. : a popular synonym of *BORBORYGME*.

GRUAU, s. m.,—*grütze*, f. G.,—*groats* : the term applied, in Domestic Economy, to *oats* when deprived, by a certain process, of their exterior envelope,—*balle florale*, F. *Grütze-brei*, G.,—*decoctum avenæ decorticate*, L.,—*groat-gruel*.

GUACO : in Botany, the popular designation of a South-American plant, described, by Humboldt and Bonpland, under the title of *Mikania guaco*. The *juice* is employed, by the negroes, as an antidote to the bite of venomous Reptiles.

GUEPE, s. f. : in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous Insects*,—*Vespa*, L. ;—included among the *Diploptères*, of French Entomologists ; and constituting the type of the Tribe, *Guépières*, of Latreille,—of the Natural Family of the *Vespidæ*, of Leach. All the species live, like the ant and bee, in society ; and the female and neuter are armed with a sting which distils a poisonous fluid into the wound inflicted by it. In this respect, the *common wasp*,—*V. vulgaris*,—la *g. commune*, F.,—σφιξ, —der *wespe* ; and the *hornet*,—*V. crabro*,—la *g. frêlon*,—ἀνθρήν, —die *hornisse*,—are especially entitled to the notice of the medical zoologist. By a South-American Insect, belonging, or nearly allied, to this genus, a honey is prepared ; which, received into the human stomach, excites vomiting and delirium, frequently terminating in death. The noxious properties of this honey are, by some, attributed to the particular nature of the plant, *Paullinia australis*, from which it has been collected.—See Cloquet, *Faune des Médec.*, vol. v., p. 319. *GUEPIER*, s. m.,—ἀνθρήνιον, —*vesparum caverna*, L.,—*wespennest*, n. G.,—a *wasp's nest*.

GUI, s. m. : in Botany, a genus of parasitic plants,—*Viscum* (*Dioicia*, *tetrandr.* ; *Loranthæ*), L.,—die *Mistel*, G.,—*Misseltoe*. The only species,—*V. album*,—ἰξός, —le *gui commun*, F.,—grows in Europe, on the branches of various trees, especially the apple. Its *berry*,—*mistelbeere*, G.,—internally administered, is *cathartic* ; externally,—*maturative* : its *leaf*, bitter, *tonic*, *anti-spasmodic*, and *anti-epileptic*. Birdlime,—*glu*, f. F.,—*viscus*, m. L.,—*mistel-leim*, m. G.,—is prepared from its *bark*.

GUIMAUVE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Althæa* (*Monadelphica*, *polyandr.* ; *Malvaceæ*),

L.,—der Eibisch, G.,—the Marsh-Mallow. All the parts, and, more especially, the root,—Althäwurzel, eibischwurzel, G.,—of *A. officinalis*,—la *g. ordinaire*, F.,—a common European plant, contain a mucilaginous principle; and are, consequently, *emollient*. French and German *Officinal Preparations*: a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Althæâ,—Eibischsyrup, G.; and an *Ointment*,—Unguentum de Althæâ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Eibischsalbe. *G. à fleurs jaunes*: a synonym of ABUTILON.

GUSTATIF, adj.,—gustativus (*gustus*, taste), L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate an important branch—the *gustatory*,—*nerf gustatif*, F.,—die *geschmacksnerve*, G.,—of the 3rd division of the 5th cerebral nerve; which, distributed on the *tongue*,—see LINGUAL,—transmits to the brain, the impressions made by the sapid molecules of divers bodies upon the former organ. GUSTATION, s. f.,—gustatio, f. L.,—schmecken, n. G.: in Physiology, the action, or sense, of *tasting*.

GUTTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Garcinia* (*Polyandria*, *polygn.*; *Guttiferæ*), L.;—which contains, among other species, the *G. cambogia*, vel *gambogia*, of Willdenow,—*Cambogia gutta*, Linnæus: also, the French designation of another Asiatic plant,—*Stalagmites cambogioides* (*Polygamia*, *monoec.*; *Tricocca*), L. Both of these, in common with several other plants, especially the American *Millepertuis baccifera*, yield the well-known gum-resin, Gamboge,—GUTTE, s. f.,—*gomme gutte*,—*Cambogia*, *Gambogia*, f. L.,—Gummigut, n. G. The product of the *Stalagmites* is the most esteemed. Gamboge is violently *purgative* and, in large doses, *poisonous*.—The French have an *Officinal Powder*,—*Pulvis e Gummi Guttâ, seu Cambogiâ compositus*, *Ph. Gall.*: the Germans, a *Tincture* and *Soap*,—*Gummiguttinctur*, und —*seife*,—of Gamboge. The name is derived from *Kamboja*, a Siamese river, on the banks of which, the plants, producing it, principally grow.

GUTTIFERES, s. f., pl.,—*Guttiferæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Order of dicotyledonous, polypetalous, hypogynous plants; comprehending, among others, the genus, GUTTIER, of French botanists; and the *Guttæfera*,—now *Stalagmites*,—of Koenig. See Loudon, *Encyclop. of Plants*, p. 1061.

GUTTURAL, adj.,—gutturalis, pertaining to the *throat*,—*guttur*, L.,—zur *zehle* gehörig, G.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, l., by Chaussier, to the *Eustachian tube*,—*Conduit guttural du tympan*, F.—see TROMPE: 2.—to the depression,—*Fosse gutturale*,—formed in the basis cranii, between the posterior nares and occipital foramen. In Pathology, the term, *hernie gutturale*, is sometimes, incorrectly, em-

ployed as a synonym of BRONCHOCELE; and *toux gutturale*, to designate *cough* resulting from fixed irritation of the *larynx* or *trachea*.

GUTTURO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—gutturo-maxillaris, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, in his Anatomical Nomenclature, to designate the *internal maxillary artery*,—see MAXILLAIRE,—as distributed principally on the *throat* and *jaw*: GUTTURO-PALATIN, adj.,—gutturo-palatinus, L.,—to the *posterior palatine* branch of the Spheno-palatine ganglion,—see SPHENO-PALATIN; from its distribution corresponding with these terms.

GYMNASE, s. m.,—γυμνάσιον (*γυμνάζω*, to exercise naked),—gymnasium, n. L., and G.: a place destined, by the Ancients, for the practice of various exercises of the body in a state of *nudity*. The term is, also, employed, by the Germans, to designate public edifices, or institutions, of instruction for youth,—*gelehrtschulen*, G. Otto, in his Medical Tour,—*Reise durch die Schweiz*, p. 2,—remarks, in reference to Switzerland, that “in mehrer städten sind aber sogenannten *Gymnasien*, die zum theile als *Universitäten* betrachtet werden können. Das *Gymnasium* in Zürich is fast ganz auf diese wiese engerichtet.” GYMNASTE, s. m.,—γυμναστής,—gymnasta, gymnastes, m. L.,—gymnast, m. G.: the proprietor of a *Gymnasium*; or one who professes to prevent, or remedy, various diseases of man, by the employment of *frictions*, or *gymnastic* exercises.

GYMNASTIQUE, adj.,—γυμναστικός,—gymnastich, G.: pertaining to the exercise of the *naked* body,—see GYMNASE: *Ex. Medicina gymnastica*, L.,—gymnastic medicine. Substantively employed, it signifies *Gymnastics* (die *gymnastik*, oder die wissenschaft des leibesübungen, G.), or the *gymnastic art*,—ἡ γυμναστική (τέχνη),—ars gymnastica, L.

GYMNOCARPE, adj. (γυμνός, naked, κάρπος, fruit). GYMNOCARPES, pl.,—*Gymnocarpi*, L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Persoon, to an Order, or Tribe, of *Fungi*; comprehending those genera in which the *sporules*, situated on the exterior of the plant, are said to be *naked*.

GYMNOSPERMIE, s. f.,—gymnospermia, f. (γυμνός, naked, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—die gymnospermie, oder die Ordnung (die erste der 14 Linne'schen klasse) der pflanzen mit nackten samen, G.: in Botany, the 1st Order of the 14th Linnean Class of plants, comprehending those,—*plantæ gymnospermes* ou *gymnospermiques*, F.,—*plantæ gymnospermæ*, vel *gymnospermicæ*, L.,—die *gymnospermisten*, G.,—with *naked*, or apparently *naked*, seeds. These plants constitute the Natural Order, *Labiata*,—see LABIÉES,—of Jussieu.

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GYMNOTE, ou **GYMNONOTE**, s. m. : in Zoology, a genus of *Osseous Fishes*,—*Gymnotus*, or *Gymnonotus*, L. ; characterized by the absence of a dorsal fin (*γυμνός*, naked, *νότος*, back); and belonging to the *Malacoptérygiens*, *Apodes*, of Cuvier; and comprehending several species. One of these,—the electrical eel,—*G. electricus*,—le g. *électrique*, F.,—der zitteraal, electrischer aal, G.,—an inhabitant of the rivers and stagnant waters of South America, and attaining the length of five or six feet, is remarkable for the faculty which it possesses, of secreting an electrical fluid; by the voluntary discharge of which, the smaller animals, destined for its prey, are destroyed; and Man and the larger *Mammifera*, stricken with torpor. The electrical apparatus of the *gymnotus* resembles, in structure, the voltaic pile: and the interior of the cells is filled with a gelatinous substance. It is supplied by a system of nerves emanating from the spinal chord, and consisting of as many trunks as there are vertebræ; and receives, in addition, branches from a large nerve which runs directly from cranium to tail, above the spine. All the ramifications of these various nerves are distributed on the alveoli of the electrical organs.

At Demerara, this singular fish is said to be employed, as the torpedo in Abyssinia, for the cure of paralysis. It is stated, by some writers, as an extraordinary fact, —not confirmed, however, by Humboldt, in his valuable *Memoir sur l'Anguille électrique*, *Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie*, p. 49,—that women, suffering from nervous or hectic fever, can handle the *gymnotus* with impunity; and even interrupt, by their introduction into the chain formed for it, the transit of the electrical current produced by the fish. The *flesh*, of mucilaginous consistence and unpleasant odour, is eaten only by the negroes: while that of another and non-electrical species, —*G. aequilabiatus*,—Humboldt, *Recueil*, p. 47, plate x.,—is, on the contrary, much prized as an article of diet. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 524; pl. x., fig. 1.

GYNANDRIE, s. f.,—gynandria, f. (*γυνή*, woman, *άνδρς*, *άνδρς*, man), L.,—die gynandrie, G. : in Botany, the designation of the

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20th Class in the Linnean System; comprehending those plants—*plantæ gynandriques*, F.,—*plantæ gynandricæ*, L.,—*weibmännliche pflanzen*, G.,—in which, as in the *Orchideæ*, the stamen, or male, is implanted on the pistil, or female organ. *Γύνανδρος*,—gynandrus, L. : an individual partaking of both male and female characters, an hermaphrodite.

GYNANTHROPE, s. m.,—gynanthropus, m. (*same*), L. : an hermaphrodite, who exhibits more of the male than female sex.

GYNÉCOLOGIE, s. f.,—gynæcologia, f. (*γυνή*, woman, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die lehre von der natur, den krankheiten, usw. der weiber, G.,—the doctrine of the nature, diseases, and so forth, of woman. **GYNÉCOPHYSIOLOGIE**, s. f.,—gynæcophysiology, f. (*same terms*, with the interposition of *φύσις*, nature), L.,—the physiology —: **GYNÉCOTOMIE**, s. f.,—gynæcotomia, f. (*γυνή*,—*τομή*, dissection), L.,—the anatomy, or dissection,—of the human female.

GYNÉCOMANIE, s. f.,—*γυναικομανία*, literally, an inordinate love for women (*γυνή*, woman, *μανία*, madness),—gynæcomania, f. L.,—die tollheit aus übermässigen weiberliebe, G. : incorrectly employed, by some writers, as a synonym of **NYMPHOMANIE**.

GYNÉCOMASE, s. m.,—*γυναικόμαστος*,—gynæcomastos, m. L. : a man, with the breasts of a female,—ein mann mit weiblichen brüsten, G.

GYNOBASE, s. f.,—gynobasis, f. (*γυνή*, a female, *βάσις*, a base), L.,—fruchtknottenwulst, m. G. : a term, in Botany, applied, by De Candolle, to the swollen base of a solitary style; when surmounting, as in *Ochna*, the cells of a divided ovary.

GYPSE, s. m.,—*γύψος*,—gypsum, n. L.,—gyps, m. G. : a variety of native sulphuret of lime. **GYPSEUX**, adj.,—gypseus,—gypsartig: composed of, or containing, gypsum: *Ex. Roches gypseuses*, F.,—gypseous rocks; *eau gypseuse*,—a gypseous water.

GYROME, s. m.,—gyroma, n. (*γύρωμα*, a gyre or circle), L.,—kreisschüsselchen, n. G. : in Botany, according to some writers, the conceptacle, forming an orbicular protuberance in the thallus of certain *Lichens*; —to Linnæus and Link, the elastic ring which surrounds the fructification of the *Ferns*.

H.

HAB

HABITATION, s. f.,—habitatio, f. (*habitare*, to dwell), L.,—*οίκησις*,—wohnung, bewohnung, f. G. : the country or site,—*habitation*,—not, according to the vulgar abbreviation, *habitat*,—in which an animal lives, or a plant spontaneously grows; the peculiar climate or abode preferred by an

HAB

organized being. **HABITABLE**, adj.,—habitabilis,—*οικητός*,—wohnbar, bewohnbar,—fitted for *habitation*.

HABITUDE, s. f.,—habitus, assuetudo, f. L.,—*ἔθος*, *ἔθισμα*, *ἔθισμός*,—gewohnheit, f. G.,—habit, custom: the frequent or sustained repetition of the same act; the dis-

position resulting from, and rendering necessary, such act. *Hab. extérieure du corps*, F.,—habitus, L.,—ἕξις, κατάσταση, habit: in Natural History and Physiology, the peculiarities of character exhibited, by the whole exterior of an animal or plant, to the eye of the Naturalist; or — of the human body, especially as regards volume, attitude, and complexion, to the observation of the Medical Physiognomist. For the applications of the term to the internal condition of the body, see *CACHEXIE*, and *EUÉXIE*.

HALEINE, s. f.,—halitus, spiritus, m. L.,—ἀτμός, athem, odem, m. G.,—breath: an admixture of nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and aqueous vapour holding an animal matter in solution; which issues from the lungs in expiration. The principal alterations of the *breath*, in a pathological view, relate to its temperature and peculiarities of odour. *HALITUEUX*, adj.,—halituosus, —ἀτμοειδής, —loaded with vapour: *Chaleur*—, *peau halitueuse*, F.,—a moist heat, —a damp or humid skin.

HALIOTIDE, ou *HALYOTIDE*, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Univalve Shells*,—*Haliotis*, L.,—das Seeohr, G.,—Venus' ear, or Sea-Ear; so designated from its striking resemblance, in figure, to the human ear; and distinguished from the nearly-allied *Sigaretus*, by its perforated disk. The two principal species are the common, —*H. tuberculata*, —l'h. commune, ormier, oreille de mer, F.,—the θαλάττιον ὄδς, of Aristotle, —an inhabitant of the European and Atlantic oceans; and the *gigantic*, —*H. gigantea*, —*tubifera*, Lam. —l'h. géante, —of the coasts of New Holland. The animal, a gastropodous *Molluscum*, of singularly elegant construction, ordinarily adheres, like the *Patella*, to rocks; and constitutes an article of diet among the poor of the maritime districts in which it is found.

HALLUCINATION, s. f.,—hallucinatio, f. (*hallucinor*, to blunder or mistake), L.: the error, —πλάνη, —missgriff, m. G.,—of an individual who believes that he hears, sees, or distinguishes by smell, taste, and even touch, sounds or objects, *not actually present*. *Hallucination* invariably results from lesion of the cerebral organs.

HALO, s. m.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *coloured ring*,—der ring um die brüstwarze, G.,—which encircles, —see *ARÉOLE*, —the female nipple; from its resemblance to the circle, —halo, m. L., —ἅλως, —hof, m. G.,—which surrounds the sun, moon, or planets, when the luminous rays, emanating from those bodies, suffer refraction in their passage through a mist.

HALOCHIMIE, s. f.,—halochemia, f. (ἅλς, salt, χημεία, —see *CHIMIE*), L.,—salzchemie, f. G.: that department of *Chemistry* which treats of the history of *salts*.

HALOGENE, s. m.,—halogenium, n. (ἅλς, —γένναω, to produce). L.: a term proposed, by Schweigger, for the designation of *chlorine*.

HALOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—halographia, f. L., —salzbeschreibung, f. G.: *HALOLOGIE*, s. f.,—halologia, f. L.: *HALOTECHNIE*, s. f.,—halotechnia, f. L.,—salzbereitungskunst, f. G.: compounds of the Greek, ἅλς, salt, with γράφω, λόγος, and τέχνη; respectively employed, by the *French* lexicographers, to signify a *description of*—, *Treatise on*—, or the *art of preparing*—the various salts. *HALURGIE*, s. f.,—halurgia, f. (*same*, and ἔργον, work), L.: the *process of extracting or manufacturing salts*.

HAMEÇON, s. m.,—hamus, hamulus, uncus, m. L.,—ἄγκιστρον, —haken, m. G.,—a hook. *HAMEÇONNE*, adj.,—hamatus, —ἄγκιστρον, —hakenförmig, G.,—hooked: an epithet employed, in *Zoology* and *Botany*, to designate animals and plants; whose organs, as the *lower jaw* of *Salmo hamatus*, and the *calyx* of *Valerianella hamata*, are elongated, and bent in the figure of a *hook*.

HAMPE, s. f.,—scapus, m. L.,—schaft, m. G.,—scape or shaft: in *Botany*, an herbaceous stem without leaf or branch; and solely destined, as in *Hyacinthus* and *Leontodon*, to elevate and sustain the parts of fructification above the root.

HAMULAIRE, s. f.: in *Zoology*, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Hamularia*, L.,—characterized by their linear and cylindrical body, and obtuse head armed, below, with two projecting *hooks*; and arranged, by Cuvier, among the *Intestinaux Cavitaires*; by Rudolphi, —the *Entozoa*, *Nematoidea*. One species only, —*H. lymphatica* vel *subcompressa*, —l'hamul. des poumons, F.,—has yet been discovered in the human subject. It existed in the enlarged bronchial glands, and adjacent lymphatic vessels, of a pulmonary. Rudolphi, in his last work, —*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 7, —has transferred it to the genus *Filaria*, —see *FILAIRE*. By some writers, it is regarded as nearly allied to the *Ascaris bronchialis*, of Gmelin. — See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 339.

HANCHE, s. f.,—ἄγκη, ισχίον, —coxa, f., ischion, n. L.,—hüfte, f. G.,—haunch: that part of the body which, in certain *Mammifera*, is formed by the expansion of the iliac bones, and surrounding soft parts. In *Zoology*, the designation of the first piece, or inter-articular portion, of the limb of articulated Animals.

HAPPEMENT, s. m.: a term employed to express that adhesion to the tongue, —h. à la langue, F.,—anhängen an die zunge, G.,—which certain minerals contract, when placed in contact with that organ.

HARENG, s. m.: a species, in *Ichthyology*, belonging to the genus *Clupea*, —see *CLUPÉE*.

HARICOT, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Phaseolus* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.* ; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Phaseole, G.,—Kidney-Bean ; comprehending numerous species and varieties : the farinaceous seeds of which, and their *legumes*, especially those of the common kidney-bean,—*Ph. vulgaris*,—*Ph. commun*, F.,—die gemeine bohne oder phaseole, G.,—are extensively employed in diet. The genus derives its Latin designation from *Phaselus*, a little boat ; to which the legume of the plants composing it, exhibits a resemblance.

HARMONIE, s. f.,—*ἁρμονία*,—harmonia, f. L. : in Anatomy, an *immoveable articulation*, in which the eminences and depressions of the constituent pieces are so slightly marked that the bones appear to be united by simple apposition of their corresponding surfaces. The osseous connection by *harmony*.—*la suture fausse ou superficielle*, of French—, *sutura spuria* vel *notha*, of Latin—, and die falsche naht, of German Anatomists, is well illustrated in the mode of union of the superior maxillary—, and of the nasal bones.

HASTÉ, adj.,—*hastatus*, L.,—spießförmig, G. : an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants whose leaves, like those of *Ammannia hastata*, and *Leontodon hastile*, are *halbert-shaped* : in Zoology,—certain *Cheiroptera*, whose nasal membrane, as that of *Phyllostoma hastatum*, exhibits a like figure.

HAUSTELLÉS, s. m. pl.,—*Haustellata*, L. : a term, in Entomology, applied, by Macleay, to a division of true Insects ; comprehending all those whose mouth, on their arrival at the adult state, is furnished with an organ of suction,—*haustellum*, L.,—instead of mandibles,—see **MANDIBULÉS**. Seven of the fourteen Orders, under which Insects are arranged by modern Entomologists,—see Stephens, *Systematic Catalogue of British Insects*, 8vo., London, 1829,—belong to *Haustellata* ; and the remaining seven to *Mandibulata*.

HECTICOPYRE, s. f.,—*hecticopyra*, f. (*ἥξις*, the constitution, *πύρε*, a fever), L.,—die hektik, zehrfieber, n. G.,—hectic fever.

HECTIQUE, adj.,—*ἡκτικός*,—hecticus, L.,—hektisch, G.,—hectic : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a morbid condition of the system signalized by emaciation as its principal symptom ; and by fever,—*Fièvre hectique*,—*ἡκτικός πυρετός*,—*febris hectica*, L.,—das hektische fieber, G.,—of peculiar type and character. The affection is so designated, either from its constitutional nature or origin, or from the especial exertion of its influence upon the exterior habit of the body,—*ἥξις*. **HECTISIE**, s. f. : the condition of an individual suffering from *hectic fever*,—see **ETIQUE**, and **HECTICOPYRE**.

HECTOGRAMME, s. m.,—*hecto-gramma*, n. (*ἑκατὸν*, a hundred, *γραμμῆρον*,—see

GRAMME), L. : the weight of one hundred French scruples.

HECTOLITRE, s. m. : a measure containing one hundred French litres. See **LITRE**.

HEDÉRÉ, adj.,—*hederaceus*, L.,—ephenartig, G. : an epithet employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a *gum-resin*,—*Résine hédérée* (vulgarly, *gomme de lierre*), F.,—which exudes from the trunk of the ivy,—*Hedera helix*,—der ephen, G. : in Botany,—a plant, *Glechoma hederacea*,—the Ground-ivy, of English Botanists.

HEDRA, s. f. (*ἥδρα*), F. et L. : 1. a lesion of the skull,—eine verletzung am schädel, G.,—which has left merely a trace behind : 2. according to the Ancients, sometimes the breech or anus,—der hintere, das gesäss, G. ; sometimes an evacuation from the bowels,—sedes, L. : or 3. the depending part of an abscess : 4. the facette of a crystal,—die seitenfläche eines krystalls, G.

HELCTIQUE, adj.,—*helcticus* (*ἕλκω*, to draw), L. : an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate those remedies,—*τὰ ἑλκτικά*,—*remedia elctica*, L.,—die zugmittel,—*ziehmittel*, G.,—which exert a drawing or derivative effect : hence synon. with **EPISPASTIQUE**.

HELICYDRION, s. m.,—*ἑλκύδριον*,—*helcydrium*, n. L. : a small ulceration, especially of the cornea,—ein kleines geschwür, bes. auf der hornhaut, G.

HELCYSTER, s. m., F. et L.,—*ἑλκυστήρ* : in Obstetrics, according to Hippocrates, a pointed hook for extraction of the child from the uterus,—ein scharfer haken zum ausziehen des kindes aus dem uterus, G.,—of the mother.

HELICE, s. f. : in Zoology, a genus of *Univalve Shells*, *Helix*, L.,—die Schnirkelschnecke, G.,—the Snail-shell,—inhabited by a *gasteropodous Molluscar Animal* (*Pulmonés Terrestres Conchyliifères*, Cuv.), comprising numerous species : several of which are still employed, upon the continent, in Medicine and Diet. Of these, the principal are *H. pomatia*,—*h. vigneronne*, *limaçon commun*, *grand escargot*, *esc. des vignes*, F.,—distinguished by its greater size ;—*aspersa*,—*h. des haies* ;—*naticoides* (the *pomatia*, of Dioscorides and Pliny, and, probably, *cocalia*,—*κοχλίας* ?—of Aristotle), the most delicate and digestible of the edible *Mollusca* ; and—*algira*,—*limaçon péson*,—of coriaceous texture, eaten only by the poor. *H. melanostoma*, *variabilis*, *pisana*, *vermiculata*, *arbutorum*, *nemoralis*, and *hortensis*, may be added to them. In France, Switzerland, and Germany, the different species of *Helix* are preserved, and fattened for the table, in parks or receptacles, termed *snaileries*,—*escargotières*, F. The alimentary and medicinal properties of the animal are evidently much influenced by the nature of its food : for the ingestion of three snails

taken from a ditch where *Conium* and *Hyoscyamus* grew, has been known to induce symptoms of poisoning: and the excessive use of these *Mollusca* in diet, to have been followed by the invasion of narcotism and stupor. The employment of the *snail* as a popular remedy for phthisis, is not yet abandoned in this country.

The *snail* is hermaphrodite; and exhibits, when mutilated, extraordinary powers of reproduction. It subsists on vegetables; and frequently commits great depredations in the garden. On the approach of winter, it retires under ground, or beneath a stone; closes the orifice of its shell with a calcareous lid,—*epiphragme*, F.,—which is not detached till spring; and passes the intervening months in a state of hyemal torpor. See *Dictionnaire Universel de Matière Médicale*, v. iii., p. 463.

HELICIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two muscles of the external ear: as 1. *H. grand*, F.,—*helicis major*, L.,—grosser muskel der ohrleiste, G.; which passes from the upper and acute part of the *helix*, anteriorly, to its cartilage above the tragus: and 2. — *minor*; for an account of which, see **CONCHO-HELICIEN**.

HELIX, s. m. F.,—f. L.,—ἑλῖξ (ἐλίσσω, to twist round),—saum, m., leiste, f. G.: in Anatomy, the nearly semi-circular fold or border,—der rand des äussern ohrs, der äussere ohrkreiss, G.,—which surrounds the cartilage of the external ear. Commencing about the centre of the concha, above the meatus auditorius, it terminates, on one hand, continuously with the lobe of the ear; on the other, with the antihelix, —see **ANTHÉLIX**,—from which it is separated by a depression, designated *Rainure de l'hélix*, F. In Zoology, the Latin generic name of the snail,—see **HELICE**: in Botany, the specific designation of the common ivy,—see **HÉDÈRE**. **HELICOÏDE**, adj.,—ἑλικοειδής, —*helicoides*, L.: an epithet applied, by ancient Anatomists, to the *tunica vaginalis* of the spermatic chord.

HELLEBORE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Helleborus* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*, vel *Helleboraceæ*), L.,—ὁ ἑλλέβορος, —die Nieswurz, G.,—the Hellebore; comprehending several *poisonous* species: hence the name,—ἑλεῖν, to kill, βορὰ, fodder. Of these species, the following are especially deserving of notice for their powerful medicinal properties: 1. the black, or Christmas Rose,—*H. niger*,—*h. noir*, F.,—μελαμπεδίον, of the ancients,—schwarze nieswurz, Christwurz, of the Germans,—helleboro negro, of the Portuguese; 2. the stinking, or Bear's-foot, *H. fœtidus*,—*h. fétide*,—*helleboraster*, of the shops,—stinkende nieswurz,—frequently confounded with 3. the green, —*H. viridis*,—*h. vert*,—a common European plant, eulogized by French writers, as

the most active of the genus, and exhibiting a close affinity, in character and operation, to 4. the officinal,—*H. orientalis* vel *officinalis*,—*h. oriental*,—a native of the east—the *zoplème*, of the Turks, and probably the real ἑλλέβορος μέλας, of ancient Greek writers. The leaves and roots of all these species are violently *cathartic*; and said to be *diuretic*, *emmenagogue*, and *vermifuge*. For a more particular account of their medicinal history and properties, see Gmelin, *Allgem. Geschichte der Pflanzengifte*, p. 622, 699; Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii., p. 117; *Flore Médicale*, v. iii.; and *Dictionnaire Univ. de Matière Méd.*, v. iii., p. 466: and, for that of *H. blanc*, and other plants erroneously referred to the *Hellebore* genus,—the Articles VARAIRE, et VÉRATRUM. See, also, **MELAMPODE**.

French and German *Officinal Preparations* of *Helleborus niger*. An *Extract*,—*Extractum Hellebori Nigri*,—*Ph. Gall.*,—Schwarzes Niesswurz-Extract, G.; and a *Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Radicibus Hellebori Nigri*,—Schwarze Niesswurz-tinctur.

HELLEBORÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Helleboraceæ*, *Helleboreæ*, L.: in Botany, according to De Candolle, a Tribe, or Section, of the Natural Family of the *Ranunculaceæ*; having for its type, the *Hellebore* genus.

HELLÉBORISME, s. m.,—ἑλλέβορισμός, —*helleborismus*, m. L.: in ancient Medicine, purgation with,—das purgiren durch *Helleborus*, G,—or the treatment of diseases by—*Hellebore*. See Huhnennzann, *Diss. Historico-Medica de Helleborismo Veterum*, 8vo., Lipsiæ, 1812.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, adj.,—*helminthagogus* (ἑλμινς, ἑλμινθος, a worm, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet employed, in *Materia Medica*, to designate those substances,—die wurmmittel, G.,—which are calculated to effect the *expulsion* of worms from the intestinal canal. Hence synon. with **ANTHÉLMINTHIQUE**, and **VERMIFUGE**.

HELMINTHES, s. m. pl.,—ἑλμινθες, —*helminthes*, L.,—die Würmer, G.: a term employed, by Duméril, to designate the Family of the *Entozoaria*,—see **ENTOZAIRE**,—or Intestinal Worms. *Helminthion*, *Helminthium*, n. L.,—ἑλμίνθιον, —würmchen, n. G.,—a little worm, especially the thread-worm, formerly the *Ascaris vermicularis*,—see **ASCARIDE**,—of systematic zoologists,—der springwurm, oder die askaride, of the German—and ἑλμινς ἀσκαρίς, of Greek writers. ἑλμινθώδης, adj.,—*helminthodes*, *helminthoides*, L.,—würmähnlich, wurmartig, wurmförmig, G.—*helminthoid*, resembling an *intestinal worm*.

HELMINTHIASE, s. f.,—*helminthiasis*, f. L.,—wurmkrankheit, f. G.,—worm-disease: the morbid state induced by the presence, and irritation, of an *intestinal worm*,—ἑλμινς. Syn. with **HELMINTHIA-**

HEM

SIE, s. f., which constitutes the 8th genus of the *Gastroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HELMINTHIQUE, adj.,—helminthicus, L.,—würmer betreffend, dadurch leidend, davon herrührend, G.,—helminthic, pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding—from, *intestinal worms*,—*ἑλμινθεις*. *Helminthica* remedia, L.,—*wurmmittel*, G.: more correctly expressed by the adjectives **ANTHELMINTHIQUE**, **HELMINTHAGOGUE**, **VERMIFUGE**.

HELMINTHOCORTON. See **MOUSSE de Corse**.

HELMINTHOLOGIE, s. f.,—helminthologia, f. (*ἑλμινς*, an intestinal worm, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—helminthologie, wurmlehre, f. G.: that part of Medical Zoology which treats upon *intestinal worms*. See Joerdens, *Entomologie und Helminthologie des menschlichen Körpers*, fol., Hof, 1801, 1802. **HELMINTHOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—helminthologicus, —helminthologisch, —helminthological, pertaining to *Helminthology*.

HELMINTHOPYRE, s. f.,—helminthopyra, f. (*ἑλμινς*, —*πῦρ*, or more correctly, *πυρετός*, fever), L.,—*wurmfieber*, n. G.,—worm-fever.

HELOPYRE, s. f.,—helopyra (*ἑλος*, a marsh, *πυρετός*, fever), febris paludosa, f. L.,—*sumpfieber*, n. G.,—marsh-fever.

HELOSIS, s. f. (*εἰλέω*, to turn or roll), F, et L.,—eversion of the eye-lids, —*renversement des paupières*, F.,—das umkehren der augenlieder, G.; a spasmodic distortion, from convulsion of the muscles, of the eye.

HÉMAGOGUE, adj.,—hæmagogus (*αἷμα*, blood, *ἄγω*, to expel), L.: an epithet employed, in *Materia Medica*, to designate remedies which operate by determining the *menstrual* or *hæmorrhoidal flux*.

HÉMALOPIE, s. f.,—*αἱμαλῶψ* (*αἷμα*, blood, *ὄψ*, the eye),—hæmalopia, hæmalops, f. L.,—*blutunterlaufung* bes. am auge, blut-auge, n. G.,—*extravasation of blood*, especially within the *eye-ball*.

HÉMAPHOBE, adj.,—hæmaphobus (*same*, and *φόβος*, dread), L.: an epithet applied to individuals who are *painfully affected* by the spectacle of *blood*. **HÉMAPHOBIE**, s. f.,—hæmaphobia, f. L.,—*blutscheu*, f. G.,—*horror of blood*.

HÉMASTATIQUE, s. f.,—hæmastatice, f. L.,—hæmastatik, f. G.: that part of Physiology which treats of the forces inherent in the *blood-vessels*. *Hæmastaticus*, vel *hæmatostaticus*, adj., L.: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the doctrine of *vascular action*,—*doctrina hæmatostatica*, L.,—or of the motions of the *blood*,—*die lehre von der blutbewegung*, G.,—hence *synon.* with **HÉMOSTATIQUE**: in *Materia Medica*,—to *remedies*,—*remedia hæmatostatica*, L.,—*blutstillende mittel*, G.,—which possess the property of *arresting hæmorrhage*.

HEM

HÉMATAPORIE, s. f.,—hæmataporia, f. (*αἷμα*, blood, *ἀπορία*, defect), L.: an ill-constructed synonym of **ANÉMIE**.

HÉMATÉMÈSE, s. f.,—hæmatemesis, f. (*same*, and *ἔμεις*, vomiting), L.,—*blutbrechen*, n. G.: in Pathology, *vomiting of blood* which has exuded from the mucous membrane of the stomach. *Synon.* with **HÉMATÉMESIE**, s. f.; which constitutes the 15th genus of the *Angioses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Hæmatemeticus*, adj. L.,—*hæmatemesis* betreffend, daran leidend, davon herrührend usw.,—pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding—from, *hæmatemesis*.

HÉMATINE, s. f.,—hæmatina, f. L.: in Chemistry, a colouring matter containing azote; and obtained, by Chevreul, from *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, in minute scales, of a white rose-colour and metallic appearance. Taste slightly astringent, bitter, and acrid. Much less soluble in cold than in boiling water. Solution turns yellow and red on addition of an excess of the stronger acids; blue, with the alkalis and many of the oxydes. It precipitates gelatine in reddish flocculi; and is only employed to detect the presence of the acids and alkalis.

HÉMATITE, s. f.,—*αἱμιτίτης* (*λίθος*),—hæmatites, m. L.,—*hæmatit*, *blutstein*, m. G.,—*blood-stone*: an oxyde of iron, so designated, either because it exhibits a *dull-red* colour, or is supposed to possess the property of *arresting hæmorrhage*. *Αἱματίτις φλέψ*,—a *blood-vessel*.

HÉMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—hæmatocèle, f. (*αἷμα*, blood, *κῆλη*, a swelling), L.,—*blutbruch*, m. G.: a term literally signifying a *tumour* formed by *blood*; but employed, in Surgical Pathology, to designate, exclusively, a *swelling* consequent on extravasation of *blood* either into the cellular tissue of the scrotum; into the cavity of the tunica vaginalis; or into the substance of the testicle itself. These three varieties of *hæmatocèle* respectively constitute the *hém. scrotale*, — *vaginale*, and — *testiculaire*, of French pathological writers.

HÉMATOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—hæmatocéphalum, n. (*same*, and *κεφαλή*, the head), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters*; in whom extravasation of *blood* into the *cerebral hemispheres* has induced strange deviations from the natural figure of the parts.

HÉMATOCHÉSIE, s. f.,—hæmatochezia, f. (*αἷμα*, —*χέζω*, to go to stool), L.,—a *bloody stool*,—*ein blutiger stuhlgang*, G.

HÉMATODE, adj.,—*αἱματοειδής*, *αἱματώδης*,—hæmatodes, hæmatoides, L.,—*cruentus*, *sanguinolentus*, L.,—*blutähnlich*, *blutig*, G.,—*bloody*, of the nature, or appearance, of *blood*. Under the objectionable designation of *Fungus hæmatodes*, divers

cancerous or malignant tumours, in which the inflammatory process is complicated with the development of a morbid structure; and frequent hæmorrhages, are included by *British* surgeons. The *French*, on the contrary, apply it to swellings heretofore termed by them, anormal, cavernous, varicose,—the *erectile*, of Dupuytren, and *Hématoncies*, of Alibert. “Whatever be their acceptation,” observes a *French* lexicographer, “the terms, *Fungus hæmatodes*,”—a barbarous conjunction of *Latin* and *Greek*,—“should be rejected from the language of medicine: since they express no clear idea; and terms, derived from ordinary language, may always be advantageously substituted for them.”

HÉMATOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—hæmatographia, f. (αἷμα, the blood, γράφω, to describe), L.,—hæmatographie, f. G.,—a description of the blood. HÉMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—hæmatologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—hæmatologie, blutlehre, f. G.,—a *Treatise* (see John Hunter's) on the blood.

HÉMATOMPHALE, s. f.,—hæmatomphalum, n. (same, and ὀμφαλός, the navel), L., blutnabelbruch, m. G.,—umbilical hernia, with a bloody serum contained in the sac; or exhibiting on its surface many varicose veins. HÉMATOMPHALOCÈLE, s. f. (same compound, with the addition of κήλη, an hernial tumour): syn with the preceding.

HÉMATONCIE, s. f.,—hæmatoncus, m. L.: the designation applied, by Alibert, to *Fungus hæmatodes*; which constitutes the 10th genus of the *Angioses*, or 6th Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

HÉMATOSE, s. f.,—αἱμάτωση, —hæmatosis, sanguificatio, f. L.,—blutbereitung, f. G.,—sanguification: in ordinary language, the conversion of chyle into blood by the process of respiration; but, according to modern physiological views, the formation of blood in general. A new *French* compound, HÉMATOPOIÈSE, s. f., with its *Latin* synonym, Hæmatopoiesis; and the corresponding adjective, HÉMATOPOIÉTIQUE, drawn immediately from the *Greek*, αἱματοποιητικός (αἷμα, blood, ποίω, to make), —hæmatopoeticus, L.,—blutmachend, G., might be advantageously introduced into the language of medicine. Iron, from its well-known influence upon the blood, was termed, by the Ancients, Metallum hæmatopoeticum, or the blood-making metal.

HÉMATOSPILIE, s. f.,—hæmatospilia, f. L.: a designation, in Pathology, applied, by Alibert, to spots of a red or purple, black or bluish, livid or violet hue, attended by an almost incessant hæmorrhage from the orifices of the mucous membranes. It constitutes the 12th genus of the *Angioses*.

HÉMATOXINE, s. f. See HÉMATINE.

HÉMATURIE, s. f.,—hæmaturia, hæmaturesis, f. (αἷμα, blood, ὕρνησις, the evacua-

tion of urine), L.,—blutharnen, n. G.: in Pathology, the excretion of pure blood, or an admixture of blood and urine, from the bladder. Hæmaturia may be correctly distinguished into three varieties, the renal, ureteric, and vesical,—l'hémat. renale,—urétérale, et —vésicale,—according as the source of the hæmorrhage exists in the kidney, ureter, or urinary bladder.

HÉMÉRALOPE, adj.,—hæmeralopus, L.: an epithet applied to an individual,—ein nachtblindler, G.,—affected with HÉMÉRALOPIE, s. f.,—hemeralopia, f. (ἡμέρα, day, ὀπτομαι, to see), L.,—hemeralopie, nachtblindheit, f. G.,—a lesion of sight which consists in the inability to discern objects while the sun is below the horizon. The power of vision gradually declines on the approach of night; and returns only with return of day. This condition is frequently the precursor of Amaurosis; and directly opposed, in character, to NYCTALOPIE.

HÉMÉROPATHIE, s. f.,—hemeropathia, f. (ἡμέρα, a day, πάθος, a disease), L.: a term applied, in Pathology, to certain morbid states or affections, which are observed only by day; or last but one day.

HÉMICRANIE, s. f.,—ἡμικρανία (ἡμισυς, half, κράνιον, the skull),—hemicrania, f. L.,—das halbseitige kopfwehe, G.: pain affecting half only of the cranium. ἡμικρανικός, adj.,—hemicranicus,—hemikranie betreffend, an migraine leidend, davon herrührend: pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding from, hemicrania.

HÉMIENCÉPHALE, s. m. and adj.,—hemicephalus, L.,—halbkopf, m. G.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a monster in whom all the organs of sense are annihilated, and their indices still apparent in the face, indistinctly marked; but of whom the cranial vault and brain exhibit nearly the natural conditions.

HÉMIOPIE, s. f.,—hemipopia, hemiopsia, f. (ἡμισυς, half, ὀπτομαι, to see), L.,—halbsichtigkeit, f. G.: a peculiar condition of the eye; in which the patient discerns only half of the object upon which the organ of vision is directed.

HÉMIPAGIE, s. f.,—hemipagia, f. L.: fixed pain of one half of the head,—a term nearly synon. with HÉMICRANIE.

HÉMIPLÉGIE, HÉMIPLÉXIE, s. f.,—ἡμιπλεξία (ἡμισυς, half, πλῆσσω, to strike),—hemiplegia, hemiplexia, f. L.,—hemiplexie, f., halbschlag, m. G.: paralysis affecting one half of the body. ἡμιπληκτικός, adj.,—hemiplecticus,—an hemiplegie leidend,—hemiplegic, suffering from hemiplegia.

HÉMIPTÈRE, adj.,—hemipterus (same, and πτέρον, a wing), L.,—hemipterous, half-winged: an epithet employed, by Linnæus and succeeding Entomologists, to designate an Order of the Class *Insecta*,

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—HÉMIPTÈRES, s. f. pl.,—*Hemiptera*, L.,—die halbgeflügelten Insekten, Insekten mit halben flügeldecken, G.,—comprehending all whose wings, like those of the *Cimicidæ*, are covered by *partial wing-cases*,—elytra horny at the base and membranous at the tip or summit. HÉMIPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—hemipterologia, f. L.: a *Treatise* on—: HÉMIPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—hemipterologus, m. L.,—hemipterologist: a naturalist especially devoted to the study of—*Hemipterous Insects*,—die Hemipteren, G.

HÉMISPHERE, s. m.,—ἡμισφαίριον (*same*, and σφαῖρα, a sphere),—hemispherium, n. L.,—halbkugel, f. G.,—hemisphere, the *half* of a *sphere* or *spheroidal body*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *two halves*,—*hemispheria cerebri*, L.,—die hirnhälften, G.,—of which the proper brain of Man and many of the higher animals, is composed: *Ex.* the right *hemisphere* of the brain,—die rechte halbkugel des grossen gehirns, G. In Geography,—to the *two ideal halves*,—*hém. du globe terrestre*, F.,—of the earth's globe. HÉMISPHERIQUE, HÉMISPHEROÏDE, adj.,—hemisphæricus, hemisphæroides,—halbkugelig, halbkugelförmig,—hemispherical, exhibiting the *figure* of an *hemisphere*: *Ex.* Recessus *hemisphæricus vestibuli auris*, L.,—die halbrunde hohle im innern ohrvorhofe, G.

HÉMITRITÉE, s. f.: in Pathology, an acute disease,—*fièvre hémitritée* ou *demitierce*, F.,—ἡμιτριταῖος πυρετός,—*febris hemitritæa* vel *semitertiana*, L.,—halbdreitätiges fieber, G.; so named as exhibiting the mixed characters of *quotidian* and *tertian* fever.

HÉMOPHOBE, HÉMOPHOBIE. See HÉMAPHOBE.

HÉMOPLANIE, s. f.,—hemoplangia, f. (αἷμα, the blood, πλάνη, error), L.,—*verrinnung des blutes*, G.: an expression employed, in Pathology, to denote the *escape* of *blood* from any *other* part of the body, than that by which it naturally issues; as when *hæmorrhage* from the skin, ears, eyes, lungs, or bladder, occurs *vicariously* of habitual *epistaxis*, or of the *hæmorrhoidal* or *menstrual flux*.

HÉMOPROCTIE, s. f.,—hæmoproctis, f. (*same*, and πρωκτός, the anus), L.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *rectum*; constituting the 19th genus of the *Angioses* in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HÉMOPTOÏQUE, HÉMOPTYIQUE, adj.—See

HÉMOPTYISIE, s. f.,—αἱμόπτυσις (αἷμα, blood, πτύσις, spitting),—*crachement*,—*expectoration de sang*, F.,—hæmoptysis, sanguinis sputatio, f. L.,—blutspeien, n., bluthusten, m. G.,—*spitting*,—*expectoration of blood*; sanguineous exhalation from the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchia. HÉMOPTYISIQUE, adj.,—αἱμοπτυϊκός,—hæmoptycus,—*hæmoptysis* be-

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treffend, daran leidend, von *hæmoptysis* herrührend, usw.,—concerning, suffering—, or resulting—from, *hæmoptysis*.

HÉMORRAGIE, ou HÉMORRHAGIE, s. f.,—αἱμορραγία (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth),—hæmorrhagia, f., fluxus sanguinis, m. L.,—hæmorrhagie, f., blutfluss, m. G.: in Pathology, the *escape* of *blood* from one of the natural orifices of the body; the appearance of *blood* upon the surface; the *morbid exhalation* of *blood* from a tissue which does not, in the natural state, furnish it. *Hæmorrhage* may be *internal* or *external*; and acquires its specific designation from the organ, or surface, into, or upon, which it has been extravasated.—*Hæmorrhages*,—les HÉMORRHAGIES, F.,—*Hæmorrhagie*, L.,—die *Haemorrhagien*, G.—constitute a distinct Order of the Class, *Pyrexia* in the Nosological Arrangement of Cullen, and the 3rd Class of Diseases in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel. HÉMORRHAGIQUE, adj.,—αἱμορραγικός,—hæmorrhagicus,—zur *hæmorrhagie* gehörend, daranleidend,—relating to, or suffering from, an *inordinate* or *profuse flow* of *blood*.

HÉMORRHÉE, s. f.,—αἱμόρροια (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow),—hæmorrhœa, f. L.: a term ordinarily employed as synon. with the preceding;—by some writers, as a designation of *passive hæmorrhage*.

HÉMORRHINIE, s. f.,—hæmorrhinia, f. (*same*, and ῥιν, the nose), L.: the term employed, by Alibert, to designate *Epistaxis*, or *nasal hæmorrhage*. It constitutes the 14th genus of the *Angioses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

HÉMORRHIDAIRE, s. m. and adj.,—subject to the *hæmorrhoids* or *piles*,—*hæmorrhoidibus obnoxius*, L.

HÉMORRHIDAÏAL, adj.,—hæmorrhoidalis, hæmorrhoides, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux hæmorrhoidaux*, F.,—*vasa hæmorrhoidalia*, L.,—blutgefässe des mastdarms, G.,—as distributed upon the rectum, or seat of the *hæmorrhoids*. Of these, the *hæmorrhoidal arteries*,—*Artères hæmorrhoidales*, F.,—die mastdarmschlagadern, G.,—are distinguished into 1. the *superior*,—*supérieure*, F.,—a termination of the inferior mesenteric, which assumes, on reaching the posterior superior part of the rectum, the name of *superior hæmorrhoidal*; 2. the *middle*,—*moyenne*,—furnished by the hypogastric, or the internal pudic; and 3. the *inferior*,—*inférieures*,—branches supplied, by the internal pudic, to the *lower* part of the *rectum* and muscles of the *anus*.

The *veins*,—*Veines hæmorrhoidales*, F.,—*venæ hæmorrhoidales*, L.,—observe the same distribution as the arteries, and terminate, for the most part, in the lesser mesenteric—; while a few branches con-

tribute to the formation of the hypogastric vein. *B.* the *Nerves*,—*Nerfs hémorrhoidaux*, *F.*,—emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexus; and penetrate the rectum with their numerous filaments.

In Pathology, the epithet is used as relating to *piles*,—*die hémorrhoiden* betreffen, *G.* Thus *piles*, themselves, are termed, in the language of science,—*hémorrhoidal* tumours,—*tumeurs hémorrhoidales*, *F.*,—see *HÉMORRHOÏDE*; and the discharge proceeding from them, the *hémorrhoidal* flux,—*fluxus hémorrhoidalis*, *L.* In Zoology,—to designate a species of the *Æstrus* genus,—*Æ. hémorrhoidalis*: the larva of which is seen attached to the extremity of the rectum of the horse from the beginning of June to the middle of July. See *Linnaean Transactions*, v. iii., p. 308.

HÉMORRHOÏDE, *s. f.*,—*αἱμορροῖς* (*αἷμα*, blood, *ῥέω*, to flow),—*hémorrhoids*, *f. L.*,—*haemorrhoids*, *f.*,—in popular language, *die goldene ader*,—*G.* *Hæmorrhoids*, or *piles*, are tumours situated on the circumference of the anus, or above the sphincter muscle. They result from varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum.—see *HÉMORRHOÏDAL*; or from an exhalation of blood into the cellular tissue subjacent to the membrane of that intestine. The term is, also, applied to the flow of blood ordinarily proceeding from the tumours so formed or situated. See Montegre, *Des Hémorrhoides*, ou *Traité Analytique de toutes les Affections Hémorrhoidales*, 8vo. Paris, 1819; or an excellent Article, by the same writer, in vol. xx. of *Diction. des Sciences Médicales*.

HÉMORRHOSCOPIE, *s. f.*,—*hémorrhoscopia*, *f.* (*αἱμορροία*, a flow of blood, *σκοπέω*, to examine), *L.*,—*blutschau*, *f.*, *die beurtheilung* des aufgefundenen *blutes*, *G.*: an examination of the qualities and condition of blood when drawn from a vein. Kraus proposes to substitute for this, the more correctly compounded *Latin* term, *Hæmatoscopia*, *s. f.*

HÉMOSTASE, *HÉMOSTASIE*, *s. f.*,—*hæmostasis*, *f.* (*αἷμα*,—*στάσις*, stoppage), *L.*: 1. stagnation of the blood in the vessels,—*die stockung des blutes* in den gefässen, *G.*: 2. the suppression of an hæmorrhage,—*die stillung einer blutung*. *HÉMOSTATIQUE*, *adj.*,—*hæmostaticus*,—*blutstillend*,—*hæmostatic*, calculated to arrest hæmorrhage. See *HÉMASTATIQUE*.

HÉMURESIE, *s. f.*,—*hæmuresis*, *f.* (*same*, and *οὐρησις*, excretion of urine), *L.*,—*discharge of blood from the meatus urinarius*,—an affection constituting the 17th genus of the *Angioses*, or 6th Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HÉPAR, *s. m.*: a term borrowed, by the French, from the *Latin*, *hepar*, the liver, and formerly applied, in Chemistry, to the Sulphurets. See *FOIE*.

HÉPATALGIE, *s. f.*,—*hepatalgia*, *f.* (*ἥπαρ*, the liver, *ἄλγος*, pain), *L.*,—*leberschmerz*, *m. G.*,—*pain in the liver*,—*la colique hépatique*, of French pathologists. *Hepatapostema*, *n. L.*,—*leberabscess*, *m. G.*,—*abscess of the liver*.

HÉPATEMPHRAXIE, *s. f.*,—*hepatemphraxis*, *f.* (*ἥπαρ*,—*ἐμφραξις*, obstruction), *L.*,—*leberverstopfung*, *f. G.*,—*obstruction of the liver*. *HÉPATELCOSE*, *s. f. ?*,—*hepatelcosis*, *f.* (*same*, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration), *L.*,—*lebergeschwür*, *n. G.*,—*ulceration of the liver*.

HÉPATIQUE, *adj.*,—*ἥπατικος*,—*hepaticus*, *L.*,—*hepatisch*, zur leber gehörig, *G.*,—*hepatic*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate blood-vessels, and other appendages, entering into the structure of, or belonging to, the liver: as 1. an *Artery*,—*l'artère hépatique*, *F.*,—*arteria hepatica*, *L.*,—*leberschlagader*, *G.*,—a branch of the celiac trunk; dividing into the right and left,—*die rechte und die linke leberarterie*, *G.*; and furnishing, previously to its distribution upon the liver, the cystic, pyloric, and right gastro-epiploic arteries: 2. *Veins*,—*Veines hépatiques* ou *sus-hépatiques*,—*venæ hepaticæ*;—which, originating from the substance of the liver, converge towards its posterior border, and pour their blood into the inferior vena cava about the level of the orifice presented by the diaphragm to that vessel: 3. a *Plexus*,—*Pl. hépatique*, *F.*,—*hepaticus*, *L.*,—consisting of nervous filaments which, furnished by the celiac plexus, accompany, in their distribution, the hepatic arteries: and 4. a *Duct*,—*Canal*, ou *conduit, hépatique*,—*ductus hepaticus*, *L.*,—*lebergallengang*, *G.*;—which springing, by numerous radicles, from the granules of the liver, unites with the cystic, to constitute the cysto-hepatic or common biliary duct,—see *CHOLÉDOQUE*. In Pathology, the term, *flux hépatique*, is familiarly applied, by the French, to a morbid affection,—the *HÉPATIRRHÉE*, of scientific language. In Chemistry, the hydro-sulphuric acid, of the moderns, as obtained from, and exhaling the peculiar odour of, liver of sulphur, was formerly named *hepatic gas*,—*gaz hépatique*, *F.* In Botany, employed as the specific designation of an *Anemone*,—*A. hepatica*,—*l'anémone hépatique*, *F.*—*die leberblume*, *G.*—which is distinguished from the other species of the genus by the presence of a calyx; and now constitutes a new genus under the names of *Hepatica triloba*, suggested, probably, by the reputed efficacy of the plant in hepatic diseases, or by a fancied resemblance of its trilobate leaf to the three lobes of the human liver: also, substantively, in the plural, as designative of a Family of plants,—*les HÉPATIQUES*, *F.*,—*Hepaticæ*, *L.*,—*die Lebermoose*, *G.*,—the *Liver-*

worts, forming the 3rd Order of the Class, *Acotyledoneæ*, of Jussieu, and of the *Cryptogamia*, of Hooker,—see *English Flora*, vol. v., part 1, p. 97. In Pharmacy, remedies,—τὰ ἡπατικά, —remedia hepatica, L., —lebermittel, G.,—especially prescribed for the cure of liver-disease,—ἡπατική νόσος; and a particular species of *Aloes*,—the hepatic,—see *ALOE*,—so named from its distinguishing liver-colour.

HÉPATIRRHÉE, s. f.,—hepatirrhœa,—or rather, according to Kraus, hepatirrhœa, f. L.,—leberfluss, m. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate an intestinal flux,—the fluxus hepaticus, of older writers,—kept up by the discharge of bloody or purulent matters from the liver: more correctly applicable to an inordinate flow of bile.

HÉPATISATION du poumon, s. f.,—hepatisatio pulmonis, f. L.,—die verwandlung der lungen in eine leberähnliche masse, G.,—hepatization, conversion of the lung into a liver-like substance: a morbid condition in which the parenchyma of the pulmonary organ no longer crepitates on pressure between the fingers; but has acquired the consistence and solidity of liver,—a pathological state frequently consequent upon inertly treated or neglected pneumonia.

HÉPATITE, s. f.,—hepatitis, f. L.,—leberentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the liver. Of this phlegmasia, two marked varieties are observed: the acute,—l'hépat. aiguë, F.,—hepat. acuta, L.; and chronic,—l'h. chronique,—h. chronica. Ἡπατίτις φλέψ, according to Hippocrates, the *vena cava*.

HÉPATOCELE, s. f.,—hepatocèle, n. (ἥπαρ, the liver, κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—leberbruch, m. G.,—hernia of the liver: a morbid state,—hernie du foie, F.,—resulting from malformation of the abdominal parietes; and rarely observed except in new-born children. Two species of *hepatocèle* have been distinguished by Sauvages: the umbilical,—ombilicale, F.,—in which the protrusion has taken place through the navel; and the ventral,—ventrale,—in the vicinity of that orifice, commonly the *linea alba*. See Voigtel, *Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie*, v. iii., p. 7.

HÉPATO-CYSTIQUE, adj.,—hepato-cysticus, L.,—hepato-cystic, pertaining alike to the liver,—ἥπαρ, and the gall-bladder,—κύστις: an epithet applied, in Anthropotomy, to the common gall-duct,—ductus hepato-cysticus, L.,—der gemeinschaftliche gallengang, G.,—formed by an union of the hepatic and cystic ducts,—see *CHOLÉDOCHE*: in Comparative Anatomy,—to vessels which, in certain Quadrupeds, and especially Birds, convey the bile directly from the liver to the biliary receptacle. See *CYSTHÉPATIQUE*; and *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, v. i., p. 325, fig. 165.

HÉPATO-GASTRIQUE, adj. See *GASTRO-HÉPATIQUE*.

HÉPATOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—hepatographia, f. (ἥπαρ, the liver, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die hepatographie, leberbeschreibung, f. G.?,—hepatography, an anatomical description of the liver. HÉPATOLITHIASÉ, s. f.,—hepatolithiasis, f. (same, and λίθιασις, the formation of stone), L.,—lebersteinkrankheit, f. G.,—the morbid state resulting from the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver. HÉPATOLOGIE, s. f.,—hepatologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—hepatology,—a Treatise on the liver.

HÉPATOMPHALE, s. f.,—hepatomphalum, n. (ἥπαρ,—ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.: umbilical hernia, formed by the liver,—one of the species of HÉPATOCELE.

HÉPATOPARECTAME, s. f.,—hepatoparectama, n. (same, and παρέκταμα, immoderate extension), L.: in Pathology, excessive tumefaction of the liver,—eine übermässige ausdehnung der leber, G.

HÉPATOPHRAXIE, s. f.,—hepatophraxia, f. L.: a term employed to designate all the pathological alterations of the liver. It constitutes the 7th genus of *Choloses*, or 3rd Family of diseases, in the *Nosol. Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Hepatophthoë*, s. f. L.,—leberschwindsucht, f. G.,—hepatic phthisis.

HÉPATOSCOPIE, s. f.,—ἥπατοςκοπία (ἥπατοςκοπέω, to inspect the liver),—hepatoscopia, f. L.,—leberbeschauung, f. G.,—hepatoscopy, anatomical inspection of the liver. HÉPATOTOMIE, s. f.,—hepatotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—hepatotomy, dissection of the liver.

HEPTAGONE, adj.,—heptagonus (ἑπτὰ, seven, γωνία, an angle), L.,—siebeneckig, siebenkantig, G.,—heptagonal, exhibiting seven angles: as, in Conchology, the spire of *Fusus* —; in Botany, the stem of *Cactus*—heptagonus.

HEPTAGYNIE, s. f.,—heptagynia (ἑπτὰ,—γυνή, a female), L.: the name of an Order in one of the Classes of the Sexual System of Linnæus; containing those plants—plantæ heptagynes, ou heptagymiques, F.,—plantæ heptagynæ, L.,—siebenweibige pflanzen, G.,—whose flowers are furnished with seven female organs, or pistils.

HEPTANDRIE, s. f.,—heptandria, f. (same, and ἄνδρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die heptandrie, G.: in Botany, the designation of a Class, and Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending the plants whose flowers,—fleurs heptandres, F.,—flores heptandri, L.,—siebenmännige blüthen, G.,—like those of *Æsculus hippocastanum*, belonging to the 7th Class, and of *Pelargonium*,—see *GÉRANION*,—to the 3rd Order of the Class, *Monadelphia*, exhibit seven male organs, or stamens.

HEPTAPÉTALE, adj.,—heptapetalous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to desig-

nate plants, the *corolla* of which, like that of *Sedum heptapetalum*, is composed of seven petals.

HEPTAPHYLLE, adj.,—heptaphyllus (ἑπτὰ, seven, φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—siebenblättrig, G.,—heptaphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, the *perigone*, or the *pinnated leaf*, of which, like that of *Longocarpus heptaphyllus*, or of *Sophora heptaphylla*, is composed of seven distinct pieces or leaflets. **HEPTASEPALE**, adj.,—heptasepalus, L.,—to a *calyx* formed of seven sepals or *calyx-leaves*. **HEPTASPERME**, adj.,—heptaspermus (ἑπτὰ,—σπέρμα, seed), L.,—siebensaamig, G.,—to a plant, the *pericarp* of which contains seven seeds.

HERBACÉ, adj.,—herbaceus (*herba*, see **HERBE**), L.,—krautartig, G.,—herbaceous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants,—plantæ *herbaceæ*, L.;—which, producing no wood, and perishing after a few months' vegetation, are clothed with a bark ordinarily green, of leaf-like consistence, lax and tender tissue, and incapable of resisting severe cold. Applied, also, to parts of plants which, like the *perianth* of *Daphne laureola*, exhibit a green tissue resembling that of leaves.

HERBE, s. f.,—herba, f. L.,—βοτάνη,—kraut, n. G.,—herb: in Botany, a plant whose tender stem, leaf-like in hue and structure, dies after a few months' growth. By Tschudy, the term is used as syn. with vegetable cellular structure: in Pharmacy,—to designate a plant when employed whole.

HERBIER, s. m.,—herbarium, n. L.,—krauterbuch, m. G.: in Botany, a collection of plants gathered at the moment of flowering or fructification, and dried with every precaution to preserve their distinguishing form and characters. *H. medicinale*, F.,—herbarium medicinale, *hortus siccus medicinalis*, L.: a collection of dried medicinal plants. The English term, *herbal*, regarded, by some writers, as synon. with the preceding, is ordinarily applied to a popular iconography and description of the plants employed in domestic economy and medicine; as the once celebrated *British Herbs* of Culpepper and of Gerard. In Zoology, the first stomach or paunch of the *Ruminantia*,—see **PANSE**,—is, in the popular language of France, termed *Herbier*.

HERBIVORE, adj.,—herbivorus (*herba*,—voro, to devour), L.,—πομφάγος,—kraut-erfressend, G.,—herbivorous, *feeding*, like the ruminant *Mammifera*, upon plants: an epithet employed, in the plural, by Cuvier and other Zoologists, to designate an Order, or Division, of the *Cetaceous Class*,—*Cetacés herbivores*, F.,—*Cetacea herbivora*, L.,—including the *Manati*, *Halicores*, and *Rytinæ*: by Duméril, a Family of *Co-*

leopterous Insects, subsisting principally, or exclusively, upon vegetable food. See **PHYTOPHAGE**.

HERBORISATION, s. f.,—herbarum inquisitio, f. L.,—herborization: an excursion undertaken in search, or for the collection, of plants; as by Linnæus, in his celebrated *Tour in Lapland*, vol. 2, 8vo. London, 1811. **HERBORISER**, v. a.,—*herbas inquirere*, L.,—herborisiren, botanisiren, G.,—to herborize, or botanize.

HERBORISTE, s. m.,—herbarius, m. L.,—βοτανικός,—kräuterkenner, pflanzenkenner, m. G.,—herbalist: one who collects herbs for sale; a dealer in medicinal plants.

HÉRÉDITAIRE, adj.,—hæreditarius (*hæres*, an heir), L.,—erblich, G.,—hereditary, transmitted from parent to progeny: *Ex. Maladie héréditaire*, F.,—erbkrankheit, f. G.,—an hereditary disease.

HÉRÉDITÉ, s. f.,—hæreditas, f. L.,—erbrecht, n. G.,—heirship, heritage: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the transmission of diseases, from parent to offspring, by the generative act. This acceptance, although commonly received, is incorrect. The predisposition to a particular disease, or the organic malformation, or defect, connected with it, may be *inherited*; but not the disease itself. And the child, in whom such predisposition exists, will, only if placed in the same circumstances, or exposed to the influence of the same exciting causes, as the parent, become a subject of the same disease.

HÉRISSE, adj.,—hirtus, hispidus, L.,—borstig, stachlig, G.,—prickly: an epithet employed to designate, specifically, plants and animals whose organs, or coverings, are invested with stiff, long, and straight hairs: as the stem of *Daucus hispidus*; the body of *Staphylinus hirtus* among *Coleopterous Insects*; and the shell of *Murex erinaceus* among the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

HERISSON, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Mammifera*, *Erinaceus* (*Carnassiers*, *Insectivores*, Cuv.; *Digitata*, *Feræ*, Bl.), L.,—der Igel, G.,—the Hedge-hog; remarkable for the spines, or prickles, with which the whole surface of the body is invested; and containing, among others, the common European species,—*Ph. commune*, F.,—*E. Europæus*; whose flesh is edible; and whose body has been loudly eulogized by the ancients, as, in all its parts, "*medicamentum elegans et valdoperè commendandum iis qui lectum permingunt.*" **HÉRISSE**, adj.,—erinaceus, hystricosus,—covered, like the hedge-hog, with numerous or closely-set spines or bristles.

HERMAPHRODISME, s. m.,—hermaphroditismus, m. L.,—zwitterheit, f. G.,—hermaphroditism: in Physiology, the co-existence of the organs of the male and female sex in the same individual. See

HERMAPHRODITE, s. m. and adj.,—ἑρμαφρόδιτος (from a fabulous son of Mercury, the Grecian Ἑρμῆς, and Venus, Ἀφροδίτη, reputed to possess the *androgynous* character),—hermaphroditus, bisexuinus, gynandrus, L.,—hermaphrodit, zwitter, m. G.,—hermaphrodite: a term, or epithet, employed to designate an individual, plant or animal, in whom both the *male* and *female* sex are united. This structure, common in plants, exists in many of the lower animals, as the Zoophytes, the Acephalous and Gasteropodous *Mollusca*, and the *Annelidæ*. In the higher Classes, the reputed *hermaphrodite* is a monstrous production resulting from original defect in the organization of the germ. No example of *hermaphrodisism*, in the rigorous acceptation of the term, has yet been observed in man or in other vertebrated animal. **HERMAPHRODITES**, s. m., pl.,—*Hermaphrodita*, L.: a term applied, by Latreille, to a Subclass of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*; comprehending those *androgynous* species which *reciprocally copulate*.

HERMÉTIQUE, adj.,—hermeticus (Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, or Mercury), L.,—hermetisch, G.,—hermetical: an epithet employed to designate that part of Chemistry which had, for its object, the pretended transmutation of the metals; and of which *Hermes*, father of the *hermetic* doctrine,—*d. hermétique*, F.,—*doctrina hermetica*, L.,—was regarded as the founder. When, in the prosecution of chemical or physical experiments, a vessel is so closed that none of its contents, however volatile, can escape, it is said to be *hermetically sealed*,—*fermé hermétiquement, ou à la manière de Hermès*, F. The best mode of effecting this object, is to fuse the substance, of which the orifice of the vessel is composed, by a lamp or blow-pipe.

HERMODACTE, **HERMODACTYLE**, s. m.,—hermodactylus, m. L.,—hermodactel, f. G.,—hermodactyl: in *Materia Medica*, a bulbous *root* imported from the East, and regarded as the product of *Iris tuberosa*.—Formerly employed as a *cathartic*.

HERNIAIRE, adj.,—herniarius, L.,—zum bruche gehörig, G.,—hernial, pertaining to *hernia*: *Exs. Bandage herniaire*, F.,—see **BRAYER**; *sac herniaire*,—bruchsack, G.,—an *hernial* sac; *Chirurgien herniaire*,—brucharzt, G.,—a practitioner who devotes himself, especially, to the investigation and treatment of *rupture*.

HERNIE, s. f.,—hernia, f. L.,—κῆλη, bruch, m. G.,—rupture: in Surgical Pathology, a soft, elastic, colourless swelling, situated on the circumference of one of the splanchnic cavities; and formed by displacement, and partial or total protrusion, of one or more of the contained viscera. *Hernia* receives its specific designation,

1. according to the region, and peculiar site of body, which it occupies: 2. the organ, or viscus, whereby it is formed: 3. the precise condition of the protruded viscus: and 4. the period of its occurrence.

1. *Herniæ* are distinguished, according to the *regions* in which they occur, into A. the *Cerebral*,—*Hernies du cerveau, ou Encéphalocèles*, F.,—*herniæ cerebri*, L.,—*hirnbrüche*, G.,—exhibiting only one species, with two varieties, the *congenital* and *accidental*,—see Sect. 4: B. the *Thoracic*,—*H. thoraciques*, F.,—*brustbrüche*, G.,—including, also, but one species,—*h. du poumon*, F.,—*hernia pulmonis*, L.,—*lungenbruch*, G.,—see **PNEUMATOCÈLE**: and C. the *Abdominal*,—*Hernies*,—*herniæ abdominales*, F. et L.,—*unterliebesbrüche*, G. *Abdominal herniæ* are again distinguished, according to the precise site occupied by the swelling, into 1. *Inguinal rupture*,—*H. inguinale, ou sus-pubienne*, F.,—*leistenbruch*, G.,—with its three varieties: a. *bubonocèle*,—see that *Article*; b. *Scrotal*,—*h. scrotale, ou OSCHÉOCÈLE*,—*hodensackbruch*, G.,—characterized by the descent of the protruded parts into the *scrotum* of the male—; and c. *Pudendal* or *Vulvar*,—*h. vulvaire*, F.,—*hernia labii pudendi externi*,—*br. der äusseren schamlippe*, G.,—into the *labium* of the female, subject: 2. *Femoral*,—*h. crurale, fémorale, ou MÉROCÈLE*,—*hernia femoralis*, L.,—*schenkelbruch*, G.: 3. *Umbilical*,—*h. ombilicale, exomphale, ou omphalocèle*, F.,—*nabelbruch*, G.: 4. *Ventral*,—*h. ventrale*, F.,—*bauchbruch*, F.: 5. *Ischiatic*,—*h. ischiatique*, F.,—*hernia ischiadica*, L.,—*hüftbeinbruch*, G.: 6. *Vaginal*,—*h. vaginale*, F.,—*hernia vaginalis*, L.,—*scheidenbruch*, G.: 7. *Perineal*,—*h. périnéale*, F.,—*hernia perinæi*, L.,—*mittelfleischbruch*, G.: 8. *Rectal*,—*Archocèle*, F.,—*hernia recti intestini*, L.,—*mastdarmbruch*, G.: and, lastly, protrusion of the contents of the abdomen may take place, *above*, through a rupture of the diaphragm; *below*, through the foramen ovale of the pelvis. In the *former* case, it is termed *diaphragmatic*,—*h. diaphragmatique*, F.; in the *latter*, *hernia* of the *obturator foramen*,—*hernia foraminis ovalis*, L.,—*bruch des eirunden loches*, G.

2. *Hernia* of the abdomen is termed **ENTÉROCÈLE**, when the protruded portion consists only of intestine; **EPIPLOCÈLE**, when exclusively of omentum; and **ENTÉRO-EPIPLOCÈLE**, when both bowel and cawl are contained in the hernial sac:—**GASTROCÈLE**, **SPLÉNOCÈLE**, **HÉPATOCÈLE**, **CYSTOCÈLE**, and **HYSTÉROCÈLE**; when the stomach, spleen, liver, urinary bladder, and womb, respectively, constitutes the subject of protrusion.

3. The *Hernia* is said to be *reducible*, *irreducible*, or *strangulated*,—*réductible, irré-*

ductible, ou *étranglée*, F.,—when the protruded organ, or viscus, is readily replaced; insusceptible of reduction; or suffers violent compression, or stricture, from the neck of the hernial sac, or the margin of the orifice through which it has escaped.

4. All these varieties of *hernia* may exist from birth; or result from accident or injury at a subsequent period. Hence rupture is distinguished into the congenital,—*H. congénitale*, F.,—der angeborne bruch, G.;—and the *Accidental* or *Acquired*,—*H. accidentelle*, F.,—*hernia acquisita*, L.,—der erworbene,—G. See Richter, *Abhandlung von den Brüchen*, 2te Aufl. 8o. Göttingen, 1785; Cooper, *The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia*, Fol., London; Scarpa, *Sull' Ernie*, *Memoire Anatomico-Chirurgische*. Ediz. Second. Fol. Pavia, 1819; Lawrence, *Treatise on Ruptures*, 8vo., London, 1813; Cloquet, *Recherches Anatomiques sur les Hernies de l'Abdomen*, 4to., Paris, 1817; and Chelius, *Handbuch der Chirurgie*, Erster Band, Zweite Abtheilung, p. 696.

The term, *Hernia*, is moreover, incorrectly applied to divers lesions, utterly destitute of the distinguishing character of rupture,—the protrusion of a naturally contained organ from a containing cavity. Thus, a morbid enlargement of the *thyroid gland*—see *BRONCHOCÈLE*,—is, by the Latin writers, named, *hernia gutturalis*,—*hernie gutturale*, F.; a similar condition of the *testicle*—*SARCOCÈLE*,—*hernie charnue*; and phlegmasia of the body of the organ, frequently consequent on suppressed blennorrhagia,—die entzündungsartige hoden-geschwulst, of German writers,—*hernia humoralis*, L.,—*hernie humorale*, F.

HERNIÉ, adj.: an epithet applied, by French pathologists, to parts, or organs,—*viscères herniés*,—contained in an *hernial sac*: *HERNIEUX*, adj.,—*herniosus*, L.,—to an individual suffering from *hernia*.

HEROPHILE (*Pressoir d'*). See *CONFLUENT des Sinus*.

HERPÉTIQUE, adj.,—herpeticus, L.,—herpetisch, G.,—herpetic. See *DARTRE*.

HERPÉTOLOGIE, s. f. See *ERPÉTOLOGIE*.

HESPÉRIDÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Hesperidæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Family of plants; containing the *Orange*, *Tea*, and other allied genera. *HESPÉRIDINE*, s. f.,—*hesperidina*, f. L.: a peculiar crystallizable substance, obtained, by Lebreton, from *unripe oranges*.

HÉTÉROCRANIE, s. f.,—*ἑτεροκρανία*,—heterocrania, f. L.,—pain attacking only one side of the head. *Synon.* with *HEMICRANIE*.

HÉTÉROGÈNE, adj.,—*ἑτερογενής*,—heterogeneous, L.,—heterogen, fremdartig, verschiedenartig, G.,—heterogeneous, of different kind or species: *Ex. Mélange hétérogène*, F.,—an admixture of different substances.

HÉTÉROGÉNÉITÉ, s. f.,—heterogeneitas, f. L.,—heterogenität, fremdartigkeit, f. G.,—heterogeneity: the quality of that which is *heterogeneous*.

HÉTÉROPHYLLÉ, adj.,—heterophyllus (*ἑτερος*, different, *φύλλον*, a leaf), L.,—verschiedenblättrig, G.,—heterophyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose leaves, as those of *Populus heterophyllus*, are not alike in their young and adult states. Thus, also, is the adj. *HÉTÉROPÉTALE*,—heteropetalus, L.,—heteropetalous,—used to designate plants, the *corolla* of which, like that of *Mesembryanthemum heteropetalum*, exhibits *unequal petals*: and *HÉTÉROTOME*,—heterotomus (*ἑτερος*,—*τομή*, incision),—heterotomous,—the *perigone* of a plant, the divisions of which do not exhibit the same size and figure.

HÉTÉROREXIE, s. f.,—heterorexia, f. L.,—deprivation of appetite: the 2nd genus of the *Gastrotes*, or 1st Family of diseases, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HEXAGONE, adj.,—*ἑξάγωνος*,—hexagonus, L.,—sechseckig, sechskantig, G.,—hexagonal, exhibiting *six angles*: as, in Botany, the stem of *Cactus hexagonus*; in Conchology, the shell of *Cerithium hexagonum*.

HEXAGYNIE, s. f.,—hexagynia, f. (*ἑξ*, six, *γυνή*, a female), L.,—die hexagynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of two Orders in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants whose flowers,—*fleurs hexagynes*, ou *hexagyniques*, F.,—*flores hexagyni*, L.,—sechswеibige blüthen, G.,—exhibit *six female organs*, or *pistils*.

HEXANDRIE, s. f.,—hexandria, f. (*ἑξ*, six, *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρὸς*, a male), L.,—die hexandrie, G.: in Botany, the name of the 6th Class, and of two Orders in the Sexual System, comprehending those plants,—*plantæ hexandres*, ou *hexandriques*, F.,—*plantæ hexandræ*, L.,—sechsmännige pflanzen, G.,—whose flowers are provided with *six male organs* or *stamens*.

HEXAPHYLLE, adj.,—hexaphyllus (*ἑξ*,—*φύλλον*, a leaf), L.,—sechsblättrig, G.,—hexaphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *perigone*, or *involucre*, composed of *six divisions*; or to a plant whose compound leaf consists of *six leaflets*. *HEXAPÉTALE*, adj.,—hexapetalus, L.,—hexapetalous:—generally, to a *corolla* furnished with *six petals*—mit 6 blumenblättern versehen, G.;—and, specifically, to a plant whose *corolla*, or *perigone*, is so constructed.

HEXAPODE, adj.,—*ἑξαπόδης* (*ἑξ*,—*ποῦς*, a foot), hexapodus, L.,—sechsfüssig, G.,—hexapodal: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to all animals which, like the true *Insects*,—les *HEXAPODES*, s. f. pl.,—*Hexapoda*, L.,—of Blainville, possess *six feet*.

HEXAPTÈRE, adj.,—hexapterus (*ἑξ*,—*πτερον*, a wing), L.,—sechsflügeligt, G.,—hexapterous: an epithet employed, in

Botany, to designate those parts, or organs, of plants; which, like the *capsule* of *Fritillaria imperialis*, are furnished with *six wings*. **HEXASEPALE**, adj.,—hexasepalus, L.,—hexasepalous: applied, generally, to a *calyx*, or, specifically, to a *plant* which, like *Clematis hexasepala*, possesses a *calyx*, composed of *six pieces* or *sepals*. **HEXASPERME**, adj.,—hexaspermus (ἕξ,—σπέρμα, a seed), L.,—sechssaamig, G.,—hexaspermous:—as designative of *fruits*, and *plants* which yield *fruits*, containing *six seeds*.

HEXATHYRIDE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Hexathyridium*, L.,—distinguished by the following characters: body elongated; convex above, concave below: sub-truncated anteriorly; pointed posteriorly. At the anterior extremity, beneath a kind of lip, *six orbicular pores*, semicircularly disposed: hence the generic name (ἕξ, six, θυρίδιον, a minute orifice). A pore, larger than the preceding, near the tail: and another terminating the posterior extremity. Colour yellowish. Two species only have yet been discovered by Treutler: 1. *Hex. pinguicola* (*Polystoma pinguicola*, of Zeder and Rudolphi, *Linguatula pinguicola*, of Lamarck), *Hex. de la graisse*, *Linguatule des ovaïres*, F.: it was found in the central cavity of a tumour developed in the vicinity of the left ovary of a young peasant who had died in parturition. 2. *Hex. venarum* (*Polystoma, Linguatula venarum*),—l'*Hex. des veines*, F.,—*Exathyridio sanguicola*, It.,—venenblattwurm, G.,—smaller than the preceding; discharged, by obstinate and spontaneous hæmorrhage, from the anterior tibial vein; and supposed, by Blainville, to be a *Leech*; by Rudolphi, a *Planaria*; and by Lamarck, a *Fasciola*. See Joerdens, *Helminthologie des Menschlichen Körpers*, p. 67, pl. vi.; Rudolphi, *Entozorum Historia Naturalis*, v. ii., part 1, p. 455; Breinser, *Traité Zoolog. et Physiologique sur les Vers Intestinaux de l'Homme*, Atlas, pl. ix.; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 368.

HIATUS, s. m., F. et L.: a term derived from the *Latin* verb, *Hiare*, to gape; and literally signifying a *gap*,—öffnung, f. G. Employed, in *Anatomy*, to designate 1. a minute *orifice*,—l'*hiat. de Fallope*, F.,—situated on the superior surface of the temporal bone; communicating with the *Aquæductus Fallopii*; and transmitting the cranial twig of the Vidian nerve: 2. the *foramen lacerum posterius*,—l'*h. occipito-pétreux*; so named, by Chaussier, as existing between the *occipital*—and the inferior border of the *petrous* portion of the temporal bone: 3. the *foramen lacerum anterius*,—l'*h. sphéno-pétreux*, Ch.,—formed by the *sphenoid*, and *petrous* portion of the temporal bone: and 4. the *orifice* of com-

munication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the omentum,—l'*h. de Winslow*, F.:—situated behind the vessels and nerves of the liver, below the lesser omentum. See **EPIPLOON**.

HIBERNACLE, s. m.,—hybernaculum, n. L.,—winterhaus, n. G.,—hybernacle: a term employed, in *Botany*, to designate all those parts, as the buds and bulbs, of plants; which serve to envelope, and protect, the young shoots from the cold of winter: in *Zoology*, the *winter-refuge* of the bat, the dormouse, and other hibernating animals,—*animaux hybernants*, F.

HIBERNATION, s. f. (*hibernare*, to winter, L.),—winterschlaf, m. G.,—hibernation: torpor or winter-sleep, a curious physiological phenomenon exhibited by certain animals belonging, principally, to the Mammiferous Class.

HIDROPLANIE, s. f.,—hidroplania, f. (ιδρώς, sweat, πλάνη, error), L.,—das schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen stellen, G.,—translation of the sudatory action of the skin to some other part of the body.

HIDROPYRETOS, s. (same, and πυρετός, fever),—febris, vel ephamera, sudatoria, L.,—schweissfieber, n. G.,—sweating fever, the sweating sickness,—*sudor Anglicus*,—of *British* writers.

HIERA PICRA: a term compounded of the *Greek* adjectives, ἱερός, sacred, πικρός, bitter; and employed, in ancient Pharmacy, to designate an *electuary* composed of clarified honey, or syrup of violets, canella, zedoary, asarum, the lesser cardamom-seeds, saffron, coccineal, and aloes. The *holy-bitter*, of modern domestic medicine is a compound of aloes and canella-bark.

HIÉROPYRE, s. f.,—hieropyra, f. (ἱερός, sacred, πῦρ, a fire or fever), ignis sacer, L.,—hieropyr, das heilige fieber, G.,—St. Anthony's fire, Erysipelas.

HILE, s. m.,—hilum, n., hilus, m. L.,—keimgrube, samengrube, f. G.,—scar: in *Botany*, a minute cicatrix,—cicatricula, f. L.,—existing on one of the points of the surface, commonly at the base, of a *seed*; indicating its place of attachment to the pericarp; and constituting, in fact, the *umbilicus*,—nabel, m. G.,—of the embryo plant. See Decandolle and Sprengel, *Elements of the Philosophy of Plants*, p. 76.

HILOFÈRE, s. m.,—hiloferus, m. L.: a term, in *Botany*, applied, by Mirbel, to the *internal membrane*,—**ENDOPLÈVRE**, ou **ENDOSPERME**,—nucleanium, tunica interna, L.,—keimhaut, f. G.,—of the *seed* of plants.

HILON, s. m.,—hilum, n. L.: in *Surgical Pathology*, the small blackish tumour, formed by protrusion of the iris through a breach of the cornea; and resembling, in colour, the *hile* of the garden-bean.

HIPPANTHROPIE, s. f.,—hippanthropia, f. (ἵππος, a horse, ἀνθρωπος, a man), L.: a

variety of mental hallucination, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a horse. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu is said to have laboured under this strange delusion. The *ἵππάνθρωπος* of the Greeks, is the *Centaurus*, of Latin—, and *centaur*, of German and British writers.

HIPPIATRE, s. m.,—*ἵππίατρος*,—hippiatrus, medicus equarius, m. L.,—rossarzt, pferdearzt, m. G.,—literally, a horse-doctor: in modern phraseology, a veterinarian, or veterinary surgeon,—*veterinararzt*, m. G.,—a practitioner of *veterinary medicine*,—HIPPIATRIQUE, s. f.,—*ἵππιατρική* (*ἵππος*, a horse, *ιατρική*, medicine),—hippiatria, *medicina equaria*, f. L.,—rossheilkunde, f. G.,—a science, which has, for its object, the knowledge and treatment of the diseases of the horse and other domestic animals. In its more extended signification, it constitutes the *cattle-medicine*,—*thierheilkunde*, f.,—of German writers.

HIPPOBOSQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Insects*,—*Hippobosca*, L.,—belonging to the Order, *Diptera*, of Linnæus,—and *Omaloptera*, Family *Hippoboscidae*, of modern Entomologists. One of the species, *H. equina*,—pferdelaus, G.,—horse-or forest-fly, infests the horse and other domestic animals; and sometimes assails even man himself. The larva, nourished within the abdomen of the parent-insect, is expelled, when full-grown, in the shape of an oviform pupa. See an excellent paper on the *Hippoboscidae*, by Leach, in vol. ii. of the *Edinburgh Wernerian Transactions*.

HIPPOCAMPE, s. m.,—hippocampus, m. L.: in Anatomy, a term applied to two productions of medullary substance in the lateral ventricle of the brain: 1. *le grand hippocampe*, F.,—*hippocampus major*, *pes hippocampi*, vel *cornu Ammonis*, L.,—ammonshorn, G.,—with its thin internal border,—*CORPS fimbrié*,—*Tænia hippocampi*, L.: and 2. *le petit*,—*hippocampus minor*, L.,—see ERGOT; so called from an imaginary resemblance to the foot of a fabulous animal, the *ἵππόκαμπος*,—sea-horse,—of Greek writers. In Ichthyology, a genus of Branchiostegous Fishes, formerly arranged under the Linnæan genus, *Syngnathus*; and receiving its modern designation from the resemblance of the head to that of the horse. The typical species of the genus, *Hippocampus vulgaris*,—*l'hippocampe*, *cheval marin*, F.,—*das seepferdchen*, G.,—a ventre succum venenatum effundere; ipse tamen in morsu canis rabidi prodesse, *dicitur*, L. See Blanchardi, *Lexicon Medicum*, v. i., p. 733; and Bonaterre, *Ichthyologie, Tableau Encyclopédique*, p. 31, pl. xx.

HIPPOCRATIQUE, adj.,—*ἵπποκρατικός*,—hippocraticus, L.,—hippokratisch, G.,—hippocratic, proceeding from, or described

by, *Hippocrates*, the celebrated Greek Physician, who lived in the 6th century before Christ: *Face hippocratique*, F.,—see FACE; *Medicina hippocratica*, L.,—hippocratic medicine. The term, *Hippocrates*, etymologically considered, signifies a horse-breaker. HIPPOCRATISTE, s. m.: a partizan of the doctrine of *Hippocrates*.

HIPPOLITHE, s. m. (*ἵππος*, a horse, *λίθος*, a stone),—bezoar equinum, L.,—pferdestein, m. G.: in Animal Pathology, the biliary, intestinal, or urinary concretion, formed in the body of the horse. The intestinal variety is ordinarily composed of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate. To all of these concretions, the virtues of BEZOARD were attributed by the ancients.

HIPPOMANE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hippomane* (*Monocelia*, *monadelph.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—the Manchineel; containing only one species,—see MANCENILLIER,—of highly deleterious properties.—The name is derived from a supposed resemblance of the manchineel to an Arcadian plant, probably an *Euphorbium* or *Datura*, described, by the Greeks, as inducing madness,—*μανία*, in the horse,—*ἵππος*. The term, *ἵππομανές*,—hippomanes, pl. L.,—was also applied, by the ancients, to the mucus secreted into the vagina of the mare under the influence of the sexual passion and used, by them, in the composition of *philters*.

HIPPOPATHOLOGIE, s. f.,—hippopathologia, f. (*ἵππος*, a horse,—*πάθος*, a morbid affection,—*λόγος*, a discourse), L.: the pathology, or doctrine of the diseases, of the horse. See Percivall, *Hippopathology*. London, 8vo.

HIPPOPOTAME, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Hippopotamus* (*Mammifera*, *Pachydermata*, Cuv.;—*Multungula*, Bl.), L.,—das Flusspferd, Nilpferd, G.,—the River-Horse. Of this, one species only,—*H. amphibius*,—*ὁ ἵπποπόταμος*, of the Greeks,—an inhabitant of the lakes and rivers of South-Africa, is, at present, known. The flesh of this fierce and unwieldy animal is edible. The fat, of which an adult produces 2000 pounds weight, is employed, at the Cape of Good Hope, as a substitute for butter: and a very pure and cream-like oil, obtained from it, is there salted, and consumed, in domestic economy. The incisor-teeth, sometimes attaining the length of 16 inches, and formerly eulogized as an hæmostatic, or a mystical remedy, in hæmorrhage and divers diseases, are now only used by the dentist, in the fabrication of artificial teeth. The river-horse has been fabulously described as drawing blood from its own body, when sick, by friction against a rock; and hence termed, by Pliny, the *inventor of blood-letting*,—*reptor detrahendi sanguinis*, L. See Salt,

Voyage to Abyssinia, p. 355; and *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 377.

HIPPOSTÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—hipposteologia, f. (ἵππος, the horse, ὀστέολογία, a description of bones), L.,—the osteology of the horse. See Percivall, *Anatomy of the Horse*, London, 8vo.

HIPPOTOMIE, s. f.,—hippotomia, f. (ἵππος, incision), L.,—hippotomy, the anatomy, or dissection, of the horse,—*zergliederung des pferdes*, G. HIPOTOMISTE, s. m.,—hippotomicus, m. L.,—hippotomist: a student, or practitioner, of hippotomy.

HIPPURIQUE, adj.: an epithet employed, by Liebig, to designate a peculiar acid,—*acidum hippuricum*, L.,—discoverable in the urine of all herbivorous animals; but which, as not existing exclusively in the horse,—ἵππος,—Berzelius has distinguished by the name of *arobenzoic acid*,—*acide arobenzoïque*, F.

HIRCATE, s. m.,—hircas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*hircinsauze salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar acid,—*acide hircinique*, F.,—*acidum hircinicum*, L.,—*hircinsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid is produced by the saponification of HIRCINE, s. f.,—*hircina*, f. L.,—*hircinfett*, n. G.,—a substance existing in the fat of the goat,—*hircus*, m. L.,—and to which the odour of such fat is referrible.

HIRCISME, s. m.,—hircismus, m. L.: the strong and peculiar odour,—*foetor axillarum*;—which, resembling that of the male-goat, *hircus*, L.,—ordinarily exhales from the human axilla. *Sudor subalaris, hirci instar foetens, hircismus dicitur*. *Pili etiam sub axillis,—die achselhaare*, G.,—the axillary hairs,—*hirci appellantur*, L.

HIRONDELLE, s. f.: a genus of Birds, *Hirundo*, L.,—ἡ Χελιδὼν,—die Schwalbe, G.,—the Swallow; belonging to the *Pas-seraux*, *Fissirostres*, Cuv.; Order, *Inses-sores*, and Family, *Hirundinidæ*, L.,—HIRUNDINIDES, s. m. pl.,—of modern ornithologists; and distinguished, by the existence of a back-toe, from the Swift, *Cypselus*, which was formerly confounded with it. The nests of two of the European species, the chimney- or barn-swallow,—*H. rustica*,—*hirondelle de la cheminée*, F.,—die rauch-schwalbe, G.,—and the eave- or martin,—*H. urbica*,—*h. de fenêtre*,—haus-schwalbe,—were formerly employed, in admixture with vinegar, as *rubefaciens*.—For an account of the edible nest of another species,—*H. esculenta*,—see ALCYON.

HIRSUTE, adj.,—hirsutus, L.,—rauh, struppig, G.,—rough, hairy, clothed with long, stiff, numerous hairs. See HÉRISSE.

HIRUDINÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Hirudinæ*, L.: in Zoology, a small Family of the *Aquatic Annelidæ*,—see ANNÉLIDES,—constituted by Lamarck; and comprehending eight

distinct genera, the species of which have hitherto been included in the genus *Hirudo*, of Ray and Linnæus. These newly-formed genera are *Clepsine*, *Hæmopis*, *Sanguisuga*, *Limnatis*, *Aulastoma*, *Nephelis*,—the *Hirudinées bdelliens*—; and *Piscicola*, and *Albione*,—the *H. albioniennes*, of modern French zoological writers. The several species of *Sanguisuga*,—see SANGSUE,—are alone available in medicine.—The real horse-leech, *Hæmopis vorax*, frequently confounded with a black variety of the common leech, and unjustly accused of possessing venomous properties and attacking the horse, is destitute of teeth, and consequently incapable of perforating the skin of either man or other large animal. See Moquin-Tandon, *Monographie de la Famille des Hirudinées*, 4to. Paris, 1827.

HISPIDE, adj.,—hispidus, strigosus, L.,—hackerig, G.,—clothed with long and scattered hairs: as, in Botany, the stem of *Epilobium hirsutum*; and the leaves of *Leontodon hispidum*. HISPIDITÉ, s. f.,—hispiditas, f. L. Synon. with PHALANGOSE.

HISTOGÉNIE, s. f.,—histogenia, f. (ἵστος, a web or tissue, γίγναι, to engender), *texturæ organicæ ortus*, L.,—die bildung des organischen gewebes, G.,—histogeny, the formation of an organic tissue. In like manner, HISTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—histographia, f. L.,—histography; and HISTOLOGIE, s. f.,—histologia, f. L.,—histology,—compounds of ἵστος with γράφω, and λόγος,—are, respectively, employed to designate a description,—eine beschreibung, G.,—and the doctrine,—die lehre,—of the organic tissues. General Anatomy,—die allgemeine anatomie,—has been termed *histology*,—die histologie?—by a German writer.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE,—historia naturalis, L.,—naturgeschichte, f. G. *Natural History* is that division of the physical sciences which consists in an investigation of the properties of natural bodies, and their methodical arrangement. *Natural History* is termed *general*, when comprehending all the various natural objects which are scattered over the earth;—*partial*, or *particular*, when restricted, in its inquiries, to the investigation of the productions of a particular district or country; and *medical*, when exclusively limited to the study and arrangement of those bodies or substances which, by their applicability to the prevention and cure of various diseases, especially interest the medical philosopher. Literature conspicuously illustrates this three-fold distinction in the great *Systema Naturæ*, of the immortal Linnæus; l'*Histoire Naturelle Générale*, of Buffon; and *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, of Blumenbach:—the *Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain*, etc. by Berkenhout: and *Cours Complet d'Histoire*

Naturelle Médicale, now in progress of publication at Brussels.

Natural History is further divisible into three principal branches, Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy,—see ZOOLOGIE, and BOTANIQUE,—according as *animals*, *plants*, or *minerals*, constitute the especial subjects of inquiry: and all these branches obviously admit of the same distinctions into *general*, *particular*, and *medical*, as the parent stem. The *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier,—the *British Zoology*, of Pennant, and *History of British Animals*, of Fleming,—and the *Faune des Médecins*, of French—and *Medical Zoology*, of British—literature, may be cited as respectively illustrative of the first: the *Encyclopædia of Plants*, by Loudon,—*English Flora*, by Smith, *The British Flora*, by Hooker,—and *Medical Botany*, by Woodville, and by Stephenson and Churchill,—of the second or botanical branch of *Natural History*. For an account of the works characterizing the divisions of the third, see MINÉRALOGIE.

HISTOLOGIE, see HISTOGENIE. HISTONOMIE, s. f.,—histonomia, f. (ἵστος, a web or tissue, νόμος, a law), L.,—histonomy, the history of the *laws* which preside over the formation and arrangement of the *organic tissues*. HISTOTOMIE, s. f.,—histotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—histotomy, dissection of the *organic tissue*,—die zerlegung des organischen gewebes, G.

HIVER, s. m.,—hyems, L.,—χειμῶν, winter, G. and E.: one of the four seasons of the year; extending from the 21st or 22nd of December, the period of the sun's greatest declination below the equator, to about the 21st of March, that of its return to the vernal equinox. HIVERNAL, adj. See HYÉMAL.

HOMARD, s. m.: in Zoology, the popular French designation of the lobster,—*As-tacus gammarus* vel *marinus*,—la grand E-CRÉVISSE de mer, F.,—dzer hummer, meerkrebs, G.,—much prized as an article of diet. See *Faune des Méd.*, vol. v., p. 394.

HOMME, s. m.,—homo, m. L.,—ἄνθρωπος, mensch, m. G.,—man: in Zoology, the sole genus belonging to the Order *Bimamus*, in the Class *Mammifera*, of Vertebrated Animals; and the only real biped of that Class. *Man* alone, gifted with the power of language, is capable of communicating his ideas and emotions by conventional sounds and signs. His brain is much more complicated, and more fully developed in its anterior portion, than that of other animals. None of the *Quadrumana* possess, like him, a peculiar muscle for the extension of the fore- or pointing-finger,—see EXTENSEUR, 5. He alone prepares his food by subjecting it to the action of fire: and, having acquired the means of protecting his body, by artifi-

cial coverings, from the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes, is fitted to inhabit every accessible region of the globe. The species, the only one of the genus to which he belongs, will be found to exhibit the six following races: the *Caucasian*,—*race Caucasique* ou *Arabe Européene*, F.; the *Northern*,—*Hyperboréene*; *Mongolian*,—*Mongole*; *American*,—*Américaine*; *Malay*,—*Malaie*; and the *Negro* or *Ethiopian*,—*Nègre* ou *E'thiopienne*. Each of these races, or varieties, is distinguishable by peculiar characters drawn from the figure of the skull, the features of the face, texture of the hair, and colour of the skin. See Lawrence, *Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man*, 8vo., London, 1819; and Prichard, *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, 2 vol. 8vo.

HOMŒOPATHIE, s. f.,—ὁμοιοπάθεια (ὁμοιος, similar, πάθος, a morbid affection),—homœopathia, f. L.,—homœopathie, f. G.: in Pathology and Therapeutics, a method of practice which consists in the employment of various medicinal agents, in exceedingly minute doses, in cases of which they seem calculated to aggravate the symptoms: because, more largely administered, they would induce a *similar affection*. HOMŒOPATHIQUE, adj.,—ὁμοιοπαθής, homœopathicus,—homœopathic, belonging to *Homœopathy*, or the *homœopathic doctrine*,—*Medicina homœopathica*, L. See HAHNEMANN, *Exposition de la Doctrine Médicale Homœopathique*, etc. *Suivie d'une Pharmacopée homœopathique*, 8vo.; et *Doctrine et Traitement homœopath. des Maladies Chroniques*, 8vo., vol. 2, Paris, 1832. Upon the character, and probable fate, of new opinions and theories in Science, it behoves the philosopher to pronounce with extreme circumspection. Yet, whatever be the confidence and celebrity acquired by the new doctrine in Germany, the land of its birth, few converts have, at present, been made to *Homœopathy* among the more enlightened practitioners of Britain and France. The favourite axiom of the Hahnemann school, (*Similia similibus curantur*,) although occasionally illustrated in practice, is not universally applicable to the treatment of diseases.

HOMOGÈNE, adj.,—ὁμογενής, homogenus, L.,—homogen, gleichartig, G.,—homogeneous, of the *same nature*, or *species*: *Corps homogène*, F.,—an *homogeneous body*; particulæ *homogenæ*, L.,—*homogeneous particles*. HOMOGÉNÉITE, s. f.,—homogeneitas, f. L.,—homogenität, gleichartigkeit, f. G.: the quality of that which is *homogeneous*.

HOMOIOSE, s. f.,—ὁμοίωσις (ὁμοίω, to assimilate),—homoiosis, f. L.,—gleichmachung, f. G.,—assimilation.

HOMOPHAGE, adj.,—ὁμοφάγος, homophagus, L.,—an epithet applied to those

animals, especially of the human species, —*homophagi*, L., —*die rohfleischesser*, G., — that feed upon raw flesh. *HOMOPHAGIE*, s. f., — *ὁμοφαγία*, — *homophagia*, f. L., — the practice of *homophagy*.

HOMOTONE, adj., — *ὁμότονος*: an epithet applied to diseases, — *morbi homotonici*, L., — especially *fevers*; in which the symptoms exhibit the *same tone*, or intensity, through their whole progress, without sensible exacerbation or remission.

HONTEUX, adj.: an epithet absurdly employed, in Anatomy, to designate the organs of generation, — *parties honteuses*, F., — *τὸ αἰδοῖον*, of Greek —, *puđenda*, of Latin —, and *die schaamtheile*, of German writers: also, the *blood-vessels*, — *die schaamblutadern*, G., — and *nerves*, which are distributed upon those organs, in both sexes: as A. the *Arteries*, — *Artères honteuses*, F., — *arteriæ pudendæ*, L., — *schaamarterien*, G.; of which are distinguished, 1. the *internal pudic* or *pudendal*, — *artère hont. interne* (*sous-pelviennne*, Ch.); given off by the internal iliac, and dividing into a. the *inferior* or *perinæal*, — *inférieure ou périnéale*; and b. the *superior*, — *supérieure ou ischio-pénienne*. — The former of these supplies the inferior hæmorrhoidal branches: the latter, the *transversalis perinæi*; and finally divides into the *arteria cavernosa*, and *dorsalis penis* of the male (*dors. clitoridis* of the female) subject: 2. the *External*, — *artères honteuses externes* (*scrotales ou vulvaires*, Ch.), — *äussere schaamarterien*, G.; two in number: a. the *superficial*, — *superficielle*, ou *sous-cutanée*; b. the *deep-seated*, — *profonde*, ou *sous-aponévrotique*, supplied by the femoral artery or one of its branches, and distributed on the external organs of generation. B. a *Nerve*, — *nerf honteux* (*ischio-pénien*, ou *ischio-clitorien*, Ch.), — a branch of the sacral plexus; which supplies the organs of generation, especially the *penis* of the male — and *clitoris* of the female subject.

HÔPITAL, s. m., — *nosocomium*, n. L., — hospital, spital, n. G., — hospital: an edifice destined for the gratuitous reception, and relief, of the sick and wounded poor. *Fièvre d'hôpital*, F., — *febris nosocomialis*, L., — *das spital fieber*, G., — *hospital fever*. — *POURRITURE* de —, — *hospital gangrene*.

HOQUET, s. m., — *singultus*, m. L., — *schuchzen*, n. G., — *hiccough*, or *hiccup*: a peculiar sound produced by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous closure of the rima glottidis; whereby the current of air in the windpipe is arrested. This phenomenon occurs in divers diseases; and in some, especially those of cerebro-spinal origin or complication, is of most unfavourable augury. It frequently takes place in otherwise healthy subjects.

HORDEÏNE, s. f., — *hordeina*, f. L.: a peculiar substance discovered in divers grains, especially barley, — *hordeum*, L. — Hence its designation. Pulverulent, yellowish, tasteless, inodorous, and resembling saw-dust in its physical and chemical characters, it is obtained by kneading between the hands a paste of *barley-farina*, while a stream of water is directed upon it. The *hordein* and starch are thus deposited: and the latter, dissolved by the addition of boiling water, leaves the *hordein* pure. It consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. The same designation is applied, by Herbmstaedt, to the *gluten* of barley.

HORIZON, s. m., F., et L., — *ὁρίζων*, — *horizont*, *gesichtskreis*, m. G.: in Physics, the circle which separates the visible from the invisible part of the globe, when the rays of light are not intercepted by inequalities existing on the earth's surface. The *sensible*, — *l'horizon sensible*, F., — *der scheinbare gesichtskreis*, G., — is distinguished from the *rational* or *real horizon*, — *l'h. rationnel*, — *der wahre ges.* *HORIZONTAL*, adj., F. G. and E., — *horizontalis*, L., — parallel to the *horizon*: an epithet of extensive application in Physics, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, in the description of *horizontal* lines, and *horizontal* stratification; and in the designation of the organs of certain plants and animals which, as the *anthers* of *Lilium*, the root of *Ane-mone nemorosa*, and the wings of *Libellula*, observe an *horizontal* direction.

HORRIPILATION, s. f., — *horripilatio*, f. L.: in Pathology, a general sense of cold with *erection of the hairs* on the surface of the body, — a phenomenon of frequent occurrence, as the precursor of fever. Syn. with the *horror*, of Latin writers.

HOUBLON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Humulus* (*Dioica*, *pentandr.*; *Urticæ*), L., — *der Hopfen*, G., — the Hop; of which one species only, the common hop, — *H. lupulus*, — is yet known. It is a climbing plant, — hence the English designation from the Anglo-Saxon, *hoppan*, to climb; grows naturally in the hedges of Europe; and is largely cultivated for the strobiles, — *die hopfenkegeln* oder *zapfen*, G., — of the female plant, which are slightly aromatic, and impart their grateful bitter to malt-liquor. Employed, in medicine, as *tonic* and *sedative*. The young shoots possess the edible properties of asparagus. The Germans have an *Officinal Tincture* and *Extract*, — *Hopfentinktur*, und *Hopfenextract*, — of the hop.

HOUILLE, ou *Charbon de terre*, s. f., — *carbo fossilis*, L., — *kohle*, f. G., — *pit-coal*: in Chemistry and Geology, a solid combustible substance, composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and azote; and apparently resulting from the decomposition

of vegetable bodies, long buried beneath the earth's surface. There are several varieties of the common species, or *black coal*,—*schiefer kohle*, *steinkohle*, G. Mean specific gravity, 1.3. See Aikin's *Manual of Mineralogy*, London, 1814. For an account of the probable mode of formation of coal, and of the relics of the vegetable kingdom, hitherto discovered in coal-measures,—*terrain houiller*, F.,—*steinkohlengebirge*, G.,—see Parkinson, *Organic Remains*, etc., 4to., London, 1833; Lyell, *Principles of Geology*, 4 vols., London, 1835; Lindley and Hutton, *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*; and Mammatt, *Collection of Geological Facts*, 4to. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1834.

HOULQUE, ou HOUQUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Holcus* (*Triandria, digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—das Durrgras, G.,—Soft-Grass; comprehending, in the Linnæan arrangement, several species since transferred to the genus *Sorghum*. One of these, *H. sorghum*,—*S. vulgare*, of modern Botany,—le sorgho, F.,—Indian millet,—a native of the East, is cultivated in Europe. By the *Italians*, a coarse and dark-coloured bread is prepared from the grain.

HOUPPE, s. f.,—λόφος,—barba, coma, f. L.,—troddel, m. G.: in Botany and Zoology, a small tuft of hairs attached to the extremity of a seed, or to some part of the body of an animal. — *du menton*: in Anatomy, a small muscle,—*incisif inférieur, releveur du menton* (portion du mento-labial, Ch.), F.,—levator menti, Sömm.; situated near the symphysis of the lower jaw, and extending, from a depression at the root of the lateral incisor, to the integuments of the chin and lower lip. See Bourguery, *Traité Compl. d'Anatomie*, v. ii., p. 41, pl. 94. HOUPPÉ, adj.: an epithet applied to hairs of plants and animals, when disposed in the form of a spreading tuft.

HOUX, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Ilex* (*Tetrandria, tetragyn.*; *Rhamnoideæ*), L.,—die Stechpalme, G.,—the Holly; comprehending several species. Among these are distinguished, for their medicinal properties, 1. the common holly,—*I. aquæfolium*,—le h. commun, F.,—expectorant and diuretic: and 2. the South-Sea tea,—*I. vomitoria*,—thé des Apulaches, F.,—a decoction of which is employed, by the *North-American Indians*, as a safe but effectual emetic. Bird-lime is prepared from the bark of *I. aquæfolium*.

HUILE, s. f.,—oleum, n. L.,—ἔλαιον,—öl, n. G.,—oil. The various oils, of which there are a great number, admit of a primary division into two distinct Classes: 1. The *Fixed*,—les *Huiles fixes* ou *grasses*, F.,—*olea fixa vel pinguis*, L.,—fette öle, G.; of which there are two varieties, respectively termed *animal* and *vegetable*,—*h. animales et végétales*, F.,—as obtained, by the

action of fire or expression, from subjects of the *animal* or *vegetable* kingdom. Whale-oil,—*wallfischthran*, G.,—and the expressed oil of the fruit of the Olive-tree,—(*ἐλαια*, of the *Greeks*),—*l'h. d'olive*, F.,—*oleum olivæ*, L.,—*olivenöl*, G.,—respectively illustrate the two principal varieties of *fatty* or *fixed* oils. The latter of these, formerly regarded as an immediate principle of vegetables, are, again, subdivided into a. the *Siccative*,—*Huiles siccatives*, F.,—which, like Castor-oil,—*H. de Palma-Christi*, ou de *Ricin*, F.,—*ricinusöl*, *castoröl*, G.,—and linseed- and nut-oil,—*h. de lin*,—*de noix*, F.,—*leinöl*, und *nussöl*, G.,—preserve their transparency on desiccation, and evince a greater proneness to rancidity than b. the *Non-siccative*,—*h. non-siccatives*; of which the almond-oil,—*h. d'AMANDE*,—constitutes a familiar example. The vegetable butters,—see BEURRE,—are oils which assume a solid form at the habitual temperature of the country of their production.

2. The *Volatile* or *Essential* Oils,—*Huiles volatiles, essentielles, ou Essences*, F.,—are, as the Oils of Aniseed and Chamomile,—*Oleum Anisi* et — *Anthemidis*, L.,—das *Anisöl*, und *Kamillenöl*, G.,—drawn, principally by distillation, from divers products of the vegetable kingdom. In their medicinal operation, they are, for the most part, *stimulant, carminative, tonic, or vermifuge*. The Oil, or Essence, of Turpentine,—*H. volatile de Térébinthine*, F.,—*Oleum Terebinthinæ*, L.,—*Turpentinöl*, G.,—although in ordinary language, termed a *Spirit*,—*Turpentinegeist*,—belongs to this class.

The term was, also, heretofore incorrectly employed to designate fluids; which, as the oil of vitriol,—*l'huile de vitriol*, F.,—das *vitriolöl*, G.,—of the *older* —, the Sulphuric Acid, of *modern* chemists,—possess, with the exception of their consistence, none of the characters of the *fixed* oils: and even the solid products of the mineral kingdom, exhibiting, as the “Oil of Antimony” (Chloride, of the *moderns*),—*l'Huile*, ou BEURRE, d'*Antimoine*,—an oleaginous or buttery appearance, received, from the *Ancients*, a like inaccurate designation. For an account of the distinguishing characters, and operation, of the various *Fixed* and *Essential* Oils employed in Pharmacy, see *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine*, v. ii., p. 39; *Dictionn. Universel de Matière Médic.* v. iii., p. 351; and Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol. Leipzig, 1819—1826. HUILEUX, adj.,—oleosus,—ἐλαιώδης,—ölig,—oily, oleaginous, of the nature, or consistence, of oil.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE, s. m.: in Surgery, the figure of 8 bandage: as applied round the elbow after the operation of blood-letting; and in wounds, and diseases, of the other articulations.

HUITRE, s. m.,—τὸ ὀστρεον,—*Ostrea*, f. L.,—die *Auster*, G.,—the *Oyster*: in Conchology, a genus belonging to the Family of the *Ostreadæ*,—see *OSTRACÉS*; and comprehending many species of toothless, inequivalve, bivalve shells,—see *CONCHIFÈRE*; of which the common oyster,—*O. edulis*,—l'*Huitre commune*, F.,—is, from its alimentary employment and properties, entitled principally to notice. There are several other edible species of the Family: some of which constitute, in modern Zoology, the types of new genera; as *O. lima*, of the genus *Lima*, and *O. maxima*, of *Pecten*.

O. edulis may be considered chemically, dietetically, and medicinally, in the three various parts,—the contained animal and fluid, and the testaceous envelope,—of which it is composed. 1. The animal itself,—*Huitrier*, m. F.,—a *Tethys*, according to Linnæus, but named *Peloris* by Poli,—*Testacea Utriusque Siciliae*, Fol. Parmæ, 1791 et 5,—is an acephalous Molluscum, of simplest structure among the bivalves,—Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 120; and hermaphrodite. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of water; a fibrous animal substance impregnated with the same salts as sea-water; a large proportion of osmazom, gelatine, mucus, and phosphorus in a state of peculiar combination. The white ashes, resulting from calcination, yield the same salts as the fluid of the shell; and a coal containing the phosphates of iron and lime. It is not acted upon by milk; becomes indurated by exposure to the action of fire or immersion in alcohol; but is dissolved by the vegetable acids. Hence, the Oyster is best eaten raw with vinegar and light acidulous wines. It is *aperient*; and rendered *analeptic* and *stimulant* by the gelatine and osmazom, and *aphrodisiac* probably by the phosphorus, which it contains. It is contra-indicated in congestive or inflammatory conditions of the system or more important organs; and, when eaten by puerperal woman, frequently induces a fatal affection of the brain.—See Clarke, *Medical Transact.*, vol. v, p. 109. 2. The fluid of the oyster,—l'*Eau des huitres*, F.,—sea-water essentially altered by the secretions of the animal, yields the hydro-chlorates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and osmazom; is an intestinal stimulant; and successfully employed, by the *French*, as a substitute for the mineral waters of Vichy, in dyspepsia and chronic derangements of the stomach. 3. The Shells,—*Ecaïlles des Huitres*, F.,—consist principally of carbonate of lime constituting their base, mucus, and the phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia, with traces of sulphur, oxide of manganese, gelatine, and a fatty matter. Calcination reduces them into carbonate of lime, or

quick-lime, according to the degree of heat employed. They sometimes contain pearly concretions used in *French* medicine under the title of *Perles de Lorraine*. Prepared Oyster-shells,—*Ostreorum Testæ præparatæ*, L.,—die *Präparirten Austerschalen*, G.,—were formerly valued as *antacid* and *absorbent*. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. xxi, p. 608; Pasquier, *Essai Médicale sur les Huitres*, Paris, 1818; *Faune des Médec.*, vol. v, p. 400; and *Dict. Universel de Matière Médic.*, vol. v, p. 116.

HUMBLE, adj.,—ταπεινός: an epithet formerly applied, in Anatomy, to the inferior straight muscle,—*M. humble*, F.,—*musculus humilis*, L.,—der *niederziehende Augenmuskel*, G.,—see *ABAISSEUR*,—of the human eye.

HUMECTANT, adj.,—humectans, L.,—befeuchtend, G.: an epithet employed, in Therapeutics, to designate remedies,—*Remèdes humectans*, F.,—*humectantia*, L.,—τὰ ὑγραίνοντα,—*anfeuchtende Arzneien*, G.,—which are supposed to augment the fluidity of the blood, and remove the arid condition of an organ. **HUMECTATION**, s. f.,—*humectatio*, f. L.,—ὑγρασις,—*Anfeuchtung*, f. G.: moistening, the action of *humectants*. **HUMECTÉ**, adj.,—*humectatus*, *humefactus*,—*anfeuchtet*,—rendered *humid*.

HUMÉRAL, adj., F. and E.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy and Zoology, to parts or organs which constitute, or are connected with, the shoulder,—*humerus*, L. Thus the term, *humeral artery*,—*Artère humérale*, F.,—*arteria humeralis*, L.,—die *Schulter-schlagader*, G.,—has, by some writers, been substituted for *BRACHIAL*: the feathers covering the *humeral* region,—die *Schulter-gegend*, G.,—of birds, are named *plumæ humérales*, F.; and the external angle of the base of the elytra, in certain Insects, the *humeral* angle.

HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, adj.,—*humero-cubitalis*, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Brachialis internus* muscle,—see *BRACHIAL*; as extending from the *humerus* to the *cubitus* or *ulna*. **HUMÉRO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN**, adj.,—*humero-supra-metacarpianus*, L.:—the *Extensor carpi radialis longior* muscle,—see *RADIAL*; as extending from the *humerus* to the *metacarpus*. **HUMÉRO-SUS-RADIAL**, adj.,—*humero-supra-radialis*, L.:—the *Supinator Radii longus*; as extending from the *humerus* to the *radius*.

HUMÉRUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*; and, in common language, signifying the shoulder,—ἄμους,—die *Schulter*, G.: but employed, by Anatomists, to designate the third osseous piece of the thoracic extremity,—*Brustglied*, n. G.,—of man and other vertebrated animals which possess a clavicle: the second, where that bone does not exist. The arm-bone,

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—os *humeri*, L.,—Oberarmbein, G.,—is articulated, above, with the scapula; below, with the ulna and radius: hence, the two extremities are respectively designated scapular and cubital. It affords attachment, in man, to twenty-three muscles. In Zoology, the term, *humerus*, is applied to the third, or rather first, piece of the anterior extremity of *Insects*.

HUMEUR, s. f.,—humor, m. L.,—Feuchtigkeit, f., Saft, m. G.: a term employed, in Physiology and Pathology, to designate the *fluids* of an organized body: in popular language, such fluids,—*humours* or juices,—die *Säfte*, G.,—in a state of real or imaginary depravation. *Humeurs froides*, pl. F.: a popular synonym of *Scrofula*. In Anatomy, the eye is described as possessing three *humours*,—*Humores oculares* vulgo dicuntur tres, L.: 1. The *aqueous*,—*H. aqueuse*, F.,—*humor aqueus*, L.,—die wässerige *Feuchtigkeit*, G.,—contained within the two chambers of the organ: 2. *crystalline*—or *lens*,—*H. crystalline*, ou le *cristallin*,—*h. crystallinus*, vel *lens crystallina*,—die krystallene *Feuchtigkeit*: and 3. the *vitreous*,—*H. vitrée*,—*h. vitreus*,—die gläserne *Feuchtigkeit*,—principally constituting the volume of the eye-ball.

HUMIDE, adj.,—humidus, L.,—*ὕγρὸς*,—feucht, G.,—damp, moist, impregnated with HUMIDITÉ, s. f.,—humiditas, f. L.,—*ὕγρότης*,—Feuchtigkeit, f. G.,—humidity: the condition of a *humid* body.

HUMIFUSE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to stems of plants which *creep along the ground* without taking root: also the specific designation of plants whose stems, like that of *Hypericum humifusum*, are so disposed.

HUMORAL, adj.,—humoralis, L.: relating to the *humours*,—see HUMEUR. HUMORISME, s. m.,—humourism: the medical doctrine by which all diseases are referred to some defect in the nature, quantity, or distribution of the *fluids* of the body,—die *Flüsse* im Körper, G. HUMORISTE, s. m.,—humourist: a disciple of *humourism*, a partizan of the humoral pathology,—die *Humoralpathologie*, G.

HYALITE, s. f.,—hyalitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *hyaloid* membrane,—die Entzündung der *Glashaut*, G.,—of the eye. See

HYALOÏDE, adj.,—*υαλοειδής*, *υαλώδης*,—hyaloides, hyalodes, L.,—glasähnlich, glasartig, G.,—hyaloid, resembling *glass*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the *humours*,—*Humeur hyaloïde*, ou *VITRÉE*, F.,—of the eye; and to the transparent membrane,—*M. hyaloïde*, F.,—*membrana hyaloidea*, L.,—die *Glashaut*, G.,—by which it is enveloped. HYALOÏDIEN, adj.,—hyaloideus, L.,—belonging, as the *hyaloid* canal,—*C. hyaloïdien*—*Petitscher Kanal*, G.,—to the *hyaloid* membrane. See GODRONNÉ.

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HYBRIDE, adj.,—*ἕλεις*,—hybrid: an epithet designative, in Philology, of terms compounded from *different* languages; as the uncouth CHOLÉRA-MORBUS, and execrable MAMMALOGIE: in Natural History, synon. with *mongrel*,—see MÉTIS.

HYDARTHRE. HYDARTHROSE. See HYDRARTHROSE.

HYDATIDE, s. f.,—*ὕδατις*,—hydatid, f. L.,—Wasserblase, f. G.: a term formerly applied, in Pathology, to all encysted tumours which contain an *aqueous* fluid: in modern Helminthology,—to a genus, and still more lately, a Family, of *intestinal worms*,—*Vers vésiculaires*,—characterized by a body wholly, or posteriorly, vesicular. The Linnæan genus, *Hydatid*,—der *Blasenwurm*, Hydatide, of the *Germans*,—containing numerous and widely different species, is now distributed into the following genera, ACÉPHALOCYSTE, CÉNURIE, CYSTICERQUE, E'CHINOCOQUE, HYDATIGÈRE, POLYCÉPHALE. See *Cours d'Hist. Naturelle Médicale*, et *Pharm.*, v. i, p, 72. HYDATIDIQUE, adj.,—hydatidosus, L.,—affected with *hydatids*,—mit *Hydatiden* behaftet, G.: *Kyste* ou *pouche hydatidique*, F.,—an *hydatidous* cyst.

HYDATIDOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydatidocele, hernia hydatidosa, L.,—Wasserblasenbruch, Blasenwürmerbruch, m. G.: an *hernia*, especially OSCHÉOCÈLE, or an *hernia-like swelling*, filled with *hydatids*,—eine bruchähnliche mit *Hydatiden* gefüllte Geschwulst, G.

HYDATIGÈRE, s. f.,—hydatigera, f. L.: a genus of *vesicular Entozoary animals*; the external cyst of which contains an unattached, and almost always solitary, worm. It comprizes three species; one of which, *H. lanceolata*, exists in the muscles of man.

HYDATISME, s. m.,—*ὕδατισμός*,—Hydatismus, m. L. and G.?: in Pathology, the sound occasioned by the fluctuation of an effused *fluid* in a cavity of the body.

HYDATOÏDE, adj.,—*ὕδατοειδής*, *ὕδατώδης*,—hydatoides, aqueus, aquosus, L.,—wässrig, G.,—hydatoid, aqueous, resembling *water*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *aqueous humour*,—see HUMEUR,—of the eye; and to the *pellucid membrane* by which the two chambers of that organ are invested.

HYDRACIDE, s. m.,—hydracidum, n. L.,—Wasserstoffsäure, G.: an acid, which results from the combination of a simple combustible body with *hydrogen*.

HYDRAGOGUE, adj.,—*ὕδραγωγός*,—hydragogus, L.: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *remedies*,—*τὰ ὑδραγωγὰ*,—*medicamina hydragoga*, L.,—*wassertreibende Arzneien*, G.,—which, like drastic purgatives and diuretics, possess the property of *evacuating serum* effused into the organic tissues, or the cavities, of the animal body.

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HYDRARGYRE, s. m.,—*ὑδράργυρος*,—hydrargyrum, n. L.,—Quecksilber, n. G.,—quicksilver,—see **MERCURE**. The metal, in its native state, was the *ἀργυρεὸς χρυτὸς*, of the *Greeks*.

HYDRARGYRIE, s. f.,—hydrargyria, f. (*ὑδράργυρος*, mercury), L.: in Pathology, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, attributed, by modern writers, to the abuse of *mercury*. It is the *mercurial disease*,—*la maladie mercurielle*, F.,—*morbus mercurialis*, L.,—die *Quecksilberkrankheit*, G.,—the *mercurial Eczema*, *Erythema*, and *Lepa*, of various writers.

HYDRARGYRO-PNEUMATIQUE, adj.,—hydrargyro-pneumaticus, L.: in Chemistry, the name of a vessel,—*Cuve à Mercure*, F.,—employed for the collection of gases which are soluble in water.

HYDRARGYROSE, s. f.,—hydrargyrosis, f. L.,—Quecksilbereinreibung, f. G.,—mercurial friction. *Synon.* with the *Latin* substantive, *Hydrargyranatripsis*,—**HYDRARGYRANATRIPSIE**, s. f.?—compounded of the *Greek* *ὑδράργυρος*, and *ἀνάτριψις*, friction; and employed, by *Kraus*, to express *Einreibung einer Quecksilbersalbe*.

HYDRARTHRE, s. f.,—hydrarthron, n., hydrarthrus, m. (*ὑδωρ*, water, *ἄρθρον*, a joint) hydrops articulorum, L.,—*Gelenkwassersucht*, f. G.,—*dropsy of a joint*. **HYDRARTHROSIE**, s. f.,—hydrarthrosis, f. L.: a term employed, in the *Nosologie Naturelle* of *Alibert*, to designate *articular dropsy*.

HYDRATE, s. m.,—hydras, n. L.,—Hydrat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a body composed of *water*,—*ὑδωρ*,—and a metallic oxide. **HYDRATÉ**, adj.,—hydratus, L.,—gewasert, G.,—hydrated.

HYDRAULIQUE, adj.,—hydraulicus (*ὑδωρ*, water, *αὐλὸς*, a tube), L.,—hydraulisch, G.,—hydraulic: the adjective designation of a machine employed in *raising water*. **HYDRAULIQUE**, s. f.,—hydraulica, f. L.,—die *Hydraulik*, *Wasserleitungskunst*, G.,—hydraulics: the science which relates to the *direction* and *raising* of *water*.

HYDRELÆON, s. m.,—*ὑδρέλαιον*,—hydrelæum, n. L.: a mixture of *oil* and *water*,—eine *Vermischung von Oel mit Wasser*, G.

HYDRENCÉPHALE, s. f.,—hydrencéphalion, n., hydrencéphalus, m. (*ὑδωρ*, water, *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain), L.,—der innere *Wasserkopf*, die *Hirnhöhlenwassersucht*, G.: internal hydrocephalus, *dropsy* of the ventricles of the *brain*. **HYDRENCÉPHALIQUE**, adj.,—hydrencéphalicus, L.,—hydenkephalisch, G.,—hydrencéphalic: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *scream*,—*Cri hydrencéphalique*, F.,—uttered by children when suffering from acute *hydrocephalus*.

HYDRENCÉPHALOCÈLE, s. f. See **HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCÈLE**.

HYDRENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrenterocele (*ὑδωρ*, water, *ἐντέρον*, the intestine,—

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κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—*Wasserdarmbruch*, m. G.: *intestinal hernia*, with a collection of *serum* in the sac. **HYDRENTÉROMPHALE**, s. f.,—hydrenteromphalus, m. (*ὑδωρ*,—*ἐντέρον*,—*ομφαλὸς*, the navel), L.,—*Darmwassernabelbruch*, m. G.: *umbilical hernia*, with collection of *water* in the sac.

HYDRIODATE, s. m.,—hydriodas, n. L.,—Hydriodat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—hydriodsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hydriodic acid*,—*acide hydriodique*, F.,—*acidum hydriodicum*, L.,—*Hydriodsäure*, *Iodwasserstoffsäure*, G.,—a gaseous compound of *hydrogen* and *iodine*,—with salifiable bases. **H ioduré**: an *hydriodate*, holding *iodine* in solution.

HYDROA, s. m.,—hidroa, vel hidrota, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, of uncertain origin and signification; but probably derived from the *Greek* *ἰδρῶς*, or *ἰδρῶα*; and employed to denote a papular eruption of the skin,—*sudamina*, *papulæ sudorales*, L.,—*Hitzblattern*, *Schwitzblattern*, G.,—induced by *heat*, or profuse *perspiration*.

HYDROCARBONIQUE, adj.,—hydrocarbonicus, L.: an epithet applied, by *Thomson*, to an inflammable gas,—*Oxide hydrocarbonique*, F.,—of peculiar odour, resulting from distillation of hydrocyanate of potass and iron with sulphuric acid.

HYDROCARDIE, s. f.,—hydrocardia, f. L. *Synon.* with **HYDROPÉRICARDE**.

HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—*ὑδροκήλη*,—hydrocele, f. L.,—*Wasserbruch*, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a morbid collection of *serum* in the coverings, or body, of the testis, or its appendages. This serous effusion may take place, 1. in the cellular tissue of the scrotum; and is then named, in *French*, *H. externe ou par infiltration*: 2. in the coverings of the testis, or spermatic cord,—*H. interne ou par épanchement*.—When the tunica vaginalis constitutes its immediate seat, the disease is designated, *H. de la tunique vaginale*; and to this the epithet, *congéniale*,—congenital,—is added, if that membrane communicate freely with the abdominal cavity. Existing in the spermatic cord, it is termed, lastly, *H. du cordon spermatique*.

HYDROCÉPHALE, s. m., *hydropisie de la tête*,—*ὑδροκέφαλον*, *ὑδροκέφαλος*,—hydrocephalon, n., hydrocephalus, m. L.,—*Wasserkopf*, m., die *Wassersucht des Haupts*, G.,—*Dropsy* of the *head* may take place, 1. externally to the cranial bones. It is then oedema of the subcutaneous tissue of the hairy scalp; and constitutes the *H. externe* of *French*—, *hydrocephalus externus*, of *Latin*—, and der *äussere Wasserkopf*, of *German* writers. 2. Internally, it is the *H. interne*,—*H. internus*,—innerer *Wasserkopf*,—*dropsy* of the *brain*,—respectively, of those languages. *Internal hydrocephalus*

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exhibits two varieties: a. the *Acute*,—*H. interne aiguë*,—see **HYDRENCÉPHALE**,—which, attacking children, retains simply the designation of *H. aiguë*, *F.*,—der hitzige *Wasserkopf*, *G.*; but, in the aged, is termed *Serous Apoplexy*: and b. the *chronic*,—*H. interne chronique*, *F.*,—consisting of an accumulation of serum in the cerebral ventricles, and ordinarily complicated with great augmentation of the volume of the head. **HYDROCÉPHALIQUE**, *adj.*,—*ὑδροκεφαλικός*,—*hydrocephalicus*,—*hydrocephalisch*, *G.*?—*hydrocephalic*: connected with, suffering from, *dropsy* of the head.

HYDROCÉPHALIE, *s. f.*,—*hydrocephalia*, *f. L.*: a term applied, by Alibert, to *hydrocephalic affections*; and constituting the first genus of *Leucoses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*. **HYDROCÉPHALITE**, *s. f.*,—*hydrocephalitis*, *f. L.*: *inflammation* of the brain terminating in ventricular effusion of serum. See **HYDROCÉPHALE**.

HYDROCHIMIE, *s. f.*,—see **CHIMIE**,—*hydrochymia*, *f. L.*: that part of *chemistry* which relates more especially to *water*,—*ἵδωρ*,—and other *fluids*.

HYDROCHLORATE, *s. m.*,—*hydrochloras*, *n. L.*: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*salzsaure Salze*, *G.*,—resulting from combination of *hydro-chloric acid*,—*Acide hydrochlorique*, *F.*,—*acidum hydrochloricum*, *L.*,—*Salzsäure*, *Chlorwasserstoffsäure*, *G.*,—itself a compound of *hydrogen* and *chlorine*,—with salifiable bases. Several of the *hydrochlorates* are largely employed in medicine, and the arts: as 1. *Hydrochlorate*, formerly *muriate*, of *lime*,—*H. de calcium*, *F.*,—*hydrochloras calcii*, *L.*,—*hydrochlorinsaures Kalk*, *G.*; 2. — of *Soda*,—*H. de sodium*, *sel commun*,—*hydrochloras sodii*,—*Chlornatronium*, *salzsaures Sodiumoxyd*, *gemeines Salz*; and 3. — of *Ammonia*,—*H. d'ammoniaque*,—*hydrochloras ammoniæ*,—*hydrochlorinsaures*,—*salzsaures Ammonium*.

HYDROCHLORONITRIQUE, *adj.*: an epithet employed, in Chemistry, to designate an *acid*,—*acidum hydrochloronitricum*, *L.*,—consisting of a mixture of the *hydrochloric* and *nitric acids*. It is the *Eau régale*,—*aqua regia*,—of the older *French* and *Latin* writers; and das *Königswasser*, *Goldscheidewasser*, of the *Germans*.

HYDROCIRSOCÈLE, *s. f.*,—*hydrocirsocèle*, *f. (ἵδωρ*, water,—*κίρσος*, a varix,—*κήλη*, hernia), *L.*,—*Wasserkampfaderbruch*, *m. G.*: *hydrocele* complicated with a *varicose* state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

HYDROCYANATE, *s. m.*,—*hydrocyanas*, *n. L.*: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*blausaure Salze*, *G.*,—resulting from combination of *hydrocyanic acid*,—*Acide hydrocyanique*, *F.*,—*acidum hydrocyanicum*, *L.*,—*Blausäure*, *Hydrocyansäure*, *Cyanwasserstoffsäure*, *G.*,—with divers salifiable bases.

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HYDROCYSTE, *s. f.*,—*hydrocystis*, *f. (ἵδωρ*, water, *κύστις*, a bladder), *L.*,—*Wasserblase*, *f. G.*? : a *cyst* containing a *serous fluid*. See **HYDATIDE**.

HYDRODERME, *s. f.*,—*hydroderma*, *n. (same*, and *δέρμα*, the skin), *hydrops cutis*, *L.*,—*dropsy of the skin*. See **ANASARQUE**.

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, *s. f.*,—*hydrodynamica*, *f. (same*, and *δυνάμις*, power), *L.*,—*Wasserkraftlehre*, *f. G.*,—*Hydrodynamics*: that part of *Physical Science* which treats of the *motion* of *fluids*, and the laws of equilibrium and pressure to which they are subjected.

HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, *s. f.*,—*hydreencephalocèle*, *f. (ἵδωρ*, water,—*ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain,—*κήλη*, hernia), *L.*: a term, in Pathology, correctly signifying *hernia*, complicated with *dropsy*, of the brain,—*Hirnwasserbruch*, *m. G.*; but employed, by the *French*, to designate “dropsy of the ventricles of the brain, with separation of the cranial bones, and enlargement of the volume of the head;” and, consequently, a synonym of chronic *Hydrocephalus internus*. See **HYDROCÉPHALE**, and **HYDRENCÉPHALOCÈLE**.

HYDRO-ENTÉROCÈLE. See **HYDRENTÉROCÈLE**. **HYDRO-ENTÉRO-EPILOCÈLE**, *s. f.*,—*hydrentero-epilocèle*, *f. (ἵδωρ*, water,—*ἐντέρον*, intestine,—*ἐπίπλοον*, omentum,—*κήλη*, hernia), *L.*,—*Wasserdarmbruch*, *m. G.*: *entero-epilocèle*, complicated with effusion of serum into the hernial sac, or with *hydrocele*.

HYDRO-ENTÉROMPHALE. See **HYDRENTÉROMPHALE**.

HYDRO-EPILOCÈLE, *s. f.*,—*hydrepiilocèle*, *f. (ἵδωρ*, water, and *EPILOCÈLE*), *L.*,—*Netzwasserbruch*, *m. G.*: *omental hernia*, complicated with *serous* effusion into the sac, or with *hydrocele*. **HYDRO-EPILO-ENTÉROCÈLE**. See **HYDRO-ENTÉRO-EPILOCÈLE**.

HYDRO-EPILOMPHALE, *s. f.*,—*hydrepiplomphalus*, *m. (ἵδωρ*, water,—*ἐπίπλοον*, omentum,—*ὀμφαλός*, the navel), *L.*,—*Wassernetznabelbruch*, *m. G.*: *umbilical hernia*, with *serous effusion* into the sac.

HYDROGALE, *s. m.*,—*hydrogala*, *f. L.*: a mixture of *water*, *ἵδωρ*, and *milk*, *γάλα*,—*Melange d'eau et de lait*, *F.*,—*mistura aquæ cum lacte*, *L.*,—ein Getränk aus *Wasser* und *Milch*, *G.*

HYDROGÈNE, *s. m.*,—*hydrogenium*, *n. (ἵδωρ*, water, *γένναω*, to produce), *L.*,—*Wasserstoff*, *Wasserstoffgas*, *m. G.*,—*hydrogen*: a simple body, hitherto known only in a gaseous state; and so named as *forming water* in combination with oxygen. **HYDROGENÉ**, *adj.*,—*hydrogenatus*, *m. L.*: containing *hydrogen* in combination.

HYDROGÈSES, *s. f. pl.*: a term applied, by Baumes, to *diseases* which he regards as consequent on faulty *hydrogenation* of

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the system. It forms the 3rd Class of his Nosological Scale; and includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROGLOSSÉ, s. f.,—hydroglossa, f. (ὑδωρ, water, γλῶσσα, the tongue), L.: an inaccurate synonym of GRENOUILLETTE. The salivary duct, *not* the *tongue*, constitutes the seat of the swelling in Ranula.

HYDROGNOSIE, s. f.,—hydrognosia, f. L.: HYDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—hydrographia, f. L.: HYDROLOGIE, s. f.,—hydrologia, f. L.:—compounds of the Greek ὑδωρ, water, and γνώσις, knowledge,—γράφω, to describe,—λόγος, discourse; and employed, in Science, to respectively designate the *history*, and *description* of—, and a *treatise* on—the *waters* of the terrestrial globe. Anglicized by conversion of the final *ie* into *y*: germanized by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

HYDRO-MÉDIASTINE, s. f.,—hydro-mediastinum, n., *hydrops mediastini*, L.,—Mittelfellwassersucht, f. G.: *effusion of serum* into the *mediastinum*.

HYDROMEL, s. m.,—ὑδρόμελι, —hydromel, n. L.,—Honigwasser, n. G.: a fluid compound of *honey* and *water*. In the state of *simple hydromel*, it constitutes a diluent and laxative beverage. It acquires, from fermentation, intoxicating properties; and is then known as the *vinous hydromel*,—*H. vineuse*,—of *French*—, *Meth*, of *German*—, *Meede*, of *Flemish*—, and *mead* of *British* writers.

HYDROMÈTRE, s. f.,—hydrometra, f. (ὑδωρ, water, μήτρα, the womb), *hydrops uteri*, L.,—Gebärmutterwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy of the womb*.

HYDROMÈTRE, s. m.,—hydrometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.,—Hydrometer, Wassermesser, m. G.: an instrument employed to *determine* the specific gravity, and different properties, of *fluids*. HYDROMÉTRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hydrometria, f. L.,—hydrometry: a branch of *Physics*. HYDROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—hydrometricus, L.,—hydrometrisch, G.?—hydrometrical: relating to the employment of the *hydrometer*, or the science of *hydrometry*.

HYDROMPHALE, s. f.,—hydromphalus, m. (ὑδωρ, water, ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—Nabelwassergeschwulst, f. G.: a tumour formed by accumulation of *serum* in the sac of *umbilical hernia*; or, simply, *distension* of the *navel* by the *fluid* of *ascites*.

HYDRONOSE, s. f.,—hidronosis, f. (*same*, or, more correctly, ἰδρώς, sweat, and νόσος, a disease), L.: *ephemeral fever* with *perspiration*,—Schweissfieber, n. G.: according to some writers, the *sweating sickness*,—sudor Anglicanus, L.,—die Schweisskrankheit, G.

HYDRO-PÉRICARDE, s. f.,—hydropericardium, n. (*same*, and περικάρδιον, the pe-

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cardium), L.,—Herzbeutelwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy* of the *pericardium*. HYDRO-PÉRICARDIE, s. f.,—hydropericardia, f. L.: the fourth genus of the *Leucoses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HYDRO-PÉRITOINE, s. m.,—hydroperitoneum, n. L.;—HYDROPLÈVRE, s. f.,—hydropleura, f. L.; HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX, s. m.,—n. L.: terms, in *Pathology*, respectively compounded of ὑδωρ, water, περιτόνειον; πλευρά; and πνεῦμα, in conjunction with θώραξ: and employed to respectively designate *dropsy* of the *peritoneum*,—see ASCITE;—of the *pleura*,—HYDROTHORAX; and *effusion* of *serum* and *gas* into the *thoracic* cavities.

HYDROPHLOGOSE, s. f.,—hydrophlogosis, f. (ὑδωρ, water, φλόγωσις, inflammation), L.: *inflammation* terminating in *serous* effusion. In like manner, HYDROMÉNINGITE, s. f.,—hydromeningitis, f. L.; and HYDRORCHITE, s. f.,—hydrorchitis, f. L.,—compounds of ὑδωρ with μῆνιγξ, and ὄρχις, —are respectively employed to designate inflammation of the *cerebral* membranes,—see MÉNINGITE; and of the *testis*,—see ORCHITE,—which terminates in *serous* effusion.

HYDROPHOBIE, s. f.,—ὑδροφοβία, —hydrophobia, f. L.,—Wasserscheu, f. G.: a term improperly employed to designate the peculiar and horrible disease, consequent on the bite of a rabid animal. *Dread of water*, its literal signification, is merely a symptom of *Rabies*,—see RAGE,—as of *Arachnitis*, *Encephalitis*, and *Angina*. HYDROPHOBE, s. m.,—ὑδροφόβος, —hydrophobus, L.: an individual suffering from *hydrophobia*. HYDROPHOBIQUE, adj.,—ὑδροφοβικός, —hydrophobicus, —hydrophobisch, —hydrophobic: attacked with, or relating to, *hydrophobia*.

HYDROPTHALMIE, s. f.,—hydrophthalmia, f. (ὑδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμός, the eye), L.,—Wasserauge, n. G.,—*dropsy* of the *eyeball*. HYDROPTHALMION, s. m.,—n. L.: the livid and *œdematous swelling* which surrounds the *eye* in weakly and cachectic subjects.

HYDROPTHORATE, s. m.,—hydrophthoras, n. L.: a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *hydrophthoric*—formerly termed *fluoric*—acid,—Acide hydrophthorique, F.,—a compound of *hydrogen* and *phthoron*,—see PHTHORE,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROPHYSOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrophysocèle, f. (ὑδωρ, water,—φῦσα, wind,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—Wasserwindbruch, m. G.: *hernia* containing *serum* and *gas*. HYDROPHYSOMÈTRE, s. f.,—hydrophysometra, f. (ὑδωρ, —φῦσα,—and μήτρα, the womb), L.: an accumulation of *serum* and *gas* in the (cavity of the) *womb*,—eine Ansammlung von Wasser und Luft im Uterus, G.

HYDROPHYTOLOGIE, s. f., F. and G.,—*hydrophytologia*, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—φύτον, a plant,—λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise on water-plants*,—*Hydrophyta*, n. L. pl.,—die Wasserpflanzen, G.

HYDROPSIE, s. f.,—ὑδρῶψ,—*hydrops*, f. L.,—*Hydropsie*, Wassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy*: a generic term, in Nosology, comprehending every morbid accumulation of *serum* in the cavities, or areolæ, naturally lubricated by that fluid, or in cysts, and cavities, of adventitious formation. **HYDROPIQUE**, adj.,—ὑδρωπικὸς,—*hydropicus*,—*hydropisch*, wassersüchtig,—*hydropic*, *dropsical*: suffering from, or connected with, *dropsy*.

HYDRO-PNEUMATOCÈLE, s. f. *Synon.* with **HYDROPHYSOCÈLE**.

HYDRO-PNEUMONIE, s. f.,—*hydropneumonia*, f. (ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung), L.,—*Lungenwassersucht*, f. G.,—*hydropneumony*: *œdema*—*infiltration of serum* into the cellular tissue—of the lungs,—*Wasseransammlung in Zellgewebe der Lungen*, G.

HYDRO-PNEUMOSARQUE, s. f.,—*hydropneumosarca*, f. (ὕδωρ,—πνεῦμα,—σὰρξ), L.: an abscess containing *water*, *air*, and *flesh*,—probably a collection of extravasated blood, from which, during its decomposition, gas has been extricated.

HYDROPOÏDE, adj.,—*hydropoides*, L.: an epithet applied to the *watery* excretions of the *dropsical*.

HYDROPOSIE, s. f.,—ὑδροποσία,—*hydroposia*, f. L.,—*Wassertrinken*, n. G.: the exclusive use of *water* as beverage. **HYDROPOTE**, s. m.,—ὑδροπότης,—*hydropota*, *hydropotes*, m. L.,—*Wassertrinker*, m. G.,—a *water-drinker*.

HYDROPYRÉTIQUE, adj.,—*hidropyreticus*, L.,—*hidropyretic*: suffering from, or connected with, *sweating-fever*.

HYDRORACHIS, s. f. (ὕδωρ, water, ῥάχις, the spine), F. et L.,—*Rückgrätswassersucht*, f. G.: a collection of *serum* in the membranes of the *spinal cord*, *dropsy* of the *spinal canal*. This disease may exist with, or without, lesion of the osseous parietes. In the *former* case, it is the *Spina bifida*, of authors, and invariably congenital. The *latter* is little known.

HYDROSACCHARUM, s. m. (ὕδωρ,—σάκχαρον, sugar), F.,—n. L.,—*Zuckerwasser*, n. G.,—*EAU sucrée*, F.,—*Sugar-water*.

HYDROSARCOÈLE, s. f.,—*hydrosarcocele*, f. (ὕδωρ,—and σαρκώδης, a fleshy tumour of the scrotum), L.,—*Fleischwassersucht*, m. G.: a *swelling* formed by *dropsy* of the *tunica vaginalis*, and by scirrhus or carcinomatous enlargement of the body of the testis. More correctly, **SARCO-HYDROÈLE**.

HYDROSARQUE, s. f.,—*hydrosarca*, f. (*same*, and σὰρξ, *flesh*), L.: a tumour, according to Severinus, which contains *wa-*

ter and masses of *flesh*,—eine Geschwulst, die zugleich *Wasser* und *fleischichte* Masse enthält, G.; probably coagula of blood separated from the serum: according to Nysten, a synonym of *Anasarca*.

HYDRO-SÉLÉNIATE, s. m.,—*hydrosele-nias*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*hydroselelsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of a gaseous, colourless, and deleterious *acid*,—*Acide hydrosé-lénique*, F.,—*Hydroselelsäure*, G.,—composed of *hydrogen* and *selenium*,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROSTATIQUE, s. f.,—*hydrostatica*, f. (ὕδωρ, water, στασις, condition), L.,—die *Hydrostatik*, *Wasserstandlehre*, G.,—*Hydrostatics*: that part of Physical Science, which treats on the *weight* and *equilibrium* of *fluids*.

HYDROSULFATE, s. m.,—*hydrosulphas*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*hydrothionsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hydrosulphuric acid*,—*Acide hydrosulfurique*, F.,—*Hydrothionsäure*, *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. *Synon.* with **HYDROTHIONATE**. **HYDROSULFUREUX**, adj.,—*hydrosulphurosus*, L.: the name of an acid composed of equal volumes of the sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid gases.

HYDROTELLURATE, s. m.,—*hydrotelluras*, n. L.: a genus of salts resulting from the combination of an *acid*,—*Acide hydrotellurique*, F.,—*acidum hydrotelluricum*, L.,—*Hydrotellursäure*, *Tellurwasserstoffsäure*, G.,—composed of *hydrogen* and *tellurium*,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROTHORAX, s. m.,—ὑδροθώραξ,—*hydrothorax*, *hydrops pectoris*, L.,—*Brustwassersucht*, f. G.,—*dropsy* of the *chest*, effusion of *serum* into one or both of the cavities of the *pleura*: a morbid condition, sometimes consequent on inflammation of the lung or *pleura*; more frequently, on organic lesion of the heart.

HYDROTHIONIQUE, adj.,—*hydrothionicus*, L.: an epithet composed of ὕδωρ, *water*, and θείον, *sulphur*; and applied, by the *Germans*, to *hydrosulphuric acid*. See **HYDROSULFATE**. *Hydrothion*, s. n. L.,—*Schwefelwasserstoff*, m. G.,—sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROTITE, s. f.,—*hydrotitis*, f. (ὕδωρ, water, οὖς, ὠτίς, the ear), L.,—*dropsy* of the ear.

HYDROXANTIQUE, adj.,—*hydroxanthicus*, L.: an epithet formerly applied to an *acid*,—*Hydroxanthsäure*, G.,—now recognized as the *xanthic*. See **XANTHIQUE**.

HYDRURE, s. m.,—*hydruretum*, n. L.: a compound of *hydrogen* with a metal.

HYÉMAL, adj.,—*hyemalis*, L.,—*winterlich*, G.: an epithet employed, in Medicine and Natural History, to designate

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morbid affections,—*Maladies hyémales*, F.,—which prevail—; *plants*, which, as *Equisetum hyemale*, flourish—; and *natural phenomena* which, as the *hyemal torpor*,—*der Winterschlaf*, G.,—of certain animals, occur—especially, or exclusively, in *winter*,—*hyems*, L.

HYÉROPYRE. See HIÉROPYRE.

HYGIÈNE, s. f.,—hygieine, f. (ὑγίεια, health, the Goddess of health, of the *Greeks*), L.,—Gesundheitslehre, f. G.: pars Medicinæ quæ sanitatem conservandi modum per quædam remedia, eorumque usum, et rerum non naturalium efficaciam in corpus humanum docet, L. HYGIÉNIQUE, adj.,—ὑγιένος,—hygieinicus,—hygienic: relative to the art,—ἡ ὑγιεινὴ,—of preserving health.

HYGROBLÉPHARIQUE, adj.,—hygroblepharicus, (ὕγρως, moist, watery, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the excretory ducts, and their orifices, of the lacrymal gland.

HYGROCIRSOCÈLE. See HYDROCIRSOCÈLE.

HYGROMÈTRE, s. m.,—hygrometrum, n. (ὕγρως, moist, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Feuchtigkeitsmesser, m., Hygrometer, n. G.: an instrument employed, in *hygrometry*,—HYGROMÉTRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hygrometria, f. L.: that part of Physical Science which relates to the appreciation, or *admeasurement*, of the quantity of *aqueous vapour* contained in the atmosphere. HYGROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—hygrometricus, —hygrometrisch, —hygrometrical: pertaining to *hygrometry*, or its instruments.

HYGROPHOBIE. Synon. with HYDROPHOBIE.

HYGROPTHALMIQUE. Syn. with HYGROBLÉPHARIQUE.

HYGROSCOPE. HYGROSCOPIE. Synon. with HYGROMÈTRE, and HYGROMÉTRIE.

HYMEN, s. m. (ὑμὴν, a skin or membrane, also the genius presiding over marriage), F. et L.,—Hymen, Jungfernhäutchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold of mucous membrane, which partly, or wholly, closes the entrance of the vagina of woman, and the female of divers other *Mammifera*, in the virgin state. Its presence may be ordinarily regarded as a sign of *physical virginity*: its absence does not invariably indicate defloration. In some cases, it does not naturally exist. On rupture by accident or copulation, its relics constitute the *Caruncula myrtiformes*. See CARUNCULE.

HYMENOGRAPHIE, HYMENOLOGIE, HYMENONOTOMIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hymenographia, hymenologia, hymenotomia, f. L.: terms respectively compounded of ὑμὴν, a membrane, and γράφω, to describe, —λόγος, a discourse, and τομή, incision; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate a

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description of, *treatise* on, and *dissection* of, the *membranes* of animal bodies. The latter term is also used, in Surgery, to denote *incision* of the *hymen*, when, from the imperforate state of that membrane, it obstructs the menstrual flow,—thus producing the *Amenorrhœa hymenica*, of some continental writers;—the exercise of the generative act; or expulsion of the foetus in parturition.

HYMENOPTÈRES, s. f. pl.,—*Hymenoptera*, pl. (ὑμὴν, a membrane, πτερόν, a wing), L.,—die Hymenopteren, G.: in Zoology, an Order of *Insects*, characterized, as the bee-, wasp-, and ichneumon-families, by the presence of four thin *membranous wings*. HYMENOPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—hymenopterologus, m. L.,—Hymenopterolög, m. G.: a student of *hymenopterology*,—HYMENOPTÉROLOGIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hymenopterologia, f. L.: that part of entomological Science, which regards *hymenopterous insects*.

HYO-CHONDRO-GLOSSE, adj.: a synonym used, by Dumas, for HYO-GLOSSE.

HYO-EPIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—hyo-epiglotticus, L.: an epithet sometimes employed to designate a band of condensed cellular tissue,—*Ligament hyo-épiglottique*, F.;—which extends from the posterior part of the body of the *hyoid bone* to the base of the *epiglottis*.

HYO-GLOSSE, s. m. and adj.,—hyoglossus, L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a broad and slender *muscle*,—*M. hyo-glosse*, F.,—Zungenbeinzungenmuskel, G.,—which extends, on each side, from the greater horn, the summit of the body, and the lesser horn and adjacent cartilage, of the *hyoid bone*, to the *tongue*. Albinus was induced, from this triple insertion, to describe the *hyo-glossus* as three distinct muscles, *Cerato-*, *Basio-*, and *Chondro-glossus*. See CERATO-, BASIO-, and CHONDRO-GLOSSE. HYO-GLOSSIEN, adj.,—hyo-glossianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *ninth cerebral nerve*, of the older anatomists,—*Nerf hyoglosse*, F.; as distributed principally upon the *tongue*, and on the muscles which connect that organ with the *hyoid bone*. See HYPOGLOSSE.

HYO-GLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—hyo-glossobasi-pharyngeus, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle; from its attachments. See CONSTRICTEUR, 6.

HYOÏDE, s. m. and adj.,—ὑοειδής: in Anatomy, a term employed to designate an azygous or pairless *bone*,—l'*Hyoïde*, ou os lingual, F.,—ὑοειδὲς ὀστούν, —os hyodes, vel hyoides, L.,—Zungenbein, G.,—*hyoid* or *tongue bone*, suspended horizontally between the base of the *tongue* and the *larynx*. It is named *hyoid* from its resemblance, in figure, to the *Greek* γ;—*lingual*,

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from its intimate relation to the *tongue*,—*lingua*, L. It consists of five distinct ossicula,—a central body, two greater and two lesser cornua; and is developed by five points of ossification. It has no osseous connection with the skeleton; and is described, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire,—*Philosophie Anatomique*, tome i, p. 141,—as consisting of nine elements or pieces.—**HYOÏDIEN**, adj.,—hyoideus, L.: belonging to the *hyoid* bone: as the *hyoideal* muscles,—*musculi hyoidei*, L.,—die *Zungenbeinmuskeln*, G. *Appareil hyoïdien*, F.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the whole assemblage of parts constituting the system of the *hyoid* bone.

HYO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—hyo-pharyngeus, L.: a synonym of the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle. **HYO-STERNAL**, adj.,—hyo-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the third piece of the *sternum*.

HYO-THYROÏDIEN, s. m. and adj.,—hyo-thyroideus, L.: a term sometimes applied to the *thyro-hyoid* muscle,—*M. thyro-hyoidien*, F.,—thyro-hyoideus, L.,—*Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel*, G.; as extending from the *hyoid* bone to the *thyroid* cartilage.

HYPERBORÉ, adj.,—hyperboreus, (ὑπέρ, beyond, βορέας, the north), L.,—hyperboreisch, G.,—hyperboreal: an epithet employed, by Geographers and Naturalists, to designate the countries of Europe and Asia,—*Regions hyperborées*, F.,—which are situated in the vicinity of the polar circle; the families of man,—*Race hyperborée*, F.,—as the Esquimaux and Laplanders; the inferior animals, as *Phalaropus hyperboreus*; and plants, as *Dicranum hyperboreum*, by which those inhospitable regions are inhabited.

HYPERCATHARSIE, s. f.,—ὑπερκάθαρσις, —hypercatharsis, superpurgatio, f. L.,—eine allzustarke Abführung, G.,—excessive purgation. **HYPERCATHARTIQUE**, adj.,—hypercatharticus, L.

HYPERCRISE, f. L.,—hypercrisis, f. (ὑπέρ, beyond, κρίσις, the crisis of a disease), L.,—Hyperkrise, f. G.: a violent critical effort or evacuation.

HYPERÉPHIDROSE. See **HYPERHYDROSE**.

HYPERESTHÉSIE, s. f.,—hyperæsthesis, f. (ὑπέρ, beyond, αἰσθησις, feeling), L.,—eine übermässige Empfindlichkeit, besonders der Sinnesorgane, G.,—excessive sensibility—: *Hyperæstheses*, pl. L.,—die Hyperæsthesien, G.,—diseases characterized by excessive sensibility,—especially of the organs of sense.

HYPERHYDROSE, s. f.,—hyperhidrosis, f. (ὑπέρ, —and ἰδρῶς, sweat), L.,—das übermässige Schwitzen, G.,—excessive perspiration.

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HYPERKINÉSIE, s. f.,—hyperkinesia, f. (ὑπέρ, —and κίνησις, mobility), L.: extreme nervous susceptibility.

HYPERO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—hyperpharyngeus, L. See **PHARYNGO-STAPHYLIN**.

HYPEROSTOSE, s. f.,—hyperostosis, f. (ὑπέρ, —ὀστέον, a bone), L.,—ein grosser Knochenauswuchs, G.: an excessive growth of bone, exostosis.

HYPERSARCOSE, s. f.,—ὑπερσάρκωσις, —hypersarcosis, f. L.: exuberant growth of granulations on a sore.

HYPERSTHÉNIE, s. f.,—hypersthenia, f. (ὑπέρ, —σθένος, power), L.,—Lebensüberkraft, m. G.,—excess of vital power. **HYPERSTHÉNIQUE**, adj.,—hypersthenicus, L.,—hypersthenisch, G.,—hypersthenic.

HYPERTONIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hypertonia, f. (ὑπέρ, beyond, τόνος, tone), L.: excess of tone in the tissues of the living body.

HYPERTROPHIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hypertrophia, f. (ὑπέρ, —τροφή, nourishment), L.: excess of nourishment,—Uebernahrung, G.,—and consequent increase of volume, of an organ. *H. du cœur*, F.,—die *Hypertrophie des Herzens*, G.,—hypertrophy of the heart

HYPERZOODYNAMIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hyperzoodynamia, f. (ὑπέρ, —ζωὴς, living—, δύναμις, power), L.: excessive augmentation of force in the animal economy.

HYPNOBADISE, s. f.,—hypnobatisis, f. (ὑπνος, sleep, βαδίσσις, the act of walking), somnambulismus, m. L.,—Schlafwandeln, Nachtwandeln, n. G.,—sleep-walking, somnambulism. Erroneously written **HYPNOBATASE**,—hypnobatasis, as a compound of ὑπνος, —and βάω, to move, by the French lexicographers, and the German Kraus.—**HYPNOBADE**,—not **HYPNOBATE**,—s. m.,—hypnobadista, L.,—ein Schlafwandler, Nachtwandler, G.,—a sleep-walker or somnambulist.

HYPNOLOGIE, s. f.,—hypnologia, f. (ὑπνος, —λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Lehre vom Schlaf, G.,—the doctrine of sleep. **HYPNOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—hypnologicus,—hypnologisch,—hypnological: pertaining to hypnology.

HYPNOTIQUE, adj.: an epithet employed, in Therapeutics, to designate remedies,—τὰ ὑπνωτικὰ φάρμακα,—remedia hypnotica, L.,—die Schlafmittel, G.,—which induce sleep.

HYPOCATHARSIE, s. f.,—hypocatharsis, f. (ὑπό, quæ interdum in compositione minuendi vim habet,—καθάρσις, purgation), L.,—eine gelinde Abführung, G.,—gentle purgation. See **HYPERCATHARSIE**.

HYPOCHONDRE, ou **HYPOCONDRE**, s. m.,—ὑποχόνδριον,—hypochondrium, n. L. and G.: in Anatomy, the region situated, on each side, below the short ribs,—die Gegend unter den kurzen Rippen, G.: also, the popular synonym of an *hypochondriac*.

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HYPOCHONDRIAQUE, s. m. and adj.,—*ὑποχονδριακός*,—hypochondriacus, L.,—hypochondrisch, G.,—hypochondriac: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain regions,—*hypochondria*, L.,—*τὰ ὑποχονδρία*,—see **HYPOCHONDRE**,—or parts connected with them: in Pathology,—individuals afflicted with *hypochondriasis*,—see **HYPOCHONDRIE**; or morbid affections of the organs situated in the *hypochondriac* regions.

HYPOCHONDRIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hypochondria, hypochondriasis, f. L.,—hypochondriasm. **HYPOCHONDRIALGIE**, s. f.,—hypochondrialgia, f. (*ὑποχονδριον*,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—der *hypochondrische Schmerz*, G.,—*pain in the hypochondria*.

HYPOCOPHOSE, s. f.,—hypocophosis, f. (*ὑπὸ*,—see **HYPOCATHARSIE**,—*κώφους*, deafness), L.,—ein geringer Grad von Taubheit, G.,—a slight degree of deafness.

HYPOCRANE, s. m.,—hypocranium, n. L.: an abscess situated *beneath*,—*ὑπὸ*,—the skull,—*κράνιον*,—ein Abscess unter dem Schadel, —and above the dura mater,—und über der harten Hirnhaut, G.

HYPOCRATÉRIFORME, adj.,—hypocrateiformis, L.,—untertassenförmig, G.,—saucer-shaped: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla* of plants; which, like that of *Vinca*, exhibits the figure,—*forma*, L.,—of a cup-stand,—*ὑποκράτης*. All hybrid terms are objectionable. Kraus—*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 429,—proposes to substitute for it,—*Hypocraterodes*, L.,—*hypocrateroide*, F.,—untersatzförmig, G.

HYPOGASTRE, s. m.,—*ὑπογάστριον*,—hypogastrium, n. L.,—Unterbauch, m. G.,—lower belly: the inferior region of the abdomen; situated below a line drawn across from one anterior superior spine of the ilium to the other. It is divided into three secondary regions,—a central or pubic, and two lateral or inguinal. **HYPOGASTRIQUE**, adj.,—*ὑπογάστριος*,—hypogastricus, L.,—hypogastrisch, G.: pertaining to, or performed upon, the lower belly.—*Exs.* in Anatomy, the *hypogastric* region,—die Unterbauchgegend, G.; the *hypogastric* artery,—*arteria hypogastrica*, L.,—see **ILIAQUE**; *hypogastric* plexus of nerves,—*plexus hypogastricus*, F.: in Surgery, the operation of lithotomy,—*Taille hypogastrique*,—practised above the pubes.

HYPOGASTROCELE, s. f.,—hypogastrocele, f. (*ὑπογάστριον*,—*κῆλη*, hernia), L.: *hypogastric* hernia,—ein Bruch am Unterbauch, G.,—formed by protrusion of intestine, or omentum, through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYPOGASTROHEXIE, s. f.,—hypogastrotrorrhexis, f. (same, and *ῥήξις*, rupture), L.: *rupture of the belly* with, according to Blanchard and Kraus, *laceration of the peritonæum*,—*hernia ventralis cum ruptu-*

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ra peritonæi conjuncta, L.,—*Bauchbruch mit Zerreißung des Darmfells*, G.

HYPOGLOSSE, adj.,—*ὑπογλώσσιος*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the ninth (now regarded as the twelfth) cerebral nerve,—*Nerv grand hypoglosse*, F.,—*nervus hypoglossus*, L.,—*Zungenfleischnerve*, G.; from the distribution of its branches principally *beneath the tongue*.

HYPOGYNE, adj.,—hypogynus, L.,—hypogynous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate *petals* and *corollæ*, or *stamens*, which are inserted *beneath*,—*ὑπὸ*,—the ovary, or female organ,—*γύνη*,—unter dem Fruchtknoten, G.,—of plants.

HYPONITRITE, s. m.,—hyponitris, f. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*untersalpétrigesaurer Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hyponitrous* acid,—*Acidum hyponitrosum*, L.,—*untersalpétrige Säure*, G.,—an oxide of azote, with salifiable bases.

HYPOPHOSPHATE, s. m.,—hypophosphas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—*unterphosphorigsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of *hypophosphorous* acid,—*Acide hypophosphoreux*, F.,—*acidum hypophosphorosum*, L.,—*unterphosphorige Säure*, G.,—with salifiable bases.

HYPOPTHALMIE, s. f.,—hypophthalmia, f. (*ὑποφθάλμιος*, situated beneath the eye), *dolor oculi sub tunica cornea*, L.: according to Kraus, the pain preceding suppuration, or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye,—der dem Eiterauge und ähnl. Uebeln vorhergehende Schmerz in der vordern Augenkammer, G. *Hypophthalmion*, n. L.,—*τὰ υποφθάλμια*,—die Gegend zunächst unter dem Auge, G.,—the region below the eye, the seat of *Hypophthalmion*.

HYPOPHYLLÉ, adj.,—hypophyllus (*ὑπὸ*, beneath, *φύλλον*, a leaf), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to minute *cryptogamous* plants, hence termed *hypophyllous fungi*,—see **EPIPHYLLE**,—which vegetate on the lower surface of the leaves,—unter den Blättern, G.,—of other plants. A species of *Ruscus* is, also, specifically designated *hypophyllus*, and of *Protea*,—*hypophylla*; because the flowers of one, and fruit of the other, are developed *beneath the leaf*.

HYPOPYON, s. m.,—hypopyon, n. (*ὑπὸ*, beneath, *πύον*, pus), L.,—Eiterauge, n. G.: a term indiscriminately employed, in Ophthalmology, to designate small *abscesses*, developed between the laminæ of the cornea,—*Hyp. de la cornée*; and *purulent* collections within the chambers of the eye,—*H. des chambres*, F. *ὑπόπιον*: the region below the eye (*ὑπὸ*, *ὦψ*); also, a blow, or contusion, on the face.

HYPOSPADIAS, s. m.,—hypospadias, f. (*υποσπάω*, to draw from beneath), L.: a congenital malformation, wherein the orifice

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of the urethra terminates on the *inferior* surface of the penis, either about the base of the glans, or in the vicinity of the symphysis pubis. When the orifice is situated near the root of the penis, the scrotum exhibits a division into two large labia; and the existence of hermaphroditism may then be erroneously inferred.—**HYPOSPADE**, adj.,—hypospadicus, L.: an epithet applied to individuals,—οἱ ὑποσταδιοῖσι,—who exhibit such malformation.

HYPOSPHAGME, s. m.,—ὑπόσφαγμα, —hyposphagma, n. L.: extravasation of blood,—Blutunterlaufung, f. G.,—beneath the conjunctiva oculi.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, s. f. (ὑπὸ, —σταφύλη, the uvula), F. et L.: elongation—; **HYPOSTAPHYLITE**, s. f.,—hypostaphylitis, f. L.: slight inflammation—of the *uvula*,—ein niederer Grad von *Staphylitis*, G.

HYPOSTASE, **HYPOSTÈME**, s. f.,—ὑπόστασις, —hypostasis, f. L.,—Bodensatz im Urin, G.,—sediment in the urine. See **ENÉORÈME**.

HYPOSTERNAL, adj.,—hyposternalis, L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *lower* piece, or division, of the *sternum*.

HYPOSTHÉNIE, s. f.,—hyposthenia, f. L.: diminution of power. See **HYPERSTHÉNIE**. **HYPOSTHÉNIQUE**, adj.,—hyposthenicus, L.,—hyposthenisch, G.?—pertaining to *hypostheny*.

HYPOSTROPHIE, s. f.,—ὑποστροφή, —hypostrophia, f. L.: 1. a *return*, or *going back*: *Ex. the relapse of a disease*,—*Rechute de la maladie*, F.,—*hypostrophia morbi*, L. 2. the act of *turning round*; as of a patient in bed, —das *Umwenden* des Kranken im Bette: and 3. a *falling back*; as *retroversion* of the womb, —die *Zurückbeugung* der Gebärmutter, G.

HYPOSULFATE, s. m.,—hyposulphas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—unterschwefelsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hyposulphuric acid*,—*Acide hyposulfurique*, F.,—*Unterschwefelsäure*, G.,—; **HYPOSULFITE**, s. m.,—hyposulphis, f. L.: a similar compound of *hyposulphurous acid*, —*A. hyposulfureux*, —*acidum hyposulphurosum*, L.,—*unterschweflige Säure*, G.,—with salifiable bases.

HYPOTHÉNAR, s. m.,—ὑπόθεναρ, —hypothénar, n. L.: in Anatomy, a projection formed on the lower or palmar surface of the hand, by four muscles, *Palmaris brevis*, *Adductor*,—*Hypothenar minor*, Winslow, —*Flexor brevis vel parvus*,—and *Adductor ossis metacarpi—digiti minimi*. *Hyp. du petit doigt*: a term applied, by Riolan, to the three latter muscles conjointly: *H. du pouce*,—to the *Adductor*—and a portion of the *Flexor brevis—pollicis manús*. The *Hypothenar major*,—der grosse Unterklopper, of the Germans,—is the *Adductor ossis metacarpi*—; the *H. minor*,—der kleine—, the

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Adductor,—see **ADDUCTOR**—*digiti minimi*, of French and British anatomists.

HYPOZOME, s. m.,—ὑπόζωμα, —hypozoma, n. L.: a membranous partition; as the mediastinum and diaphragm.

HYSSOPE, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Hyssopus* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm*: *Labiatae*), L.:—der *Isop*, G.,—the *Hyssop*; containing few species; of which the common European,—*H. officinalis*,—possesses *tonic* and *stimulant* properties. This is the *Azob*, of the Hebrew—but not the ὕσσωπος, of Greek writers, probably *Teucrium pseudo-hyssopum*, of modern Botanists. **HYSSOPINE**, s. f.,—hyssopina, f. L.: the salifiable basis discovered in *H. officinalis*.

HYSTÉRALGIE, s. f.,—hysteralgia, f. (ὑστέρα, the womb. ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Gebärmutterschmerz, m. G.,—hysteralgia: *pain in the womb*.

HYSTÉRICIE, **HYSTÉRICISME**. See

HYSTÉRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hysteria, f. (ὑστέρα, the womb), L.: a morbid affection peculiar to the human female; and resulting from cerebellic and spinal—complicated with uterine irritation. **HYSTÉRIQUE**, adj.,—ὑστερικὸς: caused by the *womb*; connected with, or suffering from, *hysteria*. *Exs.*: πάθη ὑστερικῇ, —*passio hysterica*, L.,—das *hysterische Uebel*, G.,—an *hysterical* affection; *Malade hystérique*, F.,—an *hysterical* patient.

HYSTÉRITE, s. f.,—hysteritis, f. L.—See **MÉTRITE**.

HYSTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—hysterocele, f. (ὑστέρα, —κήλη, hernia), *hernia uteri*, L.,—Mutterbruch, m. G.: *hernia* formed by the *womb*. **HYSTÉRO-CYSTOCÈLE**, s. f.,—hystero-cystocele, f. L.: *hernia* formed by the *womb* and the urinary bladder,—κύστις. **HYSTÉRO-CYSTIQUE**, adj.,—hystero-cysticus, L.: pertaining to the *womb* and *bladder*.

HYSTÉROLITHIASIS, s. f.,—hysterolithiasis, f. (same, and λίθιασις), L.: *formation of a stone*,—Steinbildung, f. G.,—or a *stone-like* concretion,—**HYSTÉROLITHE**, s. m.,—hysterolithos, n. L.,—Mutterstein, m. G.,—within the *uterus*.

HYSTÉROLOXIE, s. f.,—hysteroloxia, f. (same, and λοξός, oblique), L.: *obliquity of the uterus*,—die *Umbeugung—schiefe Lage*—der *Gebärmutter*, G. **HYSTÉROMANIE**, s. f.,—hysteromania, f. (same, and μανία, madness), L.,—Mutterwuth, f. G. See **NYMPHOMANIE**.

HYSTÉROPSOPHIE, s. f.,—hysteropsophia, f. (same, and ψόφος, a noise), L.: *discharge of air from the uterus*,—der *Abgang von Luft* aus der *Gebärmutter*, G.—**HYSTÉROPHYSE**, s. f.,—hysterophysis, or —physema, (φύση, wind, φύσημα, inflation), L.: *distension of the womb with a gaseous fluid*,—eine *Ausdehnung* der *Gebärmutter* durch *Luft*, G.

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HYSTÉROPTOSE, s. f.,—hysteroptosis, f. (*same*, and *πτῶσις*, a falling down), L.,—Muttervorfall, m. G.,—*prolapsus uteri*.

HYSTÉRORRHÉE, s. f.,—hysterorrhœa, f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, to flow), L.,—hysterorrhoe, f. G.: a discharge of blood, pus, or mucus, from the womb.

HYSTÉROSCOPE, s. m.,—hysteroscopium, n. (*ὑστέρα*,—*σκόπεω*, to examine), *speculum uteri*, L.: an instrument whereby a view of the *os uteri*, in the living subject, may be obtained.

HYSTÉROSTOMATOME, s. m.,—hystero-stomatomus, n. (*ὑστέρα*,—*στόμα*, the mouth,

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—*τομή*, incision), L.: in Obstetrics, the name of two instruments, invented by Coutouly, for division of the mouth, or rather neck, of the uterus. **HYSTÉROTOME**, s. m.,—hysterotomus, m. L.,—hysterotom, G.: an instrument employed in performing the operation of *hysterotomy*,—**HYSTÉROTOMIE**, s. f., F. and G.,—hysterotomia, f. L.,—incision of the womb.

HYSTÉROTOMOTOCIE, s. f.,—hysterotomotocia, f. (*ὑστέρα*,—*τομή*,—and *τόκος*, parturition), L.: in Obstetrics, *delivery* by the *Cæsarean operation*,—*die Geburt durch den Kaiserschnitt*, G. See **CÉSARIEN**.

I.

IAT

IATRALEPTE, s. m.,—*ιατραλείπτης*,—iatralipta, m. L.,—Salbarzt, G.,—Iatralept: a physician who practises *iatraleptics*,—**IATRALEPTIQUE**, s. f.,—*ἡ ιατραλείπτική*,—iatraleptice, L.,—die Iatraliptik, G. ?,—the art of curing diseases by frictions and other external remedies. Prodicus, a disciple of Esculapius, was father of the *iatraleptic* method,—*la méthode iatraleptique*.

IATRE, s. m.,—*ιατρεὺς*,—medicus, L.,—Arzt, m. G.,—a physician. **IATRINE**, s. f.,—*ιατρίνη*,—medicatrix, f. L.,—Arztin, f. G.: a female practitioner of medicine, a midwife. **IATRIQUE**, adj.,—*ιατρικός*,—iaticus, medicalis,—iatisch, G. ?—medical: pertaining to medicine. Sometimes substantively employed to designate *medicine* itself,—*ἡ ιατρική* (*τέχνη*),—*Arzneikunst*, f. G.

IATROCHIMIE, s. f.,—iatrochymia, f. (*ιατρέω*, to cure, *χημεία*, see **CHIMIE**), L.: the method of treating diseases by chemical preparations. **IATROCHIMIQUE**, adj.,—iatrochymicus, L.: a term substantively employed to designate a *chemical physician*,—*medicus chymicus*, L.,—ein chemischer Arzt, G.,—a practitioner of the *iatrochemical* system,—*la méthode iatrochimique*, F.

IATROMATHÉMATICIEN, s. m. and adj.: a term employed to designate *physicians*,—*ιατρομαθηματικοί*,—*iatromathematici*, L.,—who follow the doctrines of the *iatromathematical* school,—*l'Ecole iatromathématique*, F. They consist in the application of *mathematics* to the explanation of the phenomena of life in health and disease. The term was originally applied to the Egyptian physicians who studied, and professed, *astrology* in conjunction with *medical* science.

ICHOR, s. m.,—n. L.,—*ἰχὼρ*,—Gauche, f., Wundwasser, n. G.: a thin and sanious fluid; which, escaping from wound or sore, irritates, or inflames, the parts over which it flows. **ICHOREUX**, **ICHORÖIDE**, adj.,—*ἰχωροειδής*,—ichorosus, ichoroides, L.,—ichorähnlich, gauchartig, G.,—ichorous:

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presenting the appearance, or properties, of *ichor*.

ICHTHYOCOLLE, s. f., *Colle de poisson*,—*ἰχθυοκόλλα*,—ichthyocollo, f. L.,—Fischleim, m. G.,—isinglass: the dried swimming-bladder of *Acipenser sturio*, and other species of the Sturgeon-genus. Consists of almost pure gelatine. Employed dietetically, as *analeptic*: and an ingredient in anatomical injections.

ICHTHYOLITHE, s. m.,—ichthyolithos, n. (*ἰχθὺς*, a fish, *λίθος*, a stone), L.,—Ichthyolith, n., Fischversteinerung, f. G.,—ichthyolite: a fossil fish. **ICHTHYOLITHOLOGIE**, s. f. F. and G.,—ichthyolithologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise on Fossil Fishes*. See Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, Neufchâtel, 1833. **ICHTHYOLITHOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—ichthyolithologicus, L.,—ichthyolithologisch, G.,—ichthyolithological: pertaining to *ichthyolithology*,—*l'Ittiolitologia*, of Italian geologists.

ICHTHYOLOGIE, s. f. F. and G.,—ichthyologia, f. (*ἰχθὺς*, a fish, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.: that part of Zoology which relates to the history of fishes; as **ICHTHYOGRAPHIE**, s. f.,—ichthyographia, f. (*same*, and *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—to the description,—*die Beschreibung der Fische*, G.,—of them. **ICHTHYOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—ichthyologicus, L.,—ichthyologisch, G.,—ichthyological: pertaining to—; **ICHTHYOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—ichthyologus, m. L.,—ichthyologist: a student of—*Ichthyology*. See Bloch, *Ichthyologie, ou Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*. Berlin. Folio, 1785—97.

ICHTHYOPHAGE, s. m.,—*ἰχθυοφάγος*,—ichthyophagus, m. L.,—Ichthyophäg, Fischesser, m. G.,—ichthyophagist: a *fish-eater*. **ICHTHYOPHAGIE**, s. f.,—*ἰχθυοφαγία*,—ichthyophagia, f. L.,—Fischessen, n. G.,—ichthyophagy: the state, or practice, of feeding upon fish.

ICHTHYOSE, s. f.,—ichthyosis, f. L.,—Fischschuppenaussatz, m. G.: a cutane-

ous disease, of the Order, *Squamæ*, Willan; wherein the epidermis assumes the appearance of the scales of a fish,—*ἰχθύς*. Alibert distinguishes three species,—*Ichth. nacrée*,—*cornée*, and PELLAGRE: Bateman, two only,—*simplex*, et *cornea*.

ICHTHYOTOMIE, s. f.,—ichthyotomia, f. (*ἰχθύς*,—*τομή*, incision), L.,—Fischanatomie, f. G.,—ichthyotomy: the anatomy, or dissection, of fishes.

ICONOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*εικονογραφία*,—iconographia, f. L.,—*Ikonographie*, f. G.: the art, or practice, of representing objects by pictures or engravings. ICONOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—*εικονογράφος*,—iconographicus, L.,—ikonographisch, G.?—iconographical: pertaining to *Iconography*. See *Iconographie du Règne Animal de Cuvier*, par Guérin. Paris, 8vo.

ICOSANDRIE, s. f.,—icosandria, f. (*είκοσι*, twenty, *άνηρ*, *άνδρὸς*, a male), L.,—die Icosandrie, G.: in Botany, the name of the 12th Class, and of two Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; including plants whose flowers,—*Fleurs icosandres*, F.,—*flores icosandri*, L.—*zwanzigmännige* Blüten, G.,—have twenty, or more, male organs or stamens attached to the internal paries of the calyx. ICOSANDRIQUE, adj.: belonging to *Icosandria*.

ICTÈRE, s. m.,—*ἰκτερίς*,—icterus, morbus regius, m. L.,—Gelbsucht, f. G.,—jaundice. ICTÉRIQUE, adj.,—*ικτερικός*,—ictericus, L.,—ikterisch, gelbsüchtig, G.: relating to, accompanied or attacked by, jaundice. ICTÉRODE, adj.,—*ικτερώδης*,—icterodes, L.: an epithet applied, by some writers, to the yellow fever,—*Fièvre*—, *Synoche*—, *Typhus icterode*,—typhus complicated with jaundice.

IDÉE, s. f.—*ἰδέα*,—idea, f. L.,—die Idee, G.: in Psychology, the image, or representation, of an object in the mind; an abstract notion of a thing. IDEAL, adj. F. and E.,—idealisch, G. IDEOLOGIE, s. f.,—ideologia, f. (same, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—ideology: the science of the ideas. IDEOLOGIQUE, adj.,—ideologicus, L.,—idealogisch, G.,—ideological.

IDENTITÉ, s. f.,—identitas, f. L.,—Uebereinstimmung, f. G.,—identity: a perfect conformity between two things; as regards either their qualities or intimate nature. *Identitätssystem*, G.,—*Système de l'identité*, F.: the identity-system of the German Schelling. IDENTIQUE, adj.,—identisch, G.,—identical.

IDIOCRASE, IDIOCRASIE, s. f.,—idiocrasia, f. L.,—Synon. with IDIOSYNCRASIE.

IDIO-ÉLECTRIQUE, adj.,—idio-electricus (*ἴδιος*, proper, *ἤλεκτρον*, see ELECTRICITÉ), L.,—selbst elektrisch, G.,—idio-electrical: an epithet applied to substances which acquire electrical properties by friction.

IDIOPATHIE, s. f.,—*ἰδιοπάθεια*,—idiopathia, f. L.,—a primary disease,—eine ur-

sprüngliche Krankheit, G.,—neither consequent on, nor complicated with, other morbid affection. IDIOPATHIQUE, adj.,—*ἰδιοπαθής*,—idiopathicus, L.,—idiopathisch, G.,—idiopathic: an epithet opposed, in signification, to SYMPATHIQUE.

IDIOSYNCRASIE, s. f.,—*ἰδιοσυγκρισία*,—idiosyncrasia, f. L.,—*Idiosynkrasie*, f. G.,—idiosyncrasy: a peculiar state of temperament and constitution of body. *Ἰδιοσύγκριτος*, adj.,—idiosyncraticus, L.: peculiarly constituted.

IDIOT, s. m. F., G., and E.,—idiota, m. (*ἰδιώτης*, stupid), L.: an individual afflicted with *idiotcy* or *idiotism*,—IDIOTISME, s. m.,—*Idiotismus*, m. L. and G.,—a species of *mental alienation*, characterized by obliteration, varying in degree, of the intellectual faculties, and moral sentiments and affections. The disproportion, which exists between the cerebral and cerebellic developments of the *idiot*, is ordinarily most conspicuous; the latter greatly preponderating.

IF, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Taxus* (*Diocia*, *monadelph.*; *Coniferae*), L.,—der *Taxus*, G.,—the Yew-tree. The fruit of the only species yet known,—*T. baccata*,—is mucilaginous and emollient: the leaf empirically employed in epilepsy.

IGNAME, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Dioscorea*—so named in honour of the celebrated Greek, *Dioscorides*—(*Diocia*, *hexandr.*; *Smilacæ*), L.,—the Yam; comprising many species which generally exhibit tuberous roots. That of the common yam,—*D. alata*,—sometimes acquires the weight of thirty pounds; and is farinaceous and alimentary.

IGNATIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ignatia* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Strychnoideæ*), L. For an account of the fruit of the only species,—*I. amara*,—see FEVE.

IGNE, adj.,—igneus, L.—*πυρόεις*,—feurisch, G.,—resulting from the action of fire,—*ignis*, L. IGNIFÈRE, adj.,—ignifer, L.,—*πυροφόρος*,—igniferous: burning, in a state of ignition,—IGNITION, s. f.—*ignitio*, f. L.,—*πύρωσις*,—Glühen, n. G. IGNIVORE, adj.,—ignivorus, L.,—ignivorous: fire-eating. Substantively used, a fire-eater.

IGUANIENS, IGUANOÏDES, s. m. et adj. pl.,—*Iguani*, *Iguanoidei*, L.: terms employed, by Cuvier and Blainville, to designate a Family, or Sub-order, of *Saurian Reptiles*; of which the genus, *Iguana*, constitutes the type. The flesh and eggs of the common species,—*l'Iguane vulgaire* (*Lacerta iguana*, Linn.),—der Leguan, G.,—are much valued, as articles of diet, in South America.

ILÉO-CÆCAL, adj.,—ileo-cæcalis, L.: an epithet used, in Anatomy, to designate a valve,—*Valvule iléo-cæcale*, F.,—*valvula coli seu Bauhini*,—see BAUHIN,—die Fallopische Klappe, G.; which exists at the

junction of the *ileum* with the *cæcum*. It is deficient in several *Mammifera*, as the hedge-hog, ornithorhynchus, and ant-eater. *Ligament iléo-cæcal*. See *MÉSOCÆCUM*.

ILÉO-COLIQUE, adj.,—ileo-colicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *right inferior colic artery*,—*Artère iléo-colique*, (—*cæcale*, Ch.), F.,—*Hüft-grimm-darmsschlagader*, G.; as distributed on the *ileum* and *colon*.

ILÉO-LOMBAIRE, adj.,—ileo-lumbalis, L.: in Anatomy, the name of an artery, —*Artère iléo-lombaire* (—*iliaco-musculaire*, Ch.), F.,—*Lendendarmbeinschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the hypogastric, distributed behind the *Psoas* muscle: and of a *ligament*,—*L. iléo-lombaire*; extending from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra to the *crista ilii*.

ILÉON, s. m.,—ileum intestinum, n. L.,—*Krummdarm*, n., der gewundene Darm, G.: in Anatomy, the portion of *small intestine* extending from the jejunum to the *cæcum*. Probably so named from lying, principally, in the cavity formed by the *iliac* bones. See **ILES**.

ILÉOSE, s. f. See **ILEUS**.

ILES, s. m. pl.,—ilia, n. L.,—*κενέωνες*,—the flanks,—see **FLANC**: in Anatomy, the inferior and lateral regions of the abdomen,—die Seitentheile des Unterleibes, G.; bounded, below, by the *iliac* or *haunch-bone*,—*Os des iles*, F.,—*ὀστέον τῶν ἰλιῶν*?—*os ilii*, L.,—*Darmbein*, G.,—the *iliac* portion of the *os innominatum*. See **COXAL**.

ILEUS, s. m.,—*εἰλῶς*,—ileus, vel passio iliaca, L.,—*Darmgicht*, m. G.,—the *iliac* passion. Of this painful affection of the small intestine, two varieties,—*I. nerveux*, et —*inflammatoire*, F.,—are distinguished in practice: the *former*, a rare affection, dependent on, or connected with, cerebrospinal irritation; the *latter*, ordinarily *symptomatic* of strangulation, or other obstruction, of the bowel.

ILIACO-MUSCULAIRE, adj. See **ILÉO-LOMBAIRE**.

ILIACO-TROCHANTIN, **ILIACO-TROCHANTINIEN**, s. m. and adj.,—iliaco-trochantinus, -trochantinianus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas and Chaussier, to the *Iliacus internus* muscle.

ILIAL, adj.,—ilialis, L.: belonging to the *flank*,—see **ILES**. *Ex. Portion iliale de l'os innominé*, F.,—the *ilial* portion,—*os ilii*, L.,—of the *os innominatum*.

ILIAQUE, adj.,—iliacus, L.,—iliac: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers organs and their parts, and regions: as I. a *Bone*,—*Os iliaque*, F.,—see **ILES**: A. *Depressions*,—*Fosses iliaques*,—*fossæ iliacæ*, L.; situated one,—*l'externe*,—die äussere *Darmbeingrube*, G.?,—on the external surface,—the other,—*interne*,—die innere,—on the internal surface, of

the bone: B. a *Crest*,—**CRETE** *iliaque*,—*crista iliaca*, L.: and c. *Spines* or *spinous processes*,—See **EPINE**. 2. a *Muscle*,—*M. iliaque* (—*ilio-trochantérien*, Ch.), F.,—*iliacus internus*, L.,—*Darmbeinmuskel*, G.; arising from the internal *iliac* fossa, and inserted, by a common tendon with the *Psoas magnus*, into the lesser femoral trochanter. 3. *Arteries*,—*Artères iliaques*.—Of these, the common or primitive *iliac*,—*Art. iliaques primitives* (—*pelvi-crurales*, Ch.), F.,—*iliacæ communes*, L.,—resulting from bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, divide into A. the *internal iliac*,—*Art. iliaque interne*, ou **HYPOGASTRIQUE**,—*arteria iliaca interna*, L.,—*Beckenarterie*, G.; and B. the *external*,—*Art. iliaque externe* (portion *iliaque* de la *crurale*, Ch.),—see **CRURAL**. From the latter are supplied the *epigastric*,—see **EPIGASTRIQUE**: and *circumflexa ilii*,—*circonflexe iliaque*, ou *il. antérieure* (—*circonflexe de l'ilium*, Ch.), which divides into an external and internal branch,—äussere und innere *Kranz-darmbeinschlagader*, G. 4. a *tendinous Expansion*,—*Aponévrose iliaque*,—see **FASCIA**: and 5. certain *regions* of the abdomen,—*R. iliaques*.—see **ILES**. In Pathology, a *morbid affection*,—*Passion iliaque*,—see **ILEUS**, especially implicating the *ileum*.

ILIO-SACRO-FÉMORAL, adj.,—ilii-sacro-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Glutæus maximus* muscle. See **FESSIER**.

ILIO-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—ilio-abdominalis, L.; **ILIO-APONÉVROSI-FÉMORAL**,—ilio-aponeurosi-femoralis; **ILIO-COSTAL**,—ilio-costalis: terms, in Anatomy, employed, by Chaussier, to respectively designate the *Obliquus internus abdominis*,—see **OBLIQUE**; *Tensor vaginæ femoris*,—see **TENSEUR**; and *Quadratus lumborum*, muscles,—see **CARRÉ**.

ILIO-CRÉTI-TIBIAL, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-creti-tibialis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Sartorius* muscle. See **COUTURIER**.

ILIO-HYPOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—ilio-hypogastricus, L.: **ILIO-INGUINAL**,—ilio-inguinalis, L.: the names of two branches of the *first lumbar nerve*; respectively distributed upon the *Obliquus externus*, and —*internus abdominis*, muscles.

ILIO-ISCHIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-ischio-trochanterianus, L.; **ILIO-LOMBI-COSTAL**,—ilio-lumbi-costalis; **ILIO-LOMBO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL**,—ilio-lumbo-costo-abdominalis: terms employed, by Dumas, to respectively designate the *Glutæus minimus*,—see **FESSIER**;—*Quadratus femoris*,—**CARRÉ**; and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, muscles,—**OBLIQUE**.

ILIO-LOMBO-VERTÉBRAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the *ileo-lumbar ligament*. See **ILÉO-LOMBAIRE**.

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ILIO-PECTINÉ, adj.,—ilio-pectineus, L.: an epithet employed to distinguish an eminence situated at the point of junction of the *ossa ilii* and *pubis*. It affords attachment to the tendon of the *Psoas minor*; and, where that muscle does not exist, to the iliac fascia.

ILIO-PRÉTIBIAL, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-prætibialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Sartorius* muscle. See **COUTURIER**.

ILIO-PUBIO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-pubio-costo-abdominalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Obliquus externus abdominis*. See **OBLIQUE**.

ILIO-ROTULIEN, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-rotulianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rectus femoris*. See **DROIT**, 4.

ILIO-SACRÉ. See **SACRO-ILIAQUE**. **ILIO-SACRO-FÉMORAL**, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-sacro-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Glutæus maximus* muscle. See **FESSIER**.

ILIO-SCROTAL, adj.,—ilio-scrotalis, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to distinguish an external twig of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; distributed on the abdominal muscles, and integuments of the *groin*, *pubis*, and *scrotum*.

ILIO-TROCHANTERIEN, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-trochanterianus, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the middle and lesser *Glutæi* muscles,—see **FESSIER**: the former, distinguished by the additional name of *le grand* —; the latter, by that of *le petit ilio-trochantérien*.

ILION, s. m.,—ilium, n. L.: in Anatomy, the largest of the three pieces which constitute the *os innominatum* in the fœtus, and are described as forming the bone when all traces of their original separation have been obliterated. See **ILES**, and **ILIAQUE**. The *ilium* affords attachment, on its abdominal surface, to a large muscle, hence named the *internal iliac*; and sustains, principally, the convolutions of that portion of the small intestine, termed *ileum*,—see **ILÉON**, et **ILIAQUE**.

ILLITION, s. f.,—illitio, f. (*illinere*, to anoint), L. Synon. with **ONCTION**.

IMBERBE, adj.,—imberbis, L.,—ἀγένετος, ἀπαργων, —bartlos, G.,—beardless: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to specifically designate *animals*, which, like *Ophidium imberbe*, among *Fishes*, exhibit *no cirri*; and *plants* whose organs, like the corolla of *Viola imberbis*, are destitute of hairs.

IMBIBITION, s. f.,—imbibitio, f. (*imbibere*, to suck up), L.,—Einsaugen, n. G.: the action whereby a body becomes penetrated with a fluid. *Animals* in which, as many of the *Zoophytes*, a vascular system does not exist, are nourished by *imbibition*.

IMBRIQUE, adj.,—imbricatus, L.,—dachziegelförmig, -artig, G.,—imbricated;

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disposed, like tiles on a house-roof: an epithet of frequent application, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, or their constituent organs, which exhibit *such* structure or disposition.

IMMERSION, s. f.,—immersio, f. L.,—βαπτισμός,—Untertauchen, n. G.: the act of plunging a body into a fluid.

IMPACTION, s. f.,—impactio, f. (literally, a driving in), L.: fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of the osseous fragments. See **ECPIÈME**.

IMPAIR, adj.,—impar, L.,—ἄνισος,—unparig, G.,—pairless, odd, without fellow: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the terminal leaflet,—*Foliolæ impaire*, F.,—of a pinnated leaf. See, also, **AZYGOS**. **IMPARI-PINNÉ**, adj.,—impari-pinnatus, L.,—unpaargefiedert, G.; — to a pinnated leaf, the petiole of which is terminated, as in *Fraxinus excelsior*, by a solitary leaflet.

IMPÉNÉTRABILITÉ, s. f.,—impenetrabilitas, f. L.,—Undurchdringlichkeit, f. G.: in Physics, the power possessed by bodies, of excluding all others from the space occupied by themselves,—a characteristic property of matter.

IMPÉRATEUR, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Imperatoria* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbellifera*), L.,—die Meisterwurz, G. The root of the only species at present known, *I. ostruthium*, is acrid and stimulant. **IMPÉRATRINE**, s. f.,—imperatrina, f. L.: a peculiar crystalline substance discovered in the root of *Masterwort*.

IMPERFORATION, s. f.,—imperforatio, f. L.: in Morbid Anatomy, the absence of the natural orifice of an organ, from malformation or disease: *Ex. imperforation of the rectum or urethra*,—die Undurchbohrtheit des Afters oder der Harnröhre, G. **IMPERFORÉ**, adj.,—imperforatus, L.,—undurchlochert, G.,—imperforate.

IMPÉTIGO, s. f.: in Pathology, a term employed in divers significations;—by the moderns, to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases,—see Bateman, *Practical Synopsis*,—belonging to the Order *Pustulæ*. The *Impetigines* of Sauvages, included Syphilis, Scorbutus, Rachitis, Elephantiasis, Lepra, Scabies, Tinea, Scrofula, and other heterogeneous affections.

IMPONDÉRABLE, adj.,—imponderabilis, L.,—unwägbar, G.: an epithet applied to every substance,—*Fluide ou corps impondérable*, F.; which, as light, caloric, and the electric fluid, produce *no sensible effect* on the most delicate balance. **IMPONDÉRÉ**, adj.: a term nearly synon. with, but obviously preferable to, the preceding.

IMPOTENCE, s. f.,—impotentia, f. L.,—Unvermögen, n., Schwäche, f. G.: deficiency, or loss, of power, weakness; hence syn. with **ADYNAMIE**: but commonly employed to indicate defect, or loss, of e-

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nergy,—l'IMPUISSANCE,—männliche Unvermögenheit, Zeugungsunfähigkeit, G.,—of the sexual organs of the male. IMPOTENT, adj.,—impotens, L.,—unvermögend, zeugungsunfähig, G.: suffering from loss of sexual power.

IMPREGNATION, s. f.: a term, in Physics, synon. with IMBIBITION; in Physiology, with FÉCONDATION,—κύησις, ἐγκύησις,—graviditas, f. L.,—Schwangerung, f. G. IMPREGNER, v. a.,—implere, imbibere, gravidam reddere, L.,—einsaugen, schwangern, G.,—to impregnate.

IMPRESSION, s. f.,—impressio, f. L.: in Anatomy and Zoology, the indentation made upon one organ by the contact, or attachment, of another: Impressions digitales, F.,—impressiones cerebrales, L.,—die Fingereindrücke, G.,—see DIGITALE; Empreintes musculaires, F.,—Muskeleindrücke, G.: the muscular impressions,—traces of the attachment of the adductor muscle,—seen on the internal surface of a bivalve shell.

IMPUBÈRE, adj.,—impuer, L.,—ἄνερος, —ungeschlechtsreif, unmännbar, G.: not arrived at the age of puberty.

IMPUISSANCE, s. f.,—sterilitas virilis, L.,—see IMPOTENCE: inability of procreation in the male; from defect, congenital or acquired, of sexual power. IMPUISANT, see IMPOTENT.

INANIMÉ, adj.,—inanimus, L.,—ἄψυχος, —leblo, G.,—inanimate: destitute of the signs, or deprived, of life.

INANITION, s. f.,—inanitas, f. L.: exhaustion from want of nourishment,—Magenleere, Enkräftung aus Mangel an Nahrung, G.

INAPPÉTENCE, s. f.,—appetitûs prostratio, L. Synon. with ANOREXIE.

INAURATION, s. f.,—inauratio, f. L.: in Pharmacy, the act of gilding pill or bolus.

INCALYCE, adj.,—incalyceus, L.,—kelchlos, G.? in Botany, destitute of a calyx.

INCANDESCENCE, s. f.,—incandescencia, f. L.,—Glühe, f. G.: the condition of a body heated so as to become luminous. INCANDESCENT, adj.,—incandescens,—glühend: heated to luminosity.

INCARNATIF, adj.,—incarnativus, L.: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to medicines,—Médicaments incarnatifs, F.,—fleischerzeugende oder fordernde Mittel, G.; and bandages or sutures,—which have, for their object, the incarnation,—filling up with flesh,—of wound or sore.

INCINÉRATION, s. f.,—incineratio, f. L.,—τέφρωσις,—Einäschung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the process whereby an animal or vegetable substance is reduced to ashes,—cineres, L.

INCISIF, adj.,—incisivus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, l. to the four front teeth,—Scheidezähne, G.,—in each jaw of

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man and divers Mammifera, see DENT: 2. to a depression of the upper jaw-bone,—Fosse incisive, F.,—situated above the incisor teeth, and 3. to two muscles,—M. incisif supérieur et inférieur,—see ELÉVATEUR, 5, and HOUPPE; attached in the vicinity of those teeth. In Materia Medica, to remedies,—Médicaments incisifs, F.,—remedia incidentia, L.,—zertheilende Mittel, G.,—which possess the supposed property of cutting the viscid humours.

INCISION, s. f.,—incisio, f. L.,—ἐκκοπή,—die Incision, Einschnitt, Zertheilung, G.: in Surgery, the methodical division of soft parts by a cutting instrument.

INCISURE, s. f.: a term in Anatomy nearly synon. with FENTE: Ex. Incisura nasalis,—der Nasenbeinausschnitt, G.,—ossis frontis, L.,—the cleft, or fissure, of the frontal,—occupied by the nasal bones.

INCUMBANT, adj.,—incumbens, L.,—aufeinanderliegend, G.,—incumbent: an epithet applied, in Botany and Zoology, to the anthers of plants when so attached to, that the lower part is in contact with, the filament;—petals, as those of Oxalis versicolor; and wings of Insects, as of Noctua geometra, when so disposed as to lie one over the other.

INCOMBUSTIBILITÉ, s. f.,—Unverbrennlichkeit, f. G.,—incombustibility. INCOMBUSTIBLE, adj.,—unverbrennlich: that which cannot be burned,—quod comburi non potest, L.

INCOMPLET, adj.,—incompletus, L.,—ἄτελής,—unvollständig, G.,—imperfect.—See COMPLET.

INCOMPRESSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—incompressibilitas, f. L.,—Unpressbarkeit, f. G.,—incompressibility: in Physics, the property of resisting, and not diminishing in volume under the influence of, pressure. INCOMPRESSIBLE, adj.,—incompressibilis,—ἀπίεστος,—unpressbar: insusceptible of compression into smaller volume.

INCONTINENCE, s. f.,—incontinentia, f. L.,—ἀκρασία, ἀκρατεία,—Unenthaltsamkeit, Einkeuschheit, f. G.: intemperance, want of self-command, especially in the indulgence of the sexual passion: in Pathology, the involuntary emission of matters,—as of the urine,—incontinentia urinæ, L.,—see ENURÉSIE,—and of the feces,—the excretion of which is ordinarily subjected to the influence of the will.

INCRASSANT, s. m. and adj.,—παχυπτικός: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to agents,—Remèdes incrassans, F.,—remedia incrassantia, L.,—verdickende Mittel, G.; which possess the supposed property of thickening the too fluid humours of the animal body.

INCRUSTATION, s. f.,—incrustatio, f. L.,—κονίασις,—Incrustirung, Ueberkrustung, f. G.,—the act of forming a crust,—

crusta, f. L.,—on the surface of a body : a term employed, in morbid Anatomy, to designate the development, of *osseous plates* in the organic tissues, from age or chronic inflammation. In Chemistry, the deposition of *stone-like* molecules on the surface of bodies habitually exposed to the action of waters which are impregnated with calca-reous salts. INCRUSTÉ, adj.,—incrusted, L.,—verkrustet, überkrustet, G.,—incrusted : exhibiting an *incrustation*.

INCUBATION, s. f.,—incubatio, f. L.,—Ausbrütung, f., Brüten, n. G. : in Zoology, the action commonly exercised by birds, of *sitting on* the egg in order to develop the contained embryo. Τῶν ἀλεκτορίδων ἐπωασμός, —gallinarum incubatio, L. in Pathology, the period intervening between the development of a disease, and the impression of the causes by which it has been produced.

INCUBE, s. m. : a term derived from the *Latin*, *incubus* ; and *synon.* with *nightmare*, —Nachtmännchen, n. G. See EPHIALTE.

INDEHISCENCE, s. f. : the property of remaining permanently *closed* ; as exhibited by the *pericarp* of certain plants.

INDICATEUR, s. m. and adj. : a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *fore-finger*, —INDEX, s. m. F. et L.,—indicator, digitus indicatorius, —δεικτικός δάκτυλος, —see DOIGT, —of the human hand ; as serving to *point out* the objects of which one speaks. It is endowed, by a peculiar extensor muscle, —Indicator, L., —see EXTENSEUR, et HOMME, —with the power of independent extension ; and hence man has been, by some writers, characterized as the *pointing animal*. In Zoology, —to a *bird* of the Cuckoo genus, —*Cuculus indicatorius* ; as *indicating*, by its cry, the direction, or site, of the wild-bee's nest.

INDICATION, s. f.,—indicatio, f. (*indicare*, to point out), L., —ἔνδειξις, —Anzeige, f. G. : in Pathology, the manifestation, supplied by a disease, of the treatment requisite for its alleviation or cure.

INDIGÈNE, adj.,—indigenus (*indigena*, a native), L., —ἐγχώριος, —einheimisch, G., —indigenous ; born, or growing, in a country : an epithet opposed, in signification, to EXOTIQUE.

INDIGESTION, s. f.,—indigestio, f. L. See DYSPESIE. INDIGESTE, adj.,—indigestus, quod concoqui non potest, L., —ἀπεπτός, —unverdaulich, G.,—undigested, indigestible.

INDIGO, s. m.,—Indig, m. G. : an insipid colouring matter, prepared from the leaves of several species of *Indigo-plant*, —INDIGOTIER, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Indigofera* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.* ; *Leguminosæ*), L., —die Indigopflanze, G., —comprizing numerous *Asiatic* and *African* shrubs, —especially *I. anil*, et *tinctoria*, —*Indig. franc*,

et des Indes, F. ; and also from those of an *European plant*, —*Isatis tinctoria*, —see PASTEL. It is not a *fecula* ; but a peculiar compound of INDIGOTINE, s. f.,—indigotina, f. L.,—the colouring principle of *indigo* ; a red resin ; a greenish-red matter, oxyde of iron, and various salts. Employed, in Pharmacy, with turmeric, to impart a green colour to fatty substances :—in Therapeutics, as a *sub-astringent* in diarrhoea ; and an ingredient in *nervine baths*. Indigo-blau, adj., G.,—indigo-blue.

INDISPOSITION, s. f.,—mala corporis habitudo, L.,—Uebelbefinden, n. G. : a slight disturbance of the bodily functions.

INDOLENT, adj.,—indolens, doloris ex-pers, L.,—schmerzlos, G.,—indolent : without pain.

INDURATION, s. f.,—endurcissement, —induratio, f. L., —σκληρυσμός, —Harten, n., Verhartung, f. G. : in Pathology, the condition of an *indurated* organic tissue, with, or without, visible alteration of structure. Ind. blanche, F.,—induration of a part without appearance of blood-vessels ; —rouge : a synonym of HÉPATISATION.

INÉGAL, adj.,—inæqualis, dispar, L., —ἄνισος, —ungleich, G.,—unequal : an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate the *arterial pulsations*, or *respiratory efforts*, when differing from each other ; the *former*, in hardness or volume, —the *latter*, in depth : in Botany, the parts or organs of plants, which, as the *stamens* of the *Cruciferae*, —the *two sides* of the leaf of *Ulma campestris* ; and the *sepals* of *Salvia*, do not exhibit *equal* dimensions.

INÉQUIVALVE, adj.,—inæquivalvis, L., —ungleichklappig, ungleichschalig, G. : an epithet applied, in Zoology, to the shell of certain *Conchifera*, as that of the oyster, —see HUITRE— ; and, in Botany, to the organs of plants, as the *glume* of a species of *Paspalum*, —hence named *P. inæquivalve*, —which exhibit *inequality* in the size, and figure, of their constituent *valves*.

INERME, adj.,—inermis, L., —ἀνόπλος, —waffenlos, wehrlos, G. : an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants, which, like *Berberis inermis*, are *destitute* of *spines* or *prickles* : by Richard, the *apron*, —TABLIER, —of the *Orchideæ*, when it exhibits *no spur*. INERMES, s. m. and adj., pl., —Inermia, L. : a term applied, by Zoologists, to a Family of the Order, *Ruminantia* ; comprizing the *Mammifera* whose heads are *destitute* of *horns*.

INERTIE, s. f.,—inertia, ignavia, f. L., —ῥαθυμία, —Trägheit, f. G. : dulness, inactivity, defect of aptitude for spontaneous change of condition. In. de la matrice, F., —inertia uteri, L. : in Obstetrics, *failure*, or *abolition*, of the *uterine contractions*, at the moment when they are required for expulsion of the *fœtus* or *secundines*.

INFANTICIDE, s. m.,—infanticidium, n. L.,—Kindmorder, m. G.,—child-murder: the destruction of an *infant* newly-born, or at the point of birth. In Forensic Medicine, the crime is distinguished into *infanticide by omission*, and—*by commission*. The premeditated destruction of the progeny *in utero*, has, by some French medico-juridical writers, been termed, *Fœticide*,—foeticidium, n. L.?—the *Feticidio*, of the *Italians*. See Martini, *Introduzione alla Medicina Legale*, vol. iii, p. 9.

INFECTION, s. f.,—Ansteckung, f. G.: in Pathology, the introduction of a deleterious agent, as of the marsh and human miasm,—commonly, if not invariably, through the medium of the respiratory process,—into the animal economy. The term differs essentially from **CONTAGION**; inasmuch as absolute contact with a diseased person, or substances contaminated by him, is not requisite for the transmission of diseases,—*Maladies infectieuses*, F.,—propagated, like Typhus and Scarlatina, by *infection*.

INFÉCOND, adj.,—infæcundus, L.,—ἀγνος, —unfruchtbar, G.,—*not producing fruit*. Syn. with **STÉRILE**.

INFÈRE, adj.,—inferus, L.,—niederstehend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ of a plant situated *below* another. Thus the corolla of *Lilium*, as attached *beneath* the ovary, is termed *inferior*: and the ovary of *Pyrus*, as situated *below* all the other parts of the flower.

INFEUILLÉ, adj.,—infoliatus, L. Syn. with **APHYLLE**.

INFILTRATION, s. f.,—infiltratio, f. L.: in Pathology, an effusion of fluid, commonly serum, but sometimes of blood, pus, or the fecal or urinary discharges, into the areolæ of a structure, and especially the cellular tissue. **INFILTRÉ**, adj.,—infiltratus, L.: an epithet applied to a *limb*, or *organ*, in a state of *infiltration*.

INFIRMIER, s. m.: a term applied, in the French Hospitals, to a *male* subaltern, —infirmarius, m. L.,—νοσκόμος, —Krankenwärter, m. G. —; as **INFIRMIÈRE**, s. f., —Krankenwärterinn, f. G.,—to a *female*,—charged with attendance on the *sick*.

INFLAMMABILITÉ, s. f.,—inflammabilitas, f. L.,—Entzündbarkeit, f. G.,—inflammability: the character, or quality, of *inflammable* bodies. **INFLAMMABLE**, adj.,—inflammabilis, —φλογιστός, —entzündbar: susceptible of entering into the state of *combustion*. Hydrogen was formerly termed *inflammable air*.

INFLAMMATION, s. f.,—inflammatio, f. (*inflammare*, to set on fire), L.,—φλόγωσις, —Entzündung, f. G.: a term applied, in Pathological language, to the *Phlegmasiæ*; on account of the *increased heat* which constitutes one of their principal pheno-

mena. **INFLAMMATOIRE**, adj.: an epithet employed to designate morbid affections, or their phenomena, which exhibit the characters, or indicate the existence, of *phlegmasia*: as *Fièvre inflammatoire*, F.,—entzündendes Fieber, G.,—*inflammatory fever*; symptomata *inflammatoria*, L.,—*inflammatory symptoms*. See Hunter, *On Inflammation*; and Thomson, *Practical Treatise on Inflammation*.

INFLECHI, adj.,—inflexus, incurvus, intro-flexus, L.,—καμπύλος, —eingebogen, —einwärts gekrümmt, G.,—incurved: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which, as the *stamens*, —*étamines infléchies*, F.,—of *Salvia*, and *leaf*, —*folium incurvatum*, L.,—eingebogenes Blatt, G.,—of *Araucaria excelsa*, are *bent inwards*.

INFLORESCENCE, s. f.,—inflorescentia, f. L.,—Blüthenstand, m. G.: in Botanical language, the mode in which *flowers* are disposed upon a plant.

INFLUENCE, s. f.: a term derived from the *Italian*, *Influenza*; and employed, in popular language, to designate the epidemic catarrhal or bronchitic affections, better known, in *France*, by the names of **FOLLETTE**, and **GRIPPE**,—die Einflusskrankheit, of the *Germans*.

INFUNDIBULIFORME, adj.,—trichterförmig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants whose parts, or organs, like the *corolla* of *Campanula*—, and the *pileus* of *Agaricus infundibuliformis*, exhibit the *figure* of a *funnel*, —*infundibulum*, n. L.,—Trichter, m. G.

INFUSION, s. f.,—infusio, f. L.,—ἐγχύσις, —Aufguss, m. G.: in Pharmacy, the process of pouring water, or other fluid, cold or boiling, on a medicinal agent, and leaving it covered up until the active principle of the substance, in question, has been extracted. The cold *Infusion* of *Cinchona*, —*Infusum Cinchonæ sine calore*, Ph. Gall., —kalter wasseriger Aufguss der China-rinde, G.,—a very elegant and effective preparation, exhibits an instance of the *first* —; the *Infusum Digitalis*, Ph. Lond., of the *latter*, variety of the process. The term, *Infusum*, borrowed from the *Latin*, and employed by *German* and *British* writers, as *synon.* with *Infusio*, is used, by the *French*, to indicate the product, not the process, of *infusion*.

INFUSOIR, s. m.: an instrument employed for the injection of divers fluids into the veins of the lower animals, in the prosecution of physiological experiments; and into those of man, in the fulfilment of therapeutic indications.

INFUSOIRES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Infusoria*, L.,—die Infusionsthierehen, G.: in Zoology, an Order of the Class, *Vermes*, of Linnæus; constituted, by Muller, to include the animalcula which are developed

in *infusions* of animal and vegetable substances. This arrangement is rejected by Blainville; who regards the *Infusoria* as belonging to different Classes of the *Actinozoa*, or Radiated Animals.

INGREDIENT, s. m., F., and E.,—Ingredienz, n. G. : a term applied, in Pharmacy, to all simple substances which *enter into* the combination of a compound body. *Ingredientia dicuntur varia simplicia, quæ unicum compositum constituunt*, L.

INGUINAL, adj.,—inguinalis,—zu den Leisten gehörig, G.,—belonging to the groins,—*inguines*, L. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a canal and its orifice, so circumstanced,—see ANNEAU;—an artery,—see CRURAL;—a ligament,—das Poupert'sche Band, G.,—see ARCADE;—a region,—*R. inguinale*,—see AINE; and—glands,—*glandulæ inguinales*, L.,—die Leistendrüsen, G. In Surgery,—to a variety of *hernia*,—HERNIE *inguinale*, BUBONOCÈLE. In Zoology,—to the teats of animals,—*Mammellæ inguinales*,—which, like those of the horse and tapir, are situated near the groin.

INGUINO-CUTANÉ, adj.,—inguino-cutaneus, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; as distributed on the groin, and integuments covering the upper part of the thigh.

INHUMATION, s. f.,—inhumatio, f. L.,—Beerdigung, f. G. : the depositing of dead bodies in the earth,—*humus*, L.,—Erde, G. ; —a practice frequently injurious to the living who reside near the public places of sepulture.

INIRRITABILITÉ, s. f. : *diminution*, or loss, of the natural irritability.

INJECTÉ, adj. : an epithet applied, in Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy, to the *conjunctiva oculi*, or face,—*F. injectée*, F.,—or other part, organ, or structure, when its vessels are unduly gorged with blood.

INJECTION, s. f.,—injectio, f. L.,—Einspritzung, f. G. : in Anatomy, and Surgery, the propulsion of a fluid into the vascular system, or other canal, or cavity, of the animal body, by means of a syringe, or other fit instrument : also, but incorrectly, the fluid employed in such process.

INNÉ, adj.,—innatus, L.,—ἐμφυτός : in-born, not acquired. *Ex. Idées innées*, F.,—angeborene Ideen, G.,—innate ideas. In Pathology, synonym with CONGÉNIAL.

INNOMINÉ, adj.,—innominatus, L.,—ungenannt, G.,—nameless, *without name* : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs : as 1. a large bone of the pelvis,—see COXAL; and three small bones of the tarsus,—*Petits os innominés*, F.,—*ossicula innominata vel cuneiformia*, L.,—see CUNÉIFORME : 2.—a cartilage of the larynx,—*C. innominée*, of the older anatomists,—see CRICOÏDE : 3.—an artery,—*Ar-*

tère innominée (Brachio-céphalique, Ch.), F. ; given off from the aortic arch, and dividing into the right subclavian and carotid : 4.—*Veins*,—*Veines innominées*,—two or three, which, proceeding from the anterior surface, and right border, of the heart, pour their blood into the corresponding auricle : 5.—a nerve,—*Nerf innominé*,—more commonly known as the fifth cerebral,—see TRIJUMEAU : 6.—a gland of the eye,—*glandula innominata*, L.,—destined to secrete tears,—see LACRYMAL : and 7.—the sclerotic coat,—die ungenannte Augenhaut, G.,—see SCLÉROTIQUE,—of that organ.

INNUTRITION, s. f. See ATROPHIE.

INOCULATION, s. f.,—inoculatio, f. L.,—ἐνοφθαλμισμός,—Einimpfung, f. G. : in Pathology, the artificial introduction of the principle of a contagious disease, especially of the variolous or vaccine virus, into the animal economy : *Variolarum inoculatio*, L.,—*inoculation* of small-pox. INOCULER, v. a.,—inoculare, L.,—inoculiren, einimpfen, G.,—to practise *inoculation*.

INODORE, adj.,—inodorus, L.,—geruchlos, G.,—inodorous : an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically distinguish plants, which, as *Artemisia inodora*, exhale no smell.

INORGANIQUE, adj.,—inorganicus, L.,—unorganisch, G. : an epithet applied, in Natural History, to bodies which, as minerals, are utterly destitute of organs. Naturalists admit only two classes of bodies in creation, the *organized*, and *inorganic*. See BRUTE; and Thomson, *Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies*, 2 vol. 8vo. 1831.

INOSCULATION, s. f.,—inosculatio, f. L.,—Einmündung, f. G. : a term, in Anatomy, synonym with ANASTOMOSE. In Surgery, the union of the two extremities of a divided blood-vessel.

INSALIVATION, s. f. : in Physiology, the admixture of saliva with the aliment during the act of mastication.

INSECTE, s. m.,—insectum, n. L.,—ἐντομον,—Insekt, n. G.,—an insect. INSECTES, pl.,—*Insecta*, L.,—die Insekten, G. : in Zoology, a Class of *Invertebrata*, belonging to the Sub-regnum, *Articulata*, of Cuvier;—the *Entomozoa*, of Blainville; and *Diplo-neura*, of British zootomists : and comprehending those animals which are furnished with two antennæ, six thoracic legs, and spiracula for respiration. Many of them undergo a metamorphosis, more or less perfect, in their progress from the ovum to the adult state. This definition obviously excludes the *Crustacea*, *Acari*, *Arachnida*, and the *Myriapoda*, heretofore confounded with *Insects*. The Class is divided into several Orders; for the distinctive characters of which see APTÈRE, COLÉOPTÈRE, DIPTÈRE, HÉMIPTÈRE, HYMENOPTÈRE, LÉPIDOPTÈRE, NÉVROPTÈRE, and ORTHOPTÈRE. The structure and

physiology of *Insects* are admirably illustrated by Burmeister,—see *Manual of Entomology*, translated from the *German*, by Shuckard; their *noxious* and *medicinal* properties, by Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*.

INSECTIVORES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Insectivora*, *Insectivori*, L.: a term applied, by Cuvier, to a Family of *Mammifères*, Order *Carnassiers*; and, by Temminck, to an Order of the *Bird-Class*; comprehending those species which, as the *Insectivorous Cheiroptera*, among the *former*, and *Hirundinidæ*, among the *latter*, feed exclusively, or principally, on *Insects*.

INSERTION, s. f.,—insertio, f. L.,—ἐνσωσις, σύμφοσις,—Einfügung, Anheftung, f. G.: in Anatomy, and Botany, the intimate attachment of one part, or organ, to another; as the *insertion* of a ligament, muscle or its tendon, into a bone;—of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf, or ovary, into any determinate point of a plant. In Pathology, the artificial introduction of a virus into the animal system: hence synon. with INOCULATION.

INSEXE, adj.,—insexus, L.,—geschlechtlos, G.,—sexless. See NEUTRE.

INSIPIDE, adj.,—insipidus, L.,—ἄπιος, geschmacklos, G.,—insipid. Ἰδὼρ ἀπιότατον,—the purest—most tasteless—water.

INSOLATION, s. f.,—insolatio, f. L.,—Sonnen, n. G.: exposure to the influence of the *solar rays*; employed for the desiccation of Pharmaceutical substances, and Chemical preparations: in Therapeutics,—to arouse the vital powers from a state of languor, and excite cutaneous irritation. Frequently, the source of a disease,—termed *COUP de soleil*,—*Sonnenstich*, m. G.

INSOLUBILITÉ, s. f.,—insolubilitas, f. L.,—Unauflösbarkeit, Unauflöslichkeit, f. G.: the property possessed, by certain bodies, of *not dissolving* in a fluid. INSOLUBLE, adj.,—insolubilis,—ἄλυτος, —unauflöslich: endowed with the property of *insolubility*.

INSOMNIE, s. f.,—insomnia, f., pervigilium, n. L.,—see AGRYPNIE: an unerring sign of the disturbance of some important organ, even when no pain exists.

INSPIRATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—inspirator, *inspirationi* serviens, L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate those *muscles*,—*M. inspirateurs*, F.,—principally the diaphragm and intercostals,—which, by contracting, enlarge the cavity of the thorax, and produce the *inspiratory act*,—INSPIRATION, s. f.,—inspiratio, f. L.,—ἐμπνευσις,—Einathmung, f. G.,—that act by which air rushes *into* the lungs in the process of respiration.

INSTILLATION, s. f.,—instillatio, f. L.,—Eintropfung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the act of pouring out a liquid *drop by drop*.

INSTRUMENT, s. m.,—instrumentum, n. L.,—ἐργαλείον,—Werkzeug, n. G.: any

mechanical agent employed in the operations of Surgery, Chemistry, or Pharmacy: in Physiology, the term, *instrument*, is synon. with ORGANE.

INSUFFLATION, s. f.,—insufflatio, f. L.,—Einblasen, n. G.: the act of introducing a *gaseous fluid into* a cavity of the body; especially *air into* the lungs, in suspended animation.

INTEGRIFOLIÉ, adj.,—ganzblättrig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, for the specific designation of plants; which, as *Dodecatheon integrifolium*, are clothed with *entire leaves*.

INTEGRITÉ, s. f.,—integritas, f. L.,—Unverletzttheit, f. G.: a term employed, by the *French*, to express a *perfectly healthy* state of the animal body, or the organic tissues of which it is composed.

INTELLECTUEL, adj.,—intellectualis,—intellectuel, verständig: pertaining to the INTELLECT, s. m.,—intellectus, m. L.,—Verstand, m. G.,—νοῦς,—understanding.—The *intellectual Faculties*,—les *Facultés intellectuelles*, F.,—die *Verstandeskräfte*, G.,—constitute the 2nd Order, of the Phrenological System of Dr. Spurzheim.

INTEMPERANCE, s. f.,—intemperantia, f. L.,—ἀκολασία,—Unmäßigkeit, f. G.: an immoderate indulgence of the appetite;—a prolific source of diseases.

INTENSITÉ, s. f.,—intensitas, f. L.,—Heftigkeit, f. G.,—activity, violence: *intensity* of a disease,—*Int. d'une maladie*, F. INTENSE, adj.,—intensus, f. L.,—kräftig, G.,—severe, violent: *Froide intense*, F.,—die *heftige Kälte*, G.,—*intense cold*.

INTENTION, s. f.,—intentio, f. L.: a term of common application, in Surgery. *Cicatrization, ou reunion, par première,—par seconde intention*, F.,—healing (of a wound) by the *first intention*, before —; by the *second*,—after suppuration has taken place.

INTER-ARTICULAIRE, adj.,—interarticularis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. the *fibro-cartilages*,—*F. interarticulaires*, F.,—which exist *between* the surfaces of the respective bones in the cleido-sternal,—cartilag. *interarticulares* claviculæ et sterni, L.,—der *Zwischenknorpeln* des *Schlüsselbeins* und des *Brustbeins*, G.,—temporo-maxillary, vertebral, and femoro-tibial *articulations*: and 2.—the *ligaments*,—*Ligamens inter-art.*, F.,—situated within the latter, and the coxo-femoral *articulations*.

INTERCALE, adj.: an epithet applied to *ossa Wormiana*, by Beclard. See WORMIEN.

INTER-CERVICAL, adj.,—intercervicalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier and Dumas, to certain *muscles*,—*M. inter-cervicaux*, F.,—situated *between* the cervical vertebrae. See INTER-EPINEUX.

INTER-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—interclavicular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to

a *ligament*,—*Ligamentum interclaviculare*, L.,—*Zwischenschlüsselbeinband*, G.; which, passing transversely across the sternum, connects the heads of the two *clavicles*.

INTERCOSTAL, adj.,—*intercostalis*, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *muscles*, *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, which are situated, or distributed, between the *ribs*,—*inter costas*, L.: as 1. the *intercostal Muscles*,—*M. intercostaux*, F.,—*musculi intercostales*, L.,—*die Zwischenrippenmuskeln*, G.; extending from the inferior margin of each rib above, to the superior of that below, and distinguished into the *external*,—*les externes*, F.,—*externi*, L.,—*äussere*, G.; and *internal*,—*internes*,—*interni*,—*innere*: 2. *arteries*,—*Artères intercostales*,—*arteriæ intercostales*,—*Zwischenrippenschlagadern*; of which, a. the *superior*,—*intercostale supérieure*,—*superior*,—*obere*,—a branch of the sub-clavian, is distributed to the first two *intercostal spaces*,—*Espaces intercostaux*, F.: and b. the *inferior*,—*inférieures ou aortiques*,—*inferiores*,—*die unteren*,—8 or 9 in number; arise from the thoracic aorta; divide into a dorsal, and proper *intercostal branch*; and occupy the lower *intercostal spaces*: 3. *Veins*,—*Veines intercostales*,—*venæ intercostales*,—*Zwischenrippenvenen*; of which, a. the two *superior*, right and left,—*supérieure droite et gauche*,—*dextra et sinistra superior*—*die obere Zwischenrippenvenen* der rechten und linken Seite,—terminate in the sub-clavian; and b. the *inferior*,—*inférieurs droites et gauches*,—*die unteren*,—respectively, into the greater and lesser *azygos*,—*dans la veine azygos*, et *dans la demi-azygos*: and 4. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs intercostaux*,—*nervi intercostales*,—*die Intercostalnerven*; given off by the anterior branches of the dorsal, and distributed on the muscles of the thoracic and abdominal parietes. The great sympathetic,—see **TRISPLANCHNIQUE**,—is, also, often termed the *intercostal*,—*Nerf intercostal*, F. Die Brustknoten des *Intercostalnervens*, G.,—*ganglia thoracica nervi sympathetici maximi*, L.

INTER-CUTANÉ, adj. See **SOUS-CUTANÉ**.

INTER-EPINEUX, adj.,—*interspinosus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *ligaments* and *muscles*, situated between the *spinous processes* of the vertebra: as 1. *Ligaments inter-épineux*, F.,—*die Zwischendornbänder*, G.,—which exist only in the lumbar and dorsal regions: and 2. *Muscles inter-épineux*,—*musculi interspinales*,—*Zwischendornmuskeln*—small bundles, of muscular or tendinous structure, extending from the *spinous process* of one vertebra, to that of the succeeding; and hence distinguished into the *Interspinales colli*, *dorsi*, et *lumborum*, of *British*—, and *Inter-épineux cervicaux* (—*intercervicaux*, Ch.) and *Inter-épi-dorso-lombaires* (portion

du m. sacro-spinal, Ch.), of *French anatomical writers*.

INTER-LATÉRI-COSTAL, adj.,—*inter-lateri-costalis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *external intercostal muscles*. See **INTERCOSTAL**.

INTERLOBULAIRE, adj.,—*interlobularis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the great *fissure*,—*Scissure interlobulaire*,—which separates the anterior from the middle lobe of the brain.

INTERMAXILLAIRE, adj.,—*intermaxillaris*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an osseous piece,—*Os intermaxillaire* (—*incisif, labial, ou palatin*), F.,—*intermaxillaire*, L.,—*das Intermaxillarknochen*, der *Zwischenkiefer*, G.,—which exists between the superior *maxillary bones* of divers adult *Mammifera*, and of the human foetus; and receives the superior incisor teeth. The os quadratum of birds,—See **CARRÉ**,—as situated between, and serving to unite, the two *maxillæ* or mandibles, is, also, thus designated by Schnieder. 2.—to a *ligament*,—*L. intermaxillaire*, Winslow,—*l'Aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne*, of other anatomists.

INTERMISSION, s. f.,—*intermissio*, f. L.,—*διαλειψις*,—*Unterlassen*, n. G.: in Pathology, the interval,—*Zwischenzeit*, f. G.,—which separates the paroxysms of a periodical disease.

INTERMITTENCE, s. f.,—*intermittentia*, f. L.: the type of a disease composed of paroxysms which recur at fixed or uncertain periods. **INTERMITTENT**, adj.: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate diseases,—*morbi intermittentes*, L.,—*aussetzende Krankheiten*, G.—especially fever,—*Fièvre intermittente*, F.,—*Wechselfieber*, G.,—of such type: and a *pulse*,—*Pouls intermittent*, F.,—*aussetzender*—*intermittirender Puls*, G.,—which, after some vibrations of the artery, is observed to stop.

INTERNE, adj.,—*internus*, L.,—*ἐνδοτέγος*,—*innere*, innerlich, G.,—*internal*: an epithet, of frequent application, in Medicine and the Sciences, as designative of a morbid affection existing in the *interior*; or of an organ, or part, situated more deeply within, or nearer the mesial line of, the body, than some other with which it is connected: *Exs. Maladie interne*, F.,—an *internal disease*; *musculus obliquus internus abdominis*, L.,—the *internal oblique abdominal muscle*; *innerer Augenwinkel*, G.,—the *inner*, or nasal, angle of the eye.

INTEROSSEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, and organs, situated between bones,—*inter ossa*, L.,—*zwischen den Knochen*, G.: as 1. *muscles*,—*M. interosseux*,—extending from the bones of the human metacarpus, and metatarsus, to the first phalanges of the fingers, and toes, and respectively distinguished into

two sets, the *external* and *internal*,—*interossei externi et interni*, L.,—äussere und innere *Zwischenknochenmuskeln*, G. The *external* of both members, four in number and dorsally situated, constitute the *Muscles inteross. dorsaux*—; and the three *internal* of the hand and foot, placed in the palm and sole, les *M. inteross. palmaires*, et *plantaires*,—respectively, of French Anatomists: les *métacarpo- et métatarso-phalangiens latéraux*, of Chaussier. 2.—a ligament,—*L. interosseus*, F.,—fixed between the two bones,—ulna and radius,—of the thoracic,—and tibia and fibula, of the pelvic limb. 3.—*Arteries*,—*Artères interosseuses*, F.,—distinguished into, A. those of the forearm,—*Art. inter. de l'avant bras*; B.—of the hand,—*de la main*; and, C.—of the foot,—*du pied*. The common *interosseous* artery of the former, a branch of the ulnar, traverses the *interosseous* ligament with, 4. the corresponding vein,—*vena interossea*, L.,—accompanied, in its anterior division, by, 5. the *interosseous nerve*,—*der Zwischenknochennerve*, G.,—a branch of the median. *COUTEAU interosseus*: a knife, employed in surgical operations.

INTER-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—in Comparative Anatomy, a cranial bone,—*os interparietale*, L.,—situated, in the *Mammifera*, between the *parietal*, *frontal*, and *superior occipital* bones,—the *Os carré*, F.,—of the horse.

INTER-PLÉVRI-COSTAL, adj.,—*interpleuri-costalis*, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *internal intercostal muscles*. See **INTERCOSTAL**.

INTERSCAPULAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the region,—*R. interscapulaire*, L.,—*regio interscapularis*, L.,—*der Vorderrücken*, G.,—situated between the *scapulæ*.

INTERSECTION, s. f.,—*intersectio*, f. L.,—*διάσπῃ*,—*Durchschnitt*, *Durchschnittspunkt*, m. G.: the point at which two lines meet, and cross, each other. *Inters. aponévrotique*, F.: the fibrous band by which certain muscles, as the *Recti abdominis*, and *Sterno-hyoidei*, are intersected.

INTERSTICE, s. m.,—*interstitium*, n. L.,—*διάστημα*,—*Zwischenraum*, m. G.: in Physics, the minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies: in Anatomy, that which exists between organs, or parts of organs, of the animal structure.

INTER-TRACHÉLIEN, s. m., and adj.,—*intertrachelianus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Intertransversales colli*, muscles. See

INTER-TRANSVERSAIRE, adj.,—an epithet applied to muscles situated between the *transverse* processes of, 1. the *cervical vertebrae*. These are the *M. intertransversaires* (—*intertrachéliens*, Ch.), of French,—*intertransversales colli*, of Latin,—and

die *Zwischenquerfortsatzmuskeln* des Nackens, of German anatomical writers: six of them are distinguished as the *anterior*,—*les antérieurs*, F.,—die *vorderen*, G.; and five, *posterior*,—*postérieurs*,—die *hinteren*. 2.—of the *lumbar vertebrae*,—*M. intertransversaires des lombes*, F.,—*Intertransversales lumborum*, L.; five on each side. In addition to these, eleven pairs of very slender muscles,—*Intertransversales dorsi*, L.,—are described, by German and British anatomists, as connecting the *transverse* processes of the *dorsal vertebrae*.

INTERTRIGO, s. f.: in Pathology, a species of *Erythema*; induced by attrition of contiguous surfaces of skin, or by acidity of the fœcal or urinary evacuations.

INTERVERTÉBRAL, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the elastic *fibro-cartilages*, or *ligaments*,—*F. intervertébraux*, F.,—*ligamenta intervertebralia*, L.,—die *Zwischenwirbelkörperbänder*, G.,—situated between the bodies of the *vertebrae*,—*inter vertebrae*, L.,—and connecting them, from the interval which exists between the 2nd and 3rd cervical, to that which separates the last lumbar, and the sacrum.

INTESTIN, s. m.,—*intestinum*, n. L.,—*έντερον*,—*Gedarm*, n. G.,—*intestine*: in Anatomy, a convoluted musculo-membranous canal, contained in the abdominal cavity, and extending from stomach to anus. Distinguished into two portions, small and large,—*Int. grêle et gros*, F.: the former, subdivided into *Duodenum*, *Jejunum*, and *Ileum*,—see **ILÉON**; the latter, into *Cæcum*, *Colon*, and *Rectum*. The intestines,—*les Intestins*, F.,—*intestina*, L.,—*τὰ έντερα*,—die *Eingeweide*, G.,—are short and simple, in the *Carnivora*; long and complicated, in the *Herbivora*; and of mean length and complexity in omnivorous animals. In Man, they measure six or eight times the length of the body; and of this, four 5ths belong to the small intestine. **INTESTIN**, adj.,—*intestinalis*, L.,—innerlich, G. *Mouvement intestin*, F.,—an *intestinal* commotion.

INTESTINAL, adj.,—*intestinalis*, L.: implicating, or belonging to, the *intestines*,—zu den *Eingeweiden* gehörig, G.: *Conduit* —, *E'tranglement intestinal*, F.,—the *intestinal canal*, strangulation of the *intestine*. **INTESTINAUX**, s. m., pl.,—*Intestinalia*, L.: a term applied, by Linnæus, to an Order of the Class, *Vermes*: now constituting a distinct Class, *Entozoa*,—see *Entozoaires*,—in the Sub-Regnum, *Diplo-Neura*, of modern zoologists. See, also, Rudolphi, *Entoz.*, sive *Vermium Intestinalium*, *Hist. Nat.* 2 vol. 1800.

INTRA-PELVIO-TROCHANTERIEN, adj.,—*intra-pelvio-trochanterianus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Obturator internus*, muscle. See **OBTURATEUR**,

INTRINSÈQUE, adj.,—*intrinsecus*, L.,—*innerlich*, *inwendig*, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to *organs*, and *diseases*, *internally* situated. See EXTRINSÈQUE.

INTROMISSION, s. f.,—*intromissio*, f. L.,—*Eindringen*, n. G.: the act of *introducing* one body, or organ, *into* the interior of another. *Ex. Intr. de la verge*, F.

INTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—*Ausschwellen*, n., *Geschwulst*, f. G.: in Pathology, *augmentation*, in volume, of the tissue of any part, or organ, of the body. INTUMESCENCES, pl.,—*Intumescentiæ*, f. L., pl.: an Order of diseases, instituted by Sauvages; and comprehending ANASARQUE, GROSSESSE, OEDÈME, PHYSCONIE, PNEUMATOSE, et POLYSARCIE.

INTUS-SUSCEPTION, s. f.,—*intussusceptio*, f. (*intus*, within, *suscipere*, to receive), L.: in Physiology, the act whereby substances, about to undergo the process of assimilation, are *introduced into* the interior of organized bodies, to be absorbed for the purposes of nutrition. In Pathology, synon. with INTRO-SUSCEPTION, s. f., and INVAGINATION.

INULINE, s. f.,—*inulina*, f. L.,—*inulin*: in Chemistry, a white starch-like substance, discovered in the roots of *Inula helenium*, and of *Colchicum*.

INVAGINATION, s. f.,—*invaginatio*, f., *volvulus*, m. L.: in Pathology, the introduction of a portion of intestine into that which immediately precedes, or follows, it; ordinarily, according to Broussais, the consequence of inflammation.

INVASION, s. f.,—*invasio*, f. L.: in Pathology, the period at which the phenomena of a disease are *first* developed. *Invasio*—, *impetus morbi contagiosi*, L.,—*der Anfall einer ansteckenden Krankheit*, G.

INVERSION, s. f. See ANASTROPHIE.

INVERTÉBRÉ, s. m., and adj.,—*invertibratus*, L.,—*wirbellos*, G.,—*invertibrated*: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate the second great Division of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending all those animals,—les *Animaux Invertébrés*, F.,—*Invertebrata*, L.,—*Thiere ohne wirbelsäule*, G.,—which are *destitute of a vertebral column*. They are, by modern Zoologists, arranged in three types, or Sub-regna: 1. the *Mollusca*,—les *Malacozoaires*, Blainv.,—*Cyclo-Gangliata*, Grant; 2. *Articulata*,—*Entomozoaires*,—*Diplo-Neura*; and 3. *Zoophyta*,—*Actinozoaires*,—*Cyclo-Neura*; each of which comprizes several Classes. The last has been sub-divided, by Prof. Owen, into the *Nematoneura*—see NÉMATONEURES,—and *Acrita* or *Cryptoneura*. See *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, Art. *Animal Kingdom*; Jones, *General Outline of the Animal Kingdom*, Part I.; and Delle-Chiaje, *Memorie sulla Storia e Noto-*

mia degli Animali senza Vertebre, 3 vols. 4to. Napoli, 1825—1828.

INVOLUCELLE, s. m.,—*involucellum*, n. L.,—*Hüllchen*, n. G.: in Botany, a *partial involucre*. INVOLUCELLE, adj.,—*involucellatus*, L.: furnished, like the *Umbelliferae*, with an *involucell*.

INVOLUCRE, s. m.,—*involucrum*, n. L.,—*Hülle*, f. G.: in Botany, the *bractæ* which surround, in a whorl, the flowers of the *Umbelliferae*. The *involucre* is *general*, or *partial*; the latter, an INVOLUCELLE. INVOLUCRÉ, adj.,—*involucratus*, L.: furnished with a *general involucre*.

IODATE, s. m.,—*iodas*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*iodsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of *iodic acid*,—*Acide iodique*, F.,—*acidum iodicum*, L.,—*Iodsäure*, *Iodinesäure*, G.,—itself a compound of oxygen and iodine,—with salifiable bases.

IODE, s. m.,—*iodina*, f., *iodinium*, n. L.,—*Iodine*, *Iode*, f., *Iod*, n. G.,—*iodine*: a simple body discovered, in 1813, by Courtois; and so named from the *violet* colour (*ιώδης*) which it exhibits in a state of vapour. IODÉ, adj.,—*iodatus*, L.: containing *iodine*. German *Officinal Preparation*: *Hydriodinsäures Kali*,—*Hydriodate of potass*.

IODEUX, adj.,—*iodeus*, L. The *iodous acid*,—*Acide iodeux*, F.,—*Iodigsäure*, G.,—is believed to constitute the *first* degree of oxydation of *iodine*; and the *iodic*,—see IODIQUE,—the *second*.

IDO-NITRIQUE, IDO-PHOSPHORIQUE, IDO-SULFURIQUE, adj.: epithets, in Chemistry, employed to designate three double acids,—*acidum iodonitricum*, — *iodophosphoricum*, — *iodosulphuricum*, L.,—*Iodsaure Salpetersäure*, — *Phosphorsäure*, — *Schwefelsäure*, G.,—resulting from combination of the *iodic*, respectively, with the *nitric*, *phosphoric*, and *sulphuric* acids.

IODURE, s. m.,—*ioduretum*, n. L.: a combination of *iodine* with a simple body.

IPÉCACUANHA, s. m.,—f. L.,—*Ipekakuanha*, *Brechwurzel*, G.: in *Materia Medica*, the name of a *root*, much employed for its emetic properties, which depend on the presence of EMÉTINE. Of the several varieties, met with in commerce, the three principal are the *grey*, *white*, and *brown*,—*l'Ipec. gris*,—*blanc*, et — *brun*, F.,—*die graue*, *weisse*, und *die braune Ipekak.*, G. The *first* is the product of the *Cephaelis*—by some termed *Calicoca*—*Ipecacuanha*; the *second*, of the *Ionidium*—formerly *Viola*—*Ipecacuanha*; and the *third*, of the *Psychotria emetica*: all, *American* plants, belonging to Class, *Pentandria*, Order, *Monogynia*, Linn.: the *first*, and *third*, of the Natural Family of the *Rubiaceæ*; the *second*, of that of the *Violaceæ*. French and German *Officinal Preparations*: a *Syrup*,—*Syrupus de Ipecacuanhâ*, *Ph. Gall.*,

IRR

—Brechwurzelsyrup, G.; a *Compound Powder*,—Pulvis de Ipecacuanhâ et Opio compositus, Pulvis Doveri, —Zusammengesetztes Brechwurzelpulver, Doverisches Pulver. *French*: *Troches*, —Tabellæ de Ipecacuanhâ. *German*: a *Wine*, —Brechwurzelwein. The *Emetine*, of the *French*, is, lastly, the Brechwurzel-Extract, of *German Pharmacologists*. See Schwartz, *Pharmac. Tabellen*, Zweiter Band, p. 66; and *Dict. Univ. de Mat. Méd.*, t. iii, p. 368.

IRIDÉES, s. f., and adj., pl., —*Irideæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Family of plants, having, for their type, the genus, *Iris*.

IRIDECTOMIE, s. f., —iridectomy, f. (ἰρις, the iris, ἐκτέμνω, to excise), L., —der Irischnitt, m., das Ausscheiden der Iris, G.: in Ophthalmic Surgery, excision of a portion of the iris, for the formation of an artificial pupil, —Pupillenbildung, f. F. IRIDOPTOSE, s. m., —iridoptosis, f. (same, and πτώσις, a falling down), L., —Irisvorfall, m. G.: prolapsus of the iris.

IRIS, s. m., F.; et L., —ἰρις, —Regenbogenhaut, f. G.: in Anatomy, a membrane, vertically situated in the anterior part, amidst the aqueous humour, of the eye; and forming a flat and circular partition, —perforated, in the centre, by a rounded orifice, —see PRUNELLE, —between the anterior and posterior chambers of the organ. IRIEN, adj., —irinus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the long ciliary arteries, and ciliary nerves, —see CILIAIRE; as especially distributed on the iris. IRITE, s. f., —iritis, f. L., —die Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut, G., —inflammation of the iris.

IRIS, s. f., F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (*Triandria, monogyn.*), die Schwerdlilie, G.; constituting the type of the IRIDÉES, and comprehending numerous European species; several of which, as *I. florentina*, —ἡ ἰρις, of the Greeks, —*germanica*, *pseudacorus*, et *fœtidissima*, —l'Iris de Florence, —d'Allemagne, —de marais, et —fétide, of the French, —die Florentinische, die teutsche —, Wasser, und stinkende Schwerdlilie, of German botanists, are medically employed. Fresh roots of the three former, acrid, emetic, purgative, hydragogue; —of the latter, reputed antispasmodic and narcotic. Root of the first known, in German Pharmacy, by the name of Florentinische Veilchen- oder Violett- Wurzel.

IRRADIATION, s. f., —irradiatio, f. L., —Ausstrahlung, f. G.: in Physics, movement from the centre, to the circumference, of a body.

IRRÉDUCTIBLE, adj., —unverklanerlich, G.: not susceptible of reduction. *Exs. Fracture*—, *Hernie irréductible*, F., —irreducible fracture, and —hernia.

IRRÉGULIER, adj., —irregularis, L., —ἀνώμαλος, —unregelmässig, G. See ANOMALIE.

ISC

IRRITABILITÉ, s. f., —irritabilitas, f. L., —ἰσχυσιμὸς, —Reizbarkeit, f. G.: a term applied, by some physiologists, especially Haller, to the faculty possessed by living organic tissues; and now more commonly named CONTRACTILITÉ. Muscular irritability is termed, by Chaussier, MYOTILITÉ. IRRITABLE, adj., —irritabilis, L., —reizbar, G.: endowed with irritability.

IRRITANT, s. m., and adj., —irritans, L., —reizend, G.: an agent which determines an IRRITATION, s. f., —irritatio, f. L., —ἰσχυσιμὸς, —Reizung, f. G.: the condition of an organ, or organic tissue, wherein exists an excess of internal vital movement, commonly manifested by exaltation of the circulation, and sensibility. Irritation is defined, by Broussais, “the morbid super-excitation of vitality.”

ISCHIADIQUE, adj. Syn. with ISCHIATIQUE.

ISCHIAGRE, s. f., —ischiagra, f. (ἰσχίον, the ischium, ἄγχα, prey! sehr passend! Kraus), L., —Hüftgicht, f. G.: a gouty affection of the haunch, —Goutte ischiatique: also, a synonym of Neuralgia of the thigh, —Névralgie fémoro-poplitée, F.

ISCHIAL, adj., —ischialis, L.: belonging to, or contributed by, the ischium. Portion ischiale de l'os des îles, F., —ischial portion of the os innominatum.

ISCHIALGIE, s. f., —ischialgia, f. (ἰσχίον, —ἄλγος, pain), L., —Hüftweh, n. G.: pain about the haunch, or coxo-femoral articulation, or in the course of the sciatic nerve.

ISCHIATIQUE, adj., —ischiatricus, ischiadicus, L., —ἰσχυιαδικὸς, ἰσχυιακὸς, —ischiatric: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate, 1. parts, or organs, belonging to, and 2. morbid affections seated in, or connected with, the ischium. 1. A. the Fissure, —F. ou Echancrure ischiatique, F., —incisura ischiatica, L., —der Sitzbeinausschnitt, G.; B. the Spine, —E'pine ischiatique, —spina ossis ischii, —Sitzbeinstachel; and C. the Tuberosity, —Tuberosité ischiatique, —tuber ischii, —Sitzbeinhöcker, —exhibited by the bone itself, —Os ischiaticum, F. —Sitzbein, G.: D. an Artery, —Artère ischiatique, —arteria ischiatica, —Sitzbeinschlagader, —a branch of the internal iliac, passing from the pelvis through the great ischiatic notch, and distributed on the posterior superior regions of the thigh: E. a Vein, —Veine ischiatique, —accompanying the artery; and F. a Nerve, —der grosse Hüftnerv, G., —more commonly termed SCIATIQUE.

2. Gout, or Neuralgia, —Névralgie ischiatique, F., —see ISCHIAGRE, —occupying the region of the ischium; and B. Phthisis, —Phthisie ischiatique, F., —phth. ischiadica, tabes coxaria, L., —die Hüft- oder Lindenschwindsucht, G., —consequent on suppuration in the coxo-femoral joint, or pelvis, —wegen Vereiterung im Hüftgelenk oder

im Becken. See, also, **ISCHIATOCÈLE**, ou **ISCHIOCÈLE**.

ISCHIDROSE, s. f.,—ischidrosis, f. (ἰσχω, to suppress, ἰδρῶς, sweat), L.: die Unterdrückung der Hautausdünstung oder der Schweisses, G.,—suppression of the cutaneous transpiration or sweat.

ISCHIO-ANAL, adj.,—ischio-analis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *Levator ani*, muscle. See **RELEVEUR**.

ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX, s. m., and adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a muscle (*Ischio-urétral*, Ch.),—*Ischio-cavernosus*, vel *Erector penis*, L.,—Sitzbeinzellkörpermuskel, oder Aufrichter der Ruthe, G.;—attached to the inner surface of the *tuber ischii*, and surrounding the origin of the *corpus cavernosum penis*, in the male, and —*clitoridis* in the female. This latter, the *Erector clitoridis*, of British—, and Aufrichter der Klitoris, of German Anatomy, is termed, by Dumas, *M. ischio-clitoridien*,—*Ischio-clitorideus*, L.

ISCHIOCÈLE, ou **ISCHIATOCÈLE**, s. m., *Hernie ischiatique*,—ischiocele, f. (ἰσχίον, the ischium, κήλη, hernia), hernia ischiatica, L.,—Gesässbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, *hernia*, formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great ischiatic foramen.

ISCHIO-CLITORIEN, adj.: belonging to the ischium and clitoris. *Ex. Artère ischio-clitorienne*,—*Nerv ischio-clitorien*: branches of the internal pudic artery and pudic nerve, distributed on the clitoris. **ISCHIO-CLITORIDIEN**. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX**.

ISCHIO-COCYGIEN, s. m., and adj.: the name of a muscle,—*M. ischio-coecygeus*, vel *coecygeus*, L.,—Steissbeinmuskel, G.; extending from the ischiatic spine to the *coccyx*, and, in ordinary anatomical descriptions, to the *sacrum*. By some writers,—see **COCYX**,—described as two distinct muscles.

ISCHIO-CRETI-TIBIAL, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-creti-tibialis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to a muscle of the thigh,—see **DEMI-TENDINEUX**;—from its attachments to the ischium, and crest of the tibia.

ISCHIO-FÉMORAL, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the third or greater adductor muscle of the thigh,—see **ADDUCTEUR**, 3;—from its attachments to the ischium, and femur: as **ISCHIO-FÉMORO-PÉRONIEN**,—ischio-femoro-peroneus,—on like principle, to the **BICEPS CRURAL**.

ISCHION, s. m.,—ἰσχίον,—ischium, ischion, n. L.,—Sitzbein, m. G.: the lower division of the *os innominatum*,—see **ISCHIATIQUE**.

ISCHIO-PÉNIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-penianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the superior or deep-seated branch,—*Artère ischio-pénienne*, F.,—of the inter-

nal pubic artery,—die innere Schamarterie, G.: and to the *pudic nerve*,—see **HONTEUX**.

ISCHIO-PÉRINEAL, adj.,—ischio-perinealis, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate a muscle, and an artery,—m., et art. *transversalis perinæi*, L.,—see **TRANSVERSE**;—which pass from the ischium to the *perinæum*.

ISCHIO-POPLITI-TIBIAL, adj.,—ischio-popliti-tibialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Semi-membranosus muscle*: as **ISCHIO-PRÉTIBIAL**,—ischio-pretibialis, L.,—to the *Semi-tendinosus*,—see **DÉMI-MEMBRANEUX**, and **-TENDINEUX**;—from their respective points of attachment.

ISCHIO-PROSTATIQUE, adj.,—ischio-prostaticus, L.: an epithet applied, by some anatomists, to a few fibres of the *Transversus Perinæi muscle*, which run towards the prostate gland.

ISCHIO-PUBI-FÉMORAL. See **ISCHIO-FÉMORAL**. **ISCHIO-PUBI-PROSTATIQUE**, adj.: a synonym, by Dumas, of the *Transversus perinæi muscle*. See **TRANSVERSE**.

ISCHIO-SOUS-CLITORIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-infrà-clitorianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Erector clitoridis muscle*. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX**.

ISCHIO-SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-infrà-trochanterianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Gemini muscles*; and to some twigs,—*Nerfs ischio-trochantériens*,—of the lesser sciatic nerve, distributed on the muscles of the ischium and trochanter.

ISCHIO-URÉTHRAL, adj.,—ischio-urethralis. Synon. with **ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX**.

ISCHNOPHONIE, s. f.,—ἰσχοφωνία,—isch-nophonia, f. L.: weakness of voice,—eine schwache Stimme. G.

ISCHOBLENNIE, s. f.,—ischoblennia, f. (ἰσχω, to suppress, βλέννα, mucus), L.,—Schleimverhaltung, f. G.: suppression of a mucous discharge. In like manner, the substantive terms, **ISCHOCOÏLIE**, -**GALACTIE**, -**LOCHIE**, -**MÉNIE**, and -**PYOSIE**, feminine compounds of ἰσχω, with κοιλία, γάλα, λοχία, μῆνες, and πύον, are employed, by French pathological writers, to respectively designate suppression of feces (constipation),—Unterleibverstopfung, f. G.;—of the secretion of milk,—Milchverhaltung;—of the lochial, and menstrual discharges,—Verhaltung der Kindbettreinigung, und —der Menstruation; and of an habitual purulent secretion,—die Eiterverhaltung in Geschwüren. They may be latinized by conversion of the final e into a, in the first five,—into s, in the last enumerated;—germanized by the prefix of the feminine article, die, without such conversion.

ISCHOPHONIE, s. f.,—ἰσχοφωνία,—ischophonia, f. L.: impeded utterance, the act of stammering,—das Stottern, G.

IST

ISCHURIE, s. f.,—*ischouria*,—ischuria, f. L.,—die Ischurie, Harnverhaltung, G.,—*retention of urine*. **ISCHURÉTIQUE**, adj. : an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*remedia ischuretica*, L.,—which operate, according to *French* writers, in the removal,—according to the *German*, Kraus, in the production,—of *ischury*. The latter defines them to be “den Harnabgang aufhaltende oder erschwerende, nicht harntreibende, Mittel, wie manche missverstehen,”—urine-stopping, not diuretic, remedies, as many erroneously believe.

ISOCHRONE, adj.,—*ισόχρονος*,—isochronus, L.,—gleichzeitig, G. : taking place at the same moment of time. *Les pulsations des artères sont isochrones dans toutes parties du corps*, F. **ISOCHRONISME**, s. m.,—isochronismus, m. L.,—Gleichzeitigkeit, f. G.,—isochronism : the quality of that which is *isochronous*.

ISOLOIR, s. m. : a wooden stool, supported by glass legs, for the *isolation*,—**ISOLEMENT**, s. m.,—of a person about to be charged with the electric fluid.

ISTHME, s. m.,—*ισθμός*,—isthmus, m. L.,—Erd- oder Landzunge, f. G. : in common language, a neck, or tongue, of land : in Anatomy, the narrow pass,—*Isth. de go-*

IVR

sier, F.,—*isthmus faucium*, L.,—Rachen, m. G.,—which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx. — *de la Thyroïde* : the narrow band, which connects the two principal lobes of the thyroid gland. **ISTHMITÉ**, s. f.,—isthmitis, f. L.,—Rachenbräune, f. G.,—inflammation of the *fauces*.

IVETTE, s. f. : in Botany, the name of a species belonging to the genus, *Teucrium*,—see **GERMANDRE**. The leaves of *T. Chamæpitys* are bitter, aromatic, tonic.

IVOIRE, s. m.,—*ελίφας*,—ebur, n. L.,—Elfenbein, n. G.,—ivory : the osseous substance of the tusk of the elephant and hippopotamus,—see **E'LÉPHANT**, et **HIPPOPOTAME**;—consisting principally of phosphate of lime : also, the substance of the human tooth, interposed between the enamel and the capsule.

IVRAIE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Lolium* (*Triandria, digyn. ; Gramineæ*), L.,—der Lolch, G.,—Darnel ; comprehending several species, one of which,—*Herbe d'ivrogne*, F.,—*L. temulentum*,—Sommerlolch, Tollkorn, Schwindelhafer, G.,—possesses highly *deleterious* properties ; and induces, when forming an ingredient in bread, vertigo and vomiting.

J.

JAL

JABOT, s. m.,—*πρόλοφος*,—ingluvies, f. L.,—Kropf, m. G.,—crop : in Comparative Anatomy, a dilatation of the œsophagus, existing in certain birds, particularly the *Granivori* ; wherein the food undergoes a process analogous to that of insalivation in the *Mammifera*, previously to its descent into the proper organ of digestion, or stomach.

JACTATION, s. f.,—*jactatio*, f. L.,—restlessness, change of posture : a term applied, by pathological writers, to the *violent agitations*,—heftige Bewegungen, G.,—of *Chorea*.

JALAP, s. m. : in Botany, a species belonging to the genus, *Convolvulus*,—see **LISERON**. The tuberous root,—*Radix jalapii*, L.,—Jalappenwurzel, G.,—of the *C. jalapa*, a native of Xalappa, in Mexico, furnishes the well-known *purgative*. *French* and *German Official Preparations* : A *Tincture of the root*,—*Tinctura de Radicibus Jalapæ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Jalappentinktur, G. ; a *Resin*,—*Resina Jalapæ*,—Jalappenharz. *French* : a *Tincture of the Resin*,—*Tinct. de Resinâ Jalapæ* : and *German*, an *Extract, Soap, and Tincture of the Soap*,—Jalappen-Extract ; -Seise ; und -Seisentinktur. **JALAPPINE**, s. f.,—jalappina, f. L. : an extract of the root,—*Racine de jalap*, F.,—regarded, by Hume, as a salifiable basis.

JAM

JAMBE, s. f.,—*πνήμη, σκέλος*,—crus, cruris, n. L.,—Bein, n. G.,—leg or shank : in Anatomy, that portion of the pelvic extremity of the *Vertebrata*, especially Man, and the *Quadrumana*, which extends from knee to foot. It is composed of three bones, tibia, fibula, patella, and numerous muscles,—see **JAMBIER** : in the *Solipeda*, and *Ruminantia*, the division of the limb intervening between the knee, or hough, and the hoof, and including the metacarpal, or metatarsal, and phalangean regions ; and even, in common parlance, the whole limb,—**PATTE**,—pectoral or pelvic. In the *Crustacea*, the fourth piece of the simple leg : in *Insects*, the third, named, also, tibia or shank.

JAMBIER, s. m., and adj.,—*tibiæus, tibialis*, L.,—tibial : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, connected with the *leg* or *tibia* : as 1. a *Fascia*,—*Aponévrose jambière*, F.,—surrounding the muscles of the leg ; and continuous, above, with the femoral,—below, with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. 2. *Muscles*,—*M. jambiers*, F.,—*musculi tibiales*, L.,—*Unterschenkelmuskeln*, G. : of which A., the *anterior*,—*Jamb. antérieur* (—*tibio-sus-tarsien*, Ch.), F.,—*Tibialis anticus*, L.,—vorderer Schienbeinmuskeln, G.,—extends from the anterior

surface of the head of the tibia, and interosseous ligament, to the internal cuneiform—, and base of the first metatarsal bone. *b.* the posterior,—*J. postérieur* (—tibio-sous-tarsien, Ch.),—*Tibialis posticus*,—hinterer Schienbeinmuskel;—from the posterior surfaces of the head of the tibia and fibula, and interosseous ligament, to the upper and inner part of the scaphoid and adjacent tarsal bones. *c.* the slender,—*J. grêle*, ou *PLANTAIRE* (Petit fémorocalcanien, Ch.),—*Plantaris*,—die langgeschwanzter Muskel,—from the posterior part of the external femoral condyle, to the os calcis on the inner side of tendo Achillis.

JAUQUIER, *s. m.*: a genus, in Botany, *Artocarpus* (*Monocia*, *monandr.*; *Urticæ*), *L.*,—der Brodbaum, *G.*,—*Albero di pane*, *It.*,—Breadfruit Tree; comprizing two species. One of these,—*Arbre à pain*, *F.*,—*A. incisa*,—a native of the South-sea and Molucca islands, is remarkable for the size and alimentary properties of its *farinaceous fruit*. See Forster, *Characteres Gener. Plantarum*, 4to. London, 1776.

JARRET, *s. m.*,—*ἀγκύλη*: the posterior part of the knee-joint,—poples, *m. L.*,—ham: hence synon. with Popliteal region in Man and the *Quadrumanæ*: the hough, or hock,—die Kniekehle, *G.*,—of the pelvic extremity in the *Solipeda*, and *Ruminantia*. *JARRETIER*, *s. m.*, and *adj.*: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *popliteal muscle*,—see *POPLITÉ*. *JARRETIÈRE*, *s. f.*: in Pathology, an *herpetic eruption*,—*Dartre furfuracée*,—which encompasses the ham, like a garter.

JATROPHATE, *s. m.*,—*jatrophas*, *n. L.*: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*jatrophasäure Salze*, *G.*,—resulting from combination of an acid,—*Acide jatrophique*, *F.*,—since termed *crotonic*,—see *CROTONATE*,—*Jatrophasäure*, *G.*,—which exists in the seeds of *Jatropha curcas*,—with salifiable bases.

JAUNE, *adj.*,—*ζαυθός*,—*flavus*, *luteus*, *L.*,—gelb, *G.*,—yellow,—one of the seven colours of the solar spectrum: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate certain organs, and diseases, from the colour by which they are characterized: as, 1. a body,—*Corps jaune*,—existing in the ovary: 2. *Ligaments*,—*L. jaunes*, *F.*,—die gelblichen Bänder, *G.*,—connecting the bodies of the vertebræ, from the inspace of the 2nd and 3rd cervical—, to that of the last dorsal, and sacrum: 3. a round yellow spot,—*Tache jaune de Soemmering*,—*macula flava*,—der gelbe Fleck,—which, perforated by a central orifice, exists on the retina, about two lines from the optic nerve: and, 4. an *infectious fever*, of the typhoid type,—*Fièvre jaune*, *F.*,—das gelbe Fieber, *G.*,—see *ICTÉRODE*,—peculiar to America. *J. d'œuf*,

F.,—vitellus, *m. L.*,—das Gelbe im Ey, Dotter, *m. G.*,—the yolk of an egg.

JAUNISSE, *s. f.*,—Gelbsucht, *f. G.*,—jaundice. See *ICTÈRE*.

JÉJUNUM, *s. m.*,—*n. L.*: in Anatomy, the name of that portion of the *small intestine*,—*νήστις*,—Leerdarm, *n. G.*,—which is situated between the duodenum and ileum: and so termed from being found empty,—*jejunus*, *L.*,—leer, *G.*,—after death.

JOUBARBE, *s. f.*: a genus, in Botany, *Sempervivum* (*Dodecandria*, *dodecagyn.*; *Crassulaceæ*), *L.*,—die Hauswurz, *G.*,—Houseleek. The common *European species*,—*J. des toites*,—*S. tectorum*,—possesses *cooling and anodyne properties*.

JOUE, *s. f.*,—*γένυς*,—gena, *f. L.*,—Bakke, *m. G.*,—cheek: in Anatomy and Zoology, that portion of the *visage* which forms the lateral paries of the mouth, and on which the beard,—*τὸ γένειον*,—grows in Man: in the lower *Mammifera*, the region comprized between the nose, mouth, and ear; in *Birds*,—between the root of the beak, frons, and eye: in *Trilobites*, the lateral part of the shield,—le *Bouclier*, *F.*: in *Insects*, the portion of the head situated, on each side, between the mandible and eye.

JOÜR, *s. m.*,—*ἡμέρα*,—dies, *m. L.*,—Tag, *m. G.*,—day: in ordinary language, the period which elapses from sunrise to sunset: in Astronomy, that of one entire revolution of the earth upon its axis: the former, termed the *natural*—; the latter, the *astronomical day*,—*Jour naturel*, et—*astronomique*, *F.* The doctrine of *critical days*,—see *CRISE*,—in the observation, and treatment, of diseases, has well-nigh fallen into neglect with modern Physicians. *JOURNAL*, *s. m.*, *F.*, *G.*, and *E.*: literally a *day-book*,—see *DIAIRE*; but now employed, in common, and even scientific language, to designate monthly, and quarterly, productions in literature; as the *Journal der praktischen Heilkunde*, of Hufeland; and the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

JUGAL, *adj.*,—*jugalis*, *L.* See *MALAIRE*.

JUGO-MAXILLAIRE, *adj.*,—*jugo-maxillaris*, *L.*: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the *MASSETER muscle*.

JUGULAIRE, *s. f.*, and *adj.*,—relating to the *throat*,—*jugulum*, *n. L.*,—Gurgel, *m.*, Kehl, *f. G.*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *veins*, the external and internal *jugular*,—*Veine jugulaire externe*, et *interne*, *F.* (—*Trachélo-sous-cutané*, et *céphalique*, *Ch.*),—*vena jugularis externa*, et *interna*, *L.*,—die äussere, und innere Kehlvene, *G.*; the first, formed by the internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular, and descending along the neck, to terminate in the subclavian, exteriorly to the last; which, more large and deeply-seated, passes from, 2. the *Jugular fossa*,—*Fosse jugulaire*, *F.*,—

JUM

Kehlgrube, G?,—formed by the petrous portion of the temporal, and the occipital bone, receives the blood from the lateral sinus, and divers smaller veins; and pours it into the subclavian. The *jugular notch*, and *orifice*, of *British*,—*Incisura jugularis*, et foramen *jugulare*, vel—*lacerum posterius*, L.,—are der *Kehlausschnitt*, und das *Kehlloch*, of *German* anatomists; the *latter*, l' *Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, of the *French*. *JUGULAIRES*, pl.,—*Jugulares*: a term applied, by *Linneus*, to an Order of *osseous Fishes*; comprehending those genera, in which, as in the *Gadidae*, the ventral fins, —*Membres pelviens*, F.,—are placed anteriorly to the pectoral.

JULEP, s. m.,—*julapium*, n. L.: a term, derived from the *Persian*, or *Arabic*, signifying *mild beverage*; and employed, in *Pharmacy*, to designate soothing, acidulated, or mucilaginous potions, as the *Acetated Camphor*- and the *Rose-Julep*,—der *Kampheressig*- und *Rosen-Julep*, of *German Pharmacology*.

JUMEAU, s. m., and adj.,—*gemellus*, *geminus*, L.,—*δίδυμος*,—*Zwilling*, m. G.: a term used, in popular language, to designate *two* animals produced at a birth: in *Anatomy*, certain muscles disposed in pairs, and blood-vessels, and nerves, distributed to them. Of the *first*, there are, A. the *double-bellied femoral muscle*,—*Jumeaux de la cuisse* (M. *ischio-trochantérien*, Ch.), F.,—*Gemini*, L.,—described, by the *Germans*, as two distinct muscles: a. the *superior*,—*oberer Zwillingsmuskel*,—*geminus superior*, L.,—arising from the spine,—and, b. the *inferior*,—*unterer*,—g. *inferior*,—from the tuber, of the ischium; and inserted, together, into the cavity at the root of the *Trochanter major*: and, B. a similarly constructed muscle of the leg,—*Jumeaux de la jambe* (M. *bifémoro-calcanien*, Ch.), F.,—*Gastrocnemius externus*, vel *gemellus*, L.,—äusserer zweiköpfiger Wadenmuskel, G.; the external and internal fleshy masses, of which it is composed, attached to the corresponding femoral condyles, and inserted, with the *Soleus*, by a common tendon,—*tendo Achillis*,—into the posterior part of the os calcis. Of the *second*, the *arteries* and *veins*,—*Artères*, et

JUX

veines, *gemelles*, F.,—are branches of, or terminate in, the corresponding popliteal vessels; and the nerves,—*Nerfs jumeaux*,—twigs of the tibial branch of the popliteal. They are all distributed on the *Gastrocnemius* muscle.

JUMENT, s. f.,—ἡ ἵππος,—*equa*, f. L.,—*Stute*, f., *Mutterpferd*, n. G.,—*mare*: the female of the horse.

JURISPRUDENCE Médicale,—*Jurisprudentia medicalis*, L.,—die *Medicinische Jurisprudenz*, G.: a term sometimes erroneously employed as synonym with *Forensic Medicine*; but now generally restricted to signify, or express, a knowledge of the laws, and regulations, relative to *medical education* and practice.

JUS, s. m.,—χυλός,—*succus*, m. L.,—*Saft*, m. G.: the *juice* of animal or vegetable substances, extracted by pressure, and concentrated, or not, by evaporation: as *J. de viande*,—animal broth, highly concentrated;—*de réglisse*,—*extract* of liquorice,—see *GLYCIRRHIZE*,—evaporated to dryness;—*des herbes*, the *juice* of vegetables, simply expressed.

JUSQUIAME, s. f.: a genus, in *Botany*, *Hyoscyamus* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Solanæ*), L.,—das *Bilsenkraut*, G.,—*Henbane*; comprizing many species, of which the common *European*,—*J. noire*,—*H. niger*,—ὁ ὕσχυαμος,—literally, *hog's-bean*,—is employed, as a *narcotic*, both externally and internally. *Poisonous*, in large doses. The effluvia of the fresh plant are highly noxious. *French* and *German Official Preparations*: an *Extract*, and an *Oil by infusion*, *Extractum Hyoscyami*,—*Ph. Gall.*,—*Bilsenkraut-Extract*; *Oleum Hyoscyami Infusum*—*Aufgegossenes Bilsenkrautöl*. *German*: a *Tincture*, *Plaster*, *Ointment*, and *Expressed Oil of the Seeds*,—*Bilsenkraut-Tinktur*,—*Pflaster*,—*Salbe*, und *Bilsensamenöl*.

JUXTAPOSITION, s. f.,—*juxta-positio*, f. L.,—*Nebereinanderstellung*, f. G.: a term signifying *application to the exterior*; hence opposed, in *Natural History*, to *INTUSUSCEPTION*. *Accroissement par*—: a mode of increase, peculiar to minerals. It consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those which constitute the primitive nucleus of a body.

K.

KAN

KAIÉPUT. See *CAJÉPUT*.

KANGUROO, s. m.: in *Zoology*, a genus of *Marsupial Mammifera*,—*Halmaturus*, L.,—das *Kanguruh*, G.; one species of which, —le *Kang. géant*,—*H. giganteus*,—formerly *Didelphis giganteus*, Linn.,—a native of *New Holland*, is remarkable for its large tail, and disproportionate length of pelvic limbs. *Flesh*, like that of deer.

KER

KÉLOTOMIE. See *CÉLOTOMIE*.

KÉRATIASÉ, s. f.,—*keratiasis*, f. (κέρας, a horn), L., and G.: a *horn-like* excrescence, developed on the temple or forehead.

KÉRATOGLOSSE. See *CÉRATOGLOSSE*.

KÉRATOME. See *CÉRATOME*, and *CYCLOTOME*.

KÉRATONYXIS, s. f. (κέρας, a horn, νύσσω, to pierce), F., L., and G.: *Perforation* of the

KIO

cornea, in the operation for cataract by depression,—die *Durchstechung der Kornhaut zur Depression des Katarakt*, G.

KERMES, s. m. : in Entomology, a species of *Coccus*,—see COCHINELLE. This insect,—*C. ilicis*,—inhabits an oak,—hence called *Quercus coccifer*,—growing in South Europe. The female is apterous; and imparts to silk and wool a bright-scarlet dye. The animal *Kermes*, as it is popularly designated, was once reputed to possess *aphrodisiac* and *analeptic* properties. The mineral *Kermes* is the hydro-sulphuret of Antimony.

KIASTRE, s. m.,—kiaster, m. (χιάζω, to cross, like the Greek χ), L. : a bandage, of such figure, employed by the ancients.

KILOGRAMME, s. m. : the weight of one thousand—χίλιοι—grammes,—see GRAMME. **KILOLITRE**, s. m. : a measure, containing one thousand litres,—see LITRE.

KINA. **KINAKINA**. **KINKINA**. See **QUINQUINA**. **KININE**. See **QUININE**.

KINO, s. m.,—gummi-kino, L.,—Kino-Harz, Kino-Gummi, G. : in Materia Medica, a resin, or gum-resin, obtained from divers African and Indian plants, as *Pterocarpus erinacea*, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Butea frondosa*, and *Nauclea gamber*. Composed almost wholly of tannin, it operates on the living tissues, as an astringent and tonic. Ferri sulfatem et tartratem potassæ stibiatum, nec non gelatinam, in chymicis experimentis præcipitat, *Ph. Gall.* German Official Preparat : a Tincture,—Kino-tinktur.

KIOTOME, s. m., *Coupe-bride*,—kiotomus, m. (κίων, a pillar, τομή, incision), L.,—Ki-

KYS

otom, m. G. ? : an instrument, invented by Dessault, for division of membranous bands, in the rectum and bladder; and afterwards employed, by him, in excision of the amygdalæ.

KLOPÉMANIE, s. f.,—klopemania, f. (κλοπή, theft, μανία, madness), L.,—Stehlsucht, f. G. : an irresistible propensity to steal; often exhibited by persons of otherwise irreproachable character, and only explicable on phrenological principles.

KRAMÉRATE, s. m.,—krameras, n. L. : a genus of salts,—kramersaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an acid,—*Acide kramérique*, F.,—*Kramersäure*, G.,—which exists in the root of *Krameria triandria*,—**RHATANIE**,—with salifiable bases.

KYSTE, s. m.,—kystus, m. (κύστις, a bladder or vesicle), L.,—cyst : in Pathological Anatomy, a serous membrane, adventitiously developed in the interior of the animal organs, under the influence, direct or indirect, of the inflammatory process; and forming, like the primitive serous structures, a perfect sac, which contains fluid, of variable character and composition. The origin, and mode of development, of cysts, are veiled in deep obscurity. They ordinarily form the tumour, termed LOUPE. *K. hydatique*, F.,—a cyst containing hydatids. **KYSTIQUE**, adj.,—kysticus, L. : relating to a cyst.

KYSTHITE, s. f.,—cystitis, f. (κύστις, pudentum muliebri), L. : die Entzündung der äussern weibl. Schaamtheile, oder der Mutterscheide, G. **KYSTHOPTOSE**, s. f.,—cysthoptosis, f. (same, and πτώσις, prolapsus.), L. : Chute, ou Renversement, du vagin, F.

L.

LAB

LABDANUM. See **LADANUM**.

LABIAL, adj.,—labialis,—belonging to the lips,—labia, L.,—die Lippen, G. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. certain muscles,—*M. labiales*, F.,—see ORBICULAIRE; 2. an Artery, and Veins,—*Artère labiale*,—*Lippenschlagader*, G.,—et *Veines labiales*,—see CORONAIRES; and, 3. Glands,—*Glandes*—, glandulæ—*labiales*, F., et L.,—die *Lippendrüsen*, G.,—muciparous follicles, of rounded figure, projecting beneath the membrane of the internal surface of the lips : in Zoology, the minute, articulated, and mobile organs,—*Palpes labiaux*, F.,—palpi *labiales*, L.,—die *Lippenfühlsitzen*, G. ?—attached to the labrum,—see **LABRE**,—of divers Insects. In Grammar,—the consonants,—*labials*,—die *Lippenbuchstaben*,—articulated by the lips,—mit den Lippen ausgesprochen, G.

LABIÉ, adj.,—labiatum, L.,—lippig, G. : an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants,

LAB

the limbus of whose corolla is divided into two lips, or labiated. **LABIÉES**, pl.,—*Labiate*, L. : an Order, or Natural Family, of plants so characterized. The species of nearly all the genera composing it, impregnated, like *Mentha* and *Thymus*, with camphor and volatile oil, are aromatic and excitant.

LABORATOIRE, s. m.,—Laboratorium, n. L., and G.,—εργαστήριον,—laboratory : a room, or building, for the elaboration of pharmaceutical and chemical articles or preparations.

LABRE, s. m. : a term applied, in Zoology, 1. to the upper lip,—labrum, n. L.,—Lefze, Oberlippe, f. G.,—of the *Mammifera*; 2. to one of the pieces of the mouth, constituting that organ, in Insects; and, 3. to the external border of the orifice of univalve shells. In Ichthyology, a genus of Osseous Fishes, *Labrus*,—belonging to the Order, *Acanthopterygii*, and constitut-

ing the type of the Family of the **LABROIDES**,—*Labroidei*, L.,—Cuv. All the species,—many of them *edible*,—inhabit the ocean.

LABYRINTHE, s. m.,—*λαβύρινθος*,—*labyrinthus*, m. L.,—*Labyrinth*, G., and E.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the assemblage of parts which constitute the *internal ear*. It consists of several cavities; for an account of which see **VESTIBULE**, **LIMAÇON**, and **CANAL**. **LABYRINTHIQUE**, adj.,—*λαβύρινθώδης*,—*labyrinthicus*, L.,—*labyrinthic*: an epithet applied, by *Chausier*, to the *auditory nerve*,—*Nerf Auditif*,—see **ACOUSTIQUE**; as distributed on the cavities which form the *labyrinth*.

LACÉRATION, s. f.,—*laceratio*, f. L.,—*σπαραγμός*,—*Zerreissung*, f. G. **LACÉRÉ**, adj.,—*laceratus*, *lacerus*, L.,—*zerreißen*, G.,—*lacerated*, torn: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants, whose parts, or organs, as the *leaves* of *Pelargonium lacerum*,—exhibit *irregular slits* or *divisions*. For an account of the *foramina lacerata* of *Latin* anatomists, see **OCCIPITO-PÉTREUX**, et **SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE**.

LACERTIENS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Lacerta*, L.,—*die Eideschen*, G.: in *Erpetology*, a Family of *Saurian Reptiles*; having, for type, the genus, *Lacerta*.

LACINIÉ, adj.,—*laciniatus*, L.,—*zipfelig*, *geschlitzt*, G.; *cut*, on the border, into *narrow and irregular strips*,—**LACINIURES**, s. f., pl.,—*Einschnitte*, *Fetzen*, G.; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Chelidonium laciniatum*, and the *petal* of *Trichosanthes laciniosa*. **LACINIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—*laciniifolius*, L.,—*schlitzblättrig*, G.: an epithet applied to *plants*, which are furnished with *lacinated leaves*.

LACIS, s. m.,—*reticulum*, n. L.,—*Netzwerk*, n., *netzförmige Gewebe*, G.,—*network*. *L. nerveux* ou *vasculaire*,—a *network* of *nerves* or *blood-vessels*.

LACRYMAL, adj.,—*lacrymalis*, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an apparatus of organs, or their parts, which are destined to secrete, or carry off, the *tears*,—*lacrymæ*, L.: 2. the bones, or cavities, wherein they are lodged; and, 3. the *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, distributed to them.

1. The *lacrymal passages*,—*Voies* —, —*viæ*—*lacrymales*, F., et L.,—*Thränendurchgänge*, G.,—a term applied to the whole assemblage which comprehends, a. the proper *secretory organ* of the *tears*,—*Glande lacrymale*, F.,—*glandula lacrymalis* vel *innominata*, L.,—*Thränendrüse*, G.; b. the *lacrymal caruncles*,—see **CARONCULE**; c. the *minute Orifices*,—*Points lacrymaux*,—*puncta lacrymalia*,—*die Thränenpunkte*,—opening on each *caruncle*, and forming the commencement of, d., the *lacrymal ducts*,—*Conduits lacrymaux*,—*ductus lacrymales*,—which, distinguished into a superior and

inferior,—*oberes und unteres Thränenkanälchen*, G.,—convey the tears to, e. a *membranous receptacle*,—*Sac lacrymal*,—*sacculus lacrymalis*,—*Thränensack*,—lodged in the nasal angle of the orbit; from whence they are transmitted by, f. a *large duct*—*Canal lacrymal*, ou *nasal*,—*ductus nasalis*,—*Thränenkanal*, oder der *Nasenstück* des *Thränenableiters*,—into the *nasal fossæ*. 2., a. the *pit*, or *depression*,—*fossa glandulæ lacrymalis*, L.,—*Grube der Thränendrüse*, G.,—in the orbital surface of the orbital plate of the *os frontis*, receiving the *lacrymal gland*; b. an orbital bone,—*Os lacrymal*, F.,—, —*lacrymale*, vel *unguis*, L.,—*Thränenbein*, G.; in a *groove* of which, c. —*Gouttière lacrymale*,—*sulcus sacculi lacrymalis*,—*Thränensackfurche*,—separated from the orbital portion or surface,—*Augenhöhlenfläche*, G.,—of the bone by, d. a *ridge*,—*crista lacrymalis*,—*Thränenbeinleiste*,—is lodged the *lacrymal sac*. 3., a. an *Artery*—*Artère lacrymale*, F.,—*Thränendrüsenerterie*, G.,—supplied by the *ophthalmic*, and distributed on the *lacrymal sac*; b. corresponding *veins*,—*venæ lacrymales*,—*Thränendrüsenvenen*,—which pour their blood into the *ophthalmic* and *palpebral*—; and, c. a *nerve*,—*Nerf lacrymal*,—*nervus lacrymalis*,—the smaller of the three branches formed by the *ophthalmic*, and especially distributed on the *lacrymal gland*, and superior eye-lid.

In *Surgical Pathology*, a soft and indolent *tumour*,—*Tumeur lacrymale*, F.,—situated below the nasal angle of the eye, and resulting from dilatation of the *lacrymal sac*. See, also, **FISTULE**; and **DACRYCYST-ALGIE**, and the succeeding Articles.

LACTATE, s. m.,—*lactas*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*milchsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of an *acid*,—*Acide lactique*, F.,—*acidum lacticum*, L.,—*Milchsäure*, G.,—which exists in *milk*,—with *salifiable bases*.

LACTATION, s. f. See **ALLAITEMENT**.

LACTÉ, adj.,—*lacteus*, L.,—*γαλακτικός*, *γαλακτώδης*,—*milchig*, G.: an epithet employed to designate whatever consists of, results from, or in aspect resembles, *milk*,—*lac*, *lactis*, L.: as, in *Therapeutics*, a *milk-diet*,—see **DIÈTE**: in *Pathology*, *milk-fever*,—*Fièvre lactée* ou *laiteuse*,—*Milchfieber*, G.; and, also, a *cutaneous affection*,—*CROUTE lactée*: in Botany, a plant of the genus, *Ruellia*,—*R. lactea*. The *chyliferous vessels* are, also, from the *milk-like* colour of the fluid which they convey, termed, by Anatomists, *lacteal*,—*Vaisseaux lactés*, F.,—*Milchgefäße*, G. **LACTESCENT**, adj.,—*milchartig*, *milchgebend*, G.: resembling *milk*, or yielding a *milky fluid*.

LACTIFÈRE, adj.,—*lactiferus*, L.,—*γαλακτοφόρος*,—*lactiferous*: transmitting, or containing, *milk*,—*milchführend* oder *ent-*

haltend, G. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *vessels*, or *excretory ducts*, of the mammary gland : in Botany, to plants which, as *Lactuca*, and *Papaver*, abound in a *milky juice*.

LACTIPHAGE, and LACTIPOTE, s. m., and adj. : barbarous compounds of the *Latin*, *lac*, *lactis*,—*milk*, with the *Greek*, *φάγω*, and *πότης* ; and employed, by the ignorant, as synonyms of GALACTOPHAGE, and GALACTOPOTE.

LACTUCARIUM, s. m.,—n. L. See LAITUE.

LACTUCÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Lactuceæ*, L. : in Botany, a Tribe of the Family of the *Chicoreæ* ; having, for type, the genus, *Lactuca*.

LACUNE, s. f.,—*lacuna*, f. L. : a term, in Anatomy, commonly employed as synon. with CRYPTÉ. Some *lacunæ*, as those of the vagina,—die *Grübchen* in der Mutterscheide, G.,—rectum, and urethra, are merely orifices of mucous crypts. *L. de la langue* : the designation applied, by Chaussier, to the *Foramen cæcum*,—see AVEUGLE,—of the tongue. In Botany, cavities,—die *Lücken*, G.,—filled with air, existing in the cellular tissue of aquatic plants.

LACUSTRAL. LACUSTRE, adj. : an epithet employed specifically to designate *animals*, and *plants* ; which, as *Ancylus*,—and *Littorella lacustris*, inhabit the waters, or shores, of a *lake*.

LABANUM, ou LABDANUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—*λῆδανον*,—*Labdanharz*, G. : an odorous *gum-resin*, the product of divers species of *Cistus*, especially *C. creticus*,—*δ λήδος*,—see CISTE.

LADRERIE, s. f. : 1. a vulgar designation of *Lepra Araborum*,—*Aussatz*, G.,—see E'LÉPHANTIASE ; 2. a *hospital*,—*domus leprosorium*, L.,—for the reception of the *leprous*,—*Ladres*, F. ; and, 3. a *disease in swine*, resulting from the presence of an *hydatid*.

LAGOCHILE, s. m.,—*lagochilus*, m. (*λαγώς*, a hare, *χέιλος*, a lip), L.,—*hare-lip*,—see BEC. LAGOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*lagophthalmia*, f. (*same*, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye), L.,—*Hasenauge*, n. G.,—*hare-eye* : an unnatural contraction of the upper eye-lid, whereby the organ is prevented from covering the eye-ball during sleep. LAGOSTOME, s. m.,—*lagostoma*, n. (*same*, and *στόμα*, a mouth), L. : synon. with LAGOCHILE. LAGOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*lagographia*, f. (*same*, and *γράφω*, to describe), L. : the title of two works published, in the 17th century, by Waldung, and Paullini, on the *History of the Hare*.

LAGOPE, adj. (*same*, and *πῆς*, a foot) : an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, as the Ptarmigan,—*Tetrao lagopus*,—(*Lagopus mutus*, of modern Ornithology),—*λαγώπους*,—die *hasenfüssige* Waldhuhn, G.,—have the *legs* clothed with *down*, like those of the *hare*.

LAINE, s. f.,—*lana*, f. L.,—*ῥέον*,—*Woll*, f. G.,—*wool* : in Zoology, the long, thick covering of the bodies of certain *Mammifera*, as the sheep : in Botany, the down, —DUVET,—which invests some plants, as *Verbascum thapsus*. LANIEUX, adj.,—*lanatus*, *lanosus*,—*ἐριώδης*,—*woolig*,—*wooly* : covered with *wool*, or *thick down*.

LAIT, s. m.,—*lac*, n. L.,—*γάλα*,—*Milch*, n. G.,—*milk* : in Physiology, and Animal Chemistry, the opaque and saccharine fluid, secreted by the mammary gland of the female *Mammifera*. *Milk*, left to itself, spontaneously separates into three parts,—the *cream*,—see CRÈME ; *caseous principle*,—see CASÉUM ; and *whey*,—PETIT-LAIT. The principal varieties, employed in *diet* and *domestic economy*, are the *milk* of the ass, sheep, goat, of woman, the mare, and cow. The 1st,—*L. d'ânesse*,—see ANE,—resembles human *milk* in taste, odour, and consistence ; but contains less cream, and more of the caseous principle. The 2nd,—*de brebis*, F.,—*lac ovinum*, L.,—*Schafmilch*, G.,—yields more cream than the cow's ; but the butter is softer, and the caseum more fat and viscid. The Rochfort cheese is made of it. The 3rd,—*de Chèvre*,—*lac caprinum*, L.,—resembles that of the cow, with greater solidity of the butter. 4th,—*de Femme*,—*lac humanum*,—*Frauenmilch*,—contains more sugar of milk,—*Sucre de lait*, G.,—and cream, but less caseum, than the cow's. The 5th,—*de Jument*,—*lac equinum*,—yields but a small quantity of fluid buttery matter, a softer caseum, and more whey, than that of, 6th,—*de Vache*,—*lac vaccinum*,—*Kuhmilch*. The crop of the male pigeon, also, secretes, at certain periods, a *milk-like* fluid destined for the nurture of the nestlings. *Lait caillé*,—see CAILLE-LAIT,—*L. ecrémé*, F.,—*lac flore denudatum*, L.,—die *abge-rahmte Milch*, G.,—*skim-milk*. DENT de lait,—*milk-tooth*. *Soupe au lait*,—*jusculum lactis*,—*Milchsuppe*,—*milk-porridge*.

In Botany, the term, *milk*, is applied to the emulsive fluid which exudes from divers plants : as those of the families of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Lactuceæ*, and *Papaveraceæ*. These *vegetable milks*,—*Laits végétales*, F.,—are, for the most part, resins, or gum-resins, held in suspension, by water. Some, even, as those of *Carica papaya*, and *Galactodendron*, approach, in their composition, the *animal milks*.

In Pharmacy, various preparations, heretofore, received, from their consistence or colour, the name of *milk* ; as *milk of almonds*,—see EMULSION ;—of *ammoniacum*,—*L. ammoniacal*, F.,—*lac ammoniaci*, L.,—*Ammoniaks-Milch*, G. ;—of *sulphur*,—*L. de soufre*,—*lac sulphuris*,—*Schwefelmilch*, LAITAGE, s. f.,—*lacticinium*, n. L.,—*Milchspeise*, f.,—*milk-food*.

LAM

LAITANCE, **LAITE** *de poisson*, s. f.,—*piscis pulpa lactea*, L.,—*Fischmilch*, G.: the soft roe, or testis, of the male fish.

LAITEUX, adj.,—*lacteus*, L.,—*γαλακτικός*,—*milchig*, G.,—*milky*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, which yield a *milky* juice,—see **LAIT**: in Pathology, to *internal diseases*,—*Maladies laiteuses*, F.,—resulting from metastasis of the *mammary secretion*; or to *external affections*,—**LACTÉ**,—exhibiting an imaginary resemblance to *milk*.

LAITUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lactuca* (*Syngenesia*, *Polygam. æqual.*; *Chicoraceæ*), L.,—now the type of a new Family,—see **LACTUCÉES**,—*der Salat*, G.,—*Lettuce*; comprizing many species. Of these, 1. the Garden-lettuce,—*L. cultivée*,—*L. sativa*,—*ἡ θριδακίνη*,—*der Gartensalat*, G.,—is a grateful and *sedative esculent*; and yields an *Extract*,—**LACTUCARIUM**, s. m.,—n. L.,—recommended, by Dr. Duncan,—see *Observations on Pulmonary Consumption*,—as a substitute for opium: and, 2. the wild,—*L. sauvage*,—*L. virosa*,—*ἡ θριδαξ ἀγρία*,—*Giftlattig*, *Giftsallat*, G.,—is said to be powerfully *diuretic* and *diaphoretic*. An *Extract*, and *Tincture*,—*Giftlattig Extract*, und *Tinktur*,—are prepared, from it, by the *Germans*.

LAMBACISME, s. m.,—*λαμβδακισμός*,—*lambdacismus*, m. L.,—*Lambdakismus*, m. G.: vicious pronunciation of the letter, L.,—*Lambda*, of the *Greek alphabet*.

LAMBDOÏDAL, **LAMBDOÏDE**, adj.,—*λαμβδοειδής*,—*lambdoides*, L.,—*lambdäförmig*, G.,—*lambdoid*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, from its resemblance, in figure, to the *Greek Λ*, the *suture*,—*S. lambdoïde*, F.,—*sutura lambdoïdea*, L.,—*die Λ-förmige Naht*, G.,—which unites the occipital and parietal bones: the *occipito-parietal suture*, of the more precise language of modern Anatomy.

LAMBEAU, s. m.,—*Fleischlappen*, m. G.,—a *flap* of flesh. *Flap-wounds*,—*Plaies à lambeau*, F. The *flap-operation*,—see **AMPUTATION**.

LAME, s. f.,—*lamina*, f. L.,—*πέταλον*,—*Platte*, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *thin and flattened portion of a bone*, as the *cribriform plate*,—*la Lame criblée*, F.,—*lamina cribrosa*, L.,—*Siebplatte*, G.,—of the *ethmoid*; and the *plates*, or *tables*,—*L. externe*, et *interne*,—of the *frontal bone*: in Botany,—the *expanded portion of an unguiculated petal*,—see **PÉTAL**. **LAMINEUX**, adj.,—*laminosus*, L.,—formed of *small plates*, or *laminæ*: an epithet applied, by *Chaussier*, to the *cellular tissue*,—*Tissu lamineux*, F.

LAMELLE, s. f.,—*lamella*, f. L.,—*Plattchen*, n. G.: a term applied, in Botany, to various parts, or organs, of plants; as, by *Mirbel*, to the *petaloid appendages* which spring from the *throat* of the *corolla* of

LAN

Rhododendron, and the *interior* of the *tube* of *Hydrophyllum*;—by others, to the *plaited membrane* which invests the *inferior surface* of the *pileus* of the *Agarics*. **LAMELLÉ**, adj.,—*lamellatus*,—*geplättelt*,—*lamellated*: formed of *slender plates*, or *lamellæ*; as the *antennæ*,—*Antennes lamellées*, F.,—of *Melolontha*. **LAMELLIFORME**, adj.,—*lamelliformis*,—*plattchenförmig*,—*lamelliform*: disposed in *lamellæ*.

LAMPROIE, s. f. See **PÉTRYMYZON**.

LANCE *de Mauriceau*: an instrument employed, by the celebrated *Obstetrician*, whose name it bears, for perforation of the skull of the *fœtus*, in difficult parturition.

LANCÉOLÉ, adj.,—*lanceolatus*, L.,—*lanzettlich*, -förmig, G.,—*lanceolated*: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to specifically designate animals, and plants, whose organs, like the *caudal fin* of *Gobius lanceolatus*, and the *leaf* of *Metrosideros lanceolata*, exhibit the *figure* of a *lance*. In the latter application, syn. with **LANCIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—*lancifolius*—*lanzettblättrig*.

LANCETTE, s. f.,—*lanceola*, f. L.,—*Lanzette*, f. G.,—*lancet*: an instrument, composed of a *blade*,—**LAME**,—and a *handle*,—**CHASSE**; and employed, by *Surgeons*, in the operation of *phlebotomy*. *L. à abcès*, F.,—an *abscess-lancet*.

LANCINANT, adj.,—*lancinans*, L.,—*zerreissend*, G.,—*piercing*, like a *lance*. *Doulleur lancinante*, F.,—a *lancinating pain*.

LANGUAGE, s. f.,—*lingua*, f. L.,—*γλῶσσα*, *γλῶττα*,—*Zunge*, f. G.,—*tongue*: in Anatomy, a *symmetrical, muscular*, and *commonly moveable organ*, occupying the *mouth* of *vertebrated animals*, from the *os hyoides* and *epiglottis* to the *back* of the *incisor teeth*. Composed, principally, of *four pairs of muscles*,—see **STYLO-GLOSSE**, **LINGUAL**, **HYO-GLOSSE**, and **GÉNIO-GLOSSE**,—it constitutes the *organ of speech* and *expuition*, of *taste*, *suction*, *mastication*, and *deglutition*, in *Man* and the higher *Vertebrata*: a *minute, fleshy*, and *mobile mass*, situated in the *interior* of the *mouth* of certain *Insects*: the *spiral tubular organ* of the *Lepidoptera*.

LANGUETTE, s. f.,—*γλωσσάριον*,—*ligula*, f. L.: in Botany, the *membranous appendage*,—*Blatthäutchen*, n. G.,—which crowns the *sheath* of the *leaf* of the *Gramineæ*; and the *long and narrow band*,—*Bandblümchen*, G.,—which terminates the *tube* of the *corolla* of certain of the *Synanthereæ*: in Zoology, the *second piece*,—*Zungelchen*, G.,—of the *labium* of *Insects*.

LANIFÈRE, adj.,—*lanifer*, L.,—*ἐριφόρος*,—*wolletragend*, G.,—*laniferous*: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which exhibit a *fleece*: and in Botany, to plants which are covered by a *thick wool* or *cotton-like down*. Synon. with **LANIGÈRE**, adj.,—*laniger*, L.,—*lanigerous*.

LAR

LAPAROCÈLE, s. f.,—laparocele, f. (λά-
παρα, the region of the loins, ἡλὴ, hernia),
L.,—lumbar hernia. For an instance of
this rare affection, see Cloquet, *Recherches*
Anatomiques sur les Hernies de l'Abdomen,
4to. Paris, 1817—19.

LAPIN, s. m.: in Zoology, a species be-
longing to the genus, *Lepus*,—see **LIÈVRE**.
The *flesh* of the rabbit,—*L. cuniculus*,—
Kaninchen, n. G.,—especially in the wild
state, is a grateful, nutritious, and diges-
tible *aliment*.

LAQUE, s. f.,—lacca, f. L.,—Lack, Gum-
mi-lack, G.,—lac: in *Materia Medica*, a
concrete, red-brown, semi-transparent re-
sin, deposited by the *Coccus lacca*,—Lack-
schildlaus, G.,—on the branches of certain
Indian plants, as *Cactus ficus indica*, or, ac-
cording to Lamarck, *Erythrina monosperma*.
Known, in Europe, under the differ-
ent designations of *stick-*, *seed-*, and *shell-*
lac,—*lacca* in ramis, granis, et tabulis, L.,
—Stanger-, Körner-, und Schell-lack, G.,
—it is employed in the preparation of
sealing-wax, and divers *French Pharma-*
ceutical compounds; and is the basis of an
Aqueous and an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—*Was-*
serige und Geistige Lack-tinktur, with the
Germans. In Chemistry, a metallic oxyde,
combined with a colouring matter.

LARDACÉ, adj.: in Pathological Anato-
my, the designation of a variety of *carci-*
noma, which exhibits an aspect resembling
that of *bacon*,—*Lard*, F.,—lardum, n. L.

LARGE, adj.,—πλάτὺς, —latus, L.,—
breit, G.,—broad: an epithet employed,
in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs,
which have a considerable transverse ex-
tent, relatively to their other dimensions.
Thus, the frontal and parietal are termed
broad bones,—*Os larges*, F.,—in opposition
to the brachial and femoral,—which are
long. *La bande large*, F.,—fascia lata,—
see **FASCIA**; *Muscle très large du dos*,—
Latissimus dorsi; and *Ligamens larges de la*
matrice,—*ligamenta lata uteri*,—die breiten
Mutterbänder, G.,—constitute other ex-
amples of the application of this epithet.

LARME, s. f.,—lacryma, f. L.,—δάκρυον,
—Thräne, f. G.,—tear: in Physiology, the
colourless and saline fluid, secreted by the
lacrymal gland: in Pharmacy, the minute
rounded and transparent mass of a resin,
or gum-resin. **LARMOIEMENT**, s. m.,—
lacrymatio, f. L.: *flow of tears* over the
cheek from profuse secretion, or from ob-
struction of the lacrymal passages. See
EPIPHORA.

LARMIER, s. m.: in Comparative Ana-
tomy, a *membranous sac*, which secretes a
thick, blackish, and unctuous fluid; situ-
ated in an infra-orbitary depression of the
maxillary bone, and opening on the exte-
rior, by a longitudinal cleft, in some spe-
cies of *Cervus*, and *Antelope*.

LAT

LARVE, s. f.,—larva, f. L.,—ἡ νύμφη: in
Zoology, a term applied to an *Insect* in the
first stage of its existence after evolution
from the ovum. The *larva*,—die *Larven*,
G.,—of the *Lepidoptera* are alone termed
caterpillars,—see **CHÉNILLE**. Also, by a-
nalogy, the *young* of the *Batrachia*,—see
TÉTARD,—during their first, or aquatic,
period of life.

LARYNGÉ, **LARYNGIEN**, adj.,—larynge-
us, L.,—laryngeal: an epithet applied, in
Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate cer-
tain *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, which are dis-
tributed on, and *morbid affections* which im-
plicate, the *larynx*: as, 1. a. an *Artery*,—
Artère laryngée, F.,—arteria laryngea, L.,
Kehlkopfarterie, G.,—ordinarily, a branch
of the superior thyroideal, itself the *laryn-*
geal artery, of Winslow; b. a *Vein*,—*Veine*
laryngée, F.,—which terminates in the in-
ternal jugular; c. two *Nerves*,—*Nerfs la-*
ryngés,—die *Kehlkopfnerven*, G.,—given
off, on each side, by the pneumo-gastric;
one, the *superior*,—supérieur,—der obere,—
nervus laryngeus superior; and the other,
the *inferior*,—inférieur, ou **RECURRENT**,—
der untere,—*nervus laryngeus inferior*, vel
recurrens. 2.—to a variety of *Phthisis*,—
PHTHISIE laryngée, F.,—die *Kehlkopf-*
schwindsucht, G.,—consequent on ulceration
of the *laryngeal* membrane.

LARYNGITE, s. f.,—laryngitis, f. L.,—
Lufttröhrenzündung, f. G.,—inflamma-
tion of the *larynx*.

LARYNGOGRAPHIE, **LARYNGOLOGIE**, **LA-**
RYNGOTOMIE: feminine compounds of λά-
ρυγξ,—see **LARYNX**,—with the Greek, γρά-
φω, λόγος, and τομή; and employed, in A-
natomy, and Surgery, to respectively de-
signate a *description* of,—a *treatise* on,—and
the *dissection*, or *incision*,—λαρυγγοτομία,—
of, the *larynx*. They may be *latinized*, and
anglicized, by conversion of the final *e* into
a, and *ie* into *y*;—*germanized* by the prefix
of the feminine article, *die*, without such
conversion.

LARYNX, s. m.,—f. L.,—λάρυγξ,—Kehl-
kopf, Lufttröhrenkopf, m. G.: in Anato-
my, the organ of voice of the higher *Ver-*
tebrata; situated on the summit of, and
communicating with, the windpipe. It is
composed of four cartilages,—see **THY-**
ROÏDE, **CRICOÏDE**, and **ARYTÉNOÏDE**; nu-
merous muscles; and liberally supplied
with blood-vessels and nerves,—see **LA-**
RYNGÉ. In Birds, there exists an inferi-
or—in addition to the superior *larynx*.

LATENT, adj.,—latens, L.,—verborgen,
G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to
diseases, of difficult or obscure diagnosis;
as ill-defined pneumonia,—*Pneumonie la-*
tente, F.: in Chemistry, to the *matter of*
heat,—*Calorique latent*,—when so inti-
mately combined with bodies that its pre-
sence is not indicated by the thermome-

ter: in Botany,—to the *vegetable embryo*, *Embryon latent*,—when developed only by accidental causes, and giving rise to adventitious buds.

LATIFOLIÉ, adj.,—breitblättrig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants, which, as *Weissia latifolia*,—are distinguished by their broad leaves,—*folia lata*, L.,—breite Blätter, G.

LAUDANUM, s. m.,—n. L.: a term, probably a corruption of the Latin, *laudandum*, or, rather, *laude dignum*; and employed, in French Pharmacy, to designate all the preparations of opium, more especially the extract. In the popular language of the Germans, and British, it is restricted to the simple alcoholic, and the vinous Tinctures,—die Einfache, und Safranhaltige Opiumtinktur,—the Tinctura,—et Vinum Opii, of their respective Dispensatories.

LAURIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Laurus* (*Enneandria, monogyn.*; *Laurinæ*), L.,—der Lorbeerbaum, G.,—the Laurel; comprizing several medicinal species,—see CAMPHRE, CANNELLIER, et SASSAFRAS. The leaves,—die Lorbeerblätter, G.,—of the common species,—*L. commun*, F.,—*L. nobilis*,—ἡ δάφνη, of the Greeks,—are aromatic: and the berries,—*baccæ Lauri*, L.,—die Lorbeerbeeren, G.,—yield an expressed Oil,—*Huile de laurier*, F.,—Lorbeeröl, G.,—employed, externally, as an anodyne. **LAURINE**, s. f.,—*laurina*, f. L.: a peculiar crystalline substance, found in the berries of laurel.

LAURO-CÉRISE, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Prunus*,—see PRUNIER. The leaves,—*folia lauro-cerasi*, L.,—Kirschlorbeerblätter, G.,—contain hydrocyanic acid; and, when largely employed, are poisonous. The distilled water,—*l'Eau distillée des feuilles de Lauro-Cérise*, F.,—*Aqua Stillatitia de foliis Pruni Lauro-Cerasi*, Ph. Gall.,—das Kirschlorbeerwasser, G.,—is anodyne and antispasmodic.

LAVANDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lavandula* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—der Lavendel, G.,—the Lavender. The flowers,—die Lavendelblumen, G.,—of the common species,—*L. spica*,—yield a fragrant essential oil,—*Oleum Lavandulæ*,—das Lavendelöl. In addition to this, the French have a Simple, and an Ammoniated Spirit,—*Alcoolatum de Lavandulâ*, and —*Lavandulæ ammoniacale*, Ph. Gall.; the Germans, a Simple, and a Compound Spirit,—Einfacher und Zusammengesetzter Lavendelspiritus.

LAVEMENT, s. m. See CLYSTÈRE.

LAXATIF, adj.,—laxativus, L.,—laxierend, G.,—laxative. See ECCOPROTIQUE.

LÉGUME, s. m.,—legumen, n. L.,—λόβος, —Hulsenfrucht, f. G. See GOUSSE. **LÉGUMINEUSES** s. f., pl.,—*Leguminosæ* L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous sta-

mens; having, for fruit, a *legume*, or pod. It includes many species, of great value in medicine and domestic economy.

LEIPODE, s. m., and adj.,—λεῖσποδής,—leiopodes, L.: a term applied to one who has a flat, instead of naturally arched, foot,—wer einen platten, nicht gehörig gebogenen Fuss hat, G.

LEIPHÈME, adj.,—λείψαιμος,—leiphæmus, L.,—blutarm, G.: an epithet applied to an individual,—*Individu anémique*, F.,—see ANÉMIE,—pale from loss of blood.

LÉNITIF, adj.,—lendernd, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to mild laxative remedies,—*Médicaments lénitifs*, F.; as the Lenitive Electuary,—*Electuarium lenitivum* (*Sennalatwerge*, G.,—*Confectio Sennæ*, Ph. Lond.), of the older dispensatories.

LENT, adj.,—lentus, L.,—βραδύς,—langsam, G.,—slow. Ex. *Pouls lent*, F.,—pulsus lentus, L.,—a slow pulse; *Fèvre lente*,—ein schleichendes Fieber, G.,—a slow (hectic or nervous) fever.

LENTICULAIRE, **LENTIFORME**, adj.,—lenticularis, L.,—φακιοειδής,—linsenförmig, G.,—lenticular, exhibiting the figure of a lentil,—φακῆ: as, in Anatomy, 1. a minute bone of the ear,—*Os lenticulaire*, ou *ORBITULAIRE*; 2. a ganglion of the optic nerve,—*G. lenticulaire*, ou *OPHTHALMIQUE*,—Augenknotten, G.; and, 3. certain mucous follicles,—*Papilles lenticulaires*,—linsenförmige Wärzchen,—which, situated in two oblique lines, unite, at an acute angle, on the base of the tongue. In Surgery, a knife,—*COUTEAU lenticulaire*. In Zoology, and Botany, employed to specifically designate animals, and plants, whose organs, as the shell of *Orbulites lenticulata*,—the leaf of *Bossiaea lenticularis*, and seed of *Ervum lens*,—ἡ φακὺς,—are lentil-shaped.

LENTILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ervum* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Erve, G.,—the Tare. The seed,—termed also *Lentille*, F.,—die Linse, G.,—of one species,—*E. lens*,—*L. cultivée*,—is employed, as food, in South Europe; and that of another,—*E. ervillia* (*Ervillia sativa*, Link),—l'Ervillier,—yields a resolute farina: in Pathology, the vulgar name of *Ephelis lentigo*,—see EPHÉLIDE: in Physics, a doubly convex glass,—lens, lenticula, f. L.,—Linsenglas, n. G.

LEONTIASE, s. m.,—leontiasis, f. L.: in Pathology, a species of *Lepra*; wherein the patient's face is thought to resemble that of the lion,—λέων.

LÉPIDOÏDE, adj.,—λεπιδοειδής,—lepidoides, L.,—schuppenförmig, schuppig, G.,—scaly, resembling a scale,—λεπίς,—Schuppe, G.: an epithet applied, by some anatomists, to the squamous suture,—*S. lépidoïde*, F.,—die Schuppennaht, G.,—formed by the temporal bone.

LES

LÉPIDOPTÈRES, s. m., pl.,—*Lepidoptera* (λεπίς, —λεπίδος, a scale, —πτέρον, a wing), L.,—die Lepidopteren, Schuppenflügler, G.: in Entomology, an Order of the Class, *Insecta*; comprehending those insects which have four *scaly wings*,—Insekten mit vier *Flügeln*, welche mit feinen *Schuppen* bedeckt sind, G. It includes three Sub-orders, *Papilionidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, and *Phalenidæ*, principally distinguished, from each other, by the structure of the antenna, and forming, together, the *Glossates*, of Fabricius. LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGIQUE, adj.,—lepidopterologicus, L.,—pertaining to —: LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—Lepidopterolog, m. G.,—lepidopterologist, a student of —: LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—lepidopterologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—lepidopterology: the science of lepidopterous insects, —*Insectes lépidoptères*, F.

LÉPIDO-SARCOME, s. m.,—lepidosarcoma, n. L.,—Schuppenfleischgewächs, G.: a *fleshy tumour*, —σάρκωμα, —covered with scales, —λεπίδες; observed in the interior of the mouth, by Severinus.

LÉPORIDES, LÉPORINS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Leporidae*, *Leporini*, L.: a Family of *Mammifera*, Order *Rodentia*; having, for type, the genus, *Lepus*,—see LIÈVRE.

LÈPRE, s. f.,—λέπρα, —lepra, f. L.,—Aussatz, m., Schuppenkrankheit, f. G.,—leprosy. Under this generic term, three distinct *scaly affections of the skin* have been confounded: 1. The *leprosy of the Jews*,—*L. des Juifs*,—little known; 2. — of the *Arabs*,—see E'LEPHANTIASIS; and, 3. — of the *Greeks*,—*L. des Grecs*. The latter, to which the term is here restricted, includes, according to *French* writers, three species, —la *squammeuse*, —*crustacée*, et —*tuberculeuse*; and three, according to *British*,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, Order II., *Squamæ*. Much confusion, however, still exists respecting leprosy affections, LÉPREUX, adj.,—λεπρός, λεπρώδης, —leprosy: relating to, or attacked with, *leprosy*. LÉPROSERIE, s. f.,—Spital für Aussätzige, G.: a hospital for *lepers*.

LÉSION, s. f.,—læsio, f. (*ledere*, to injure), L.: a term, in Pathology, syn. with derangement and disorder; and employed to designate every alteration which may occur in the structure, or functions, of an organ. *Lésions organiques*, F.,—*læsiones organicae*, L.,—*organische Krankheiten*, G.: terms used to express either the morbid change existing in the structure of an organ, or the phenomena connected with it. Pinel, in his *Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 294, has combined, and made his 5th Class of, these *lesions*. They are subdivided into the *General*, common to all the tissues; and the *Particular*, or proper to each. See Corvisart, *Essai sur les Lésions Organiques du Cœur*, 8vo. Paris, 1811.

LEU

LÉTHALITÉ, s. f.,—lethalitas, f. L.,—Todtlichkeit, f. G.: the quality of anything *fatal*,—LÉTHIFÈRE, adj.,—lethalis, —θανάσιμος, —todtlich: an epithet used in speaking of necessarily *fatal* injuries.

LETHARGIE, s. f.,—ληθαργία, —lethargia, f. L.,—excessive drowsiness. See CARUS, and COMA. LETHARGIQUE, adj.,—ληθαργικός, —lethargicus, —lethargisch, G.? —lethargic: connected with, or suffering from, *lethargy*.

LEUCE, s. f.,—λευκή (λευκός, white): a variety of *Lepra*,—der weisse Aussatz, G.,—referred, by Alibert, to *L. squamosa*.

LEUCINE, s. f.,—leucina, f. (λευκός, —), L.,—Leucine, f., Leucin, n., eine bei Behandlung des Muskelfleisches mit Schwefelsäure erhaltene *weisse* Substanz, G.,—a *white* substance, obtained by treating muscular flesh with sulphuric acid.

LEUCOCÉPHALE, adj.,—leucocephalus (λευκός, white, κεφαλή, the head), L.,—weissköpfig, G.: an epithet employed specifically to designate *animals*, which, as *Delphinus leucocephalus*, among the *Cetacea*, *Aquila leucocephala*, among *Birds*, and *Coccinella leucocephala*, among *Insects*, exhibit a *white head*; and *plants* which, like *Agaricus leucocephalus*, among the *Fungi*, are distinguished by a *white pileus* or *summit*. LEUCOGASTRE, adj.,—leucogaster (same, and γαστήρ, belly), L.:—applied, in like manner, to *animals*, as *Ardea leucogaster*, a *grallatorial Bird*, and *Natrix leucog.*, an *ophidian Reptile*,—with a *white belly*.

LEUCOME, s. m.,—λεύκωμα, —leucoma, n. L.,—Leuköm, n., ein *weisser Hornhautfleck*, G.,—a *white speck*, resulting from cicatrization of a wound, of the cornea.

LEUCOPATHIE, s. f.,—leucopathia, f. (λευκός, white, πάθος, a disease), L.,—das *weisse Leiden*, G.,—leucopathy: the condition of an *albino*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIE, s. f., F., and G.,—leucophlegmatia, f. (λευκός, white, φλέγμα, phlegm or pituita), L.: in Pathology, general infiltration of serum, or exhalation of air, into the cellular tissue of the body: hence a synonym of *general dropsy*,—see ANASARQUE,—and of *emphysema*,—EMPHYÈME. LEUCOPHLEGMATIQUE, adj.,—leucophlegmaticus, —leucophlegmatisch —leucophlegmatic.

LEUCOPYRIE, s. f.,—leucopyria, f. L.: a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *hectic fever*. It constitutes the 2nd genus of the *LEUCOSES*, s. f., F., et L., pl., or Seventh Family, of his *Nosologie Naturelle*; comprehending all those diseases which attack the serous or lymphatic vessels.

LEUCORRHÉE, s. f.,—leucorrhœa, f. (λευκός, white, ῥέω, to flow), fluor albus, L.,—der weisse Fluss, G.,—vulgarly, the *whites*, —FLEURS blanches, F.: the discharge of a colourless, greenish, or yellowish fluid, re-

sulting from inflammation, acute or chronic, of the membrane which lines the female organs of generation. **LEUCORRHOÏQUE**, adj.,—leucorrhœicus, L.: suffering from, or connected with, *leucorrhœa*.

LEVAIN, s. m.,—ζύμη, —fermentum, n. L.,—Sauerteig, m., Hefen, f. G.,—leaven, yeast,—see **FERMENT**. **LEVURE**, s. f.,—spuma cerevisiæ, L.,—Bierhefen, Barme, f. G.: that variety of *yeast* which rises on the surface of malt-liquor, in fermentation.

LEVIER, s. m.,—vectis, f. L.,—Hebel, m. G.,—lever: an instrument employed, in Mechanics, for raising or sustaining weights, or overcoming resistance: in Surgery,—*L. droit*,—for extraction of the incisor,—and *L. de l'Ecluse*, *la langue de carpe*,—for that of the molar teeth: in Obstetrics, a *lever*,—*vectis obstetricus*, L.,—for altering the position of the head, and expediting the delivery, of the child, in difficult parturition.

LEVIGATION, s. f.,—levigatio, f. L.,—Zerreibung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the reduction of a substance into *finest powder*.

LEVIGER, v. a.,—levigare, L.,—to levigate.

LÈVRE, s. m.,—labium, n. L.,—χείλος, —Lefze, Lippe, f. G.,—lip: a term employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate the moveable and vascular organs which bound the orifice of the mouth,—rictus, m. L.,—die Mundöffnung, G.,—in man and the lower animals. They are distinguished into the *upper*- and *under-lip*,—*L. supérieure*, et *inférieure*, F.,—*labium superius*, et *inferius*, L.,—Ober- und Unterlippe, G.,—the former, labrum,—Lefze, —the latter, labium,—Lippe, of Illiger: 2. parts of the female organs of generation,—*Lèvres de la vulve*, F.; distinguished into the *larger*,—*grandes lèvres*,—*labia pudendi muliebris*, L.,—die grossen Schamlippen, G.; and the *smaller*,—*les petites*, ou *Nymphes*: 3. the two borders, internal or left,—*L. interne ou gauche*, F.,—*labium interius vel sinistrum*, L.,—die innere oder linke Lippe, G.,—and external or right,—*L. externe ou droite*,—*exterius vel dextrum*, —äussere oder rechte,—of an *univalve shell*. In Botany, the two principal divisions,—die Ober- und Unterlippe, G.,—of a bilabiate, or personate, calyx or corolla. In Surgery, the borders,—*lips*,—of a wound,—*les lèvres d'une plaie*, F.,—*labia vulneris*, L.,—or other solution of continuity.

LEXICOGRAPHE, s. m.,—λεξικογράφος, —lexicographus, m. L.,—Lexicograph, Wörterbuchschreiber, m. G.,—lexicographer: the writer of a *dictionary* or *lexicon*,—λεξικόν, —Lexikon, Wörterbuch, n. G.: as Stephani Blanchardi, *Lexicon Medicum*. First Edition, 1 vol., published at Leyden, 1690; Last —, by Kühn, 2 vols., Leipsic, 1832: and *Medicinisches Lexikon*. Von Kraus. Göttingen, 1826.

LÉZARD, s. m.,—Lacerta, f. L.,—Σαῦρος, —Eidechse, f. G.,—Lizard: in Zoology, a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*,—see **LACERTÉES**; comprehending many *European* and *exotic* species; the *flesh* of which possesses *alimentary*—and is, or has been, supposed to possess *medicinal*, properties.

LIBER, s. m., F., et L.,—Bast, m. G.: in Physiological Botany, one of the three substances which form the cortical layers of a tree. In immediate contact with the wood, it is composed of successive strata, which resemble, in disposition, the leaves of a *book*,—*liber*, L. From this circumstance, or the ancient application of the substance to the manufacture of *paper*, the name has probably been derived.

LICHEN, s. m.: in Pathology, a term applied, by Alibert, to an *herpetic affection* which gives to the skin the aspect of a vegetable *lichen*: by Willan, to a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—λεῖχην, of the Greeks; arranged in the Order, *Papulæ*; and comprising several species.

In Botany, a genus of Class, *Cryptogamia*, Order, *Algæ*; forming the type of the **LICHENÉES**, s. f., and adj., pl.,—*Licheneæ*, *Lichenes*, L. —*d'islande*, F.,—*L. islandicus*, L.,—*islandisches Moos*, *islandische Flechte*, G.: a plant of the preceding family,—*Cetraria islandica*, of *British*, and *Phycia* —, of *French Botanists*. *Medicinally* employed, as *analeptic* and *tonic*, by the *Germans*, in the form of jelly,—*Islandische Flechtengallerte*.

LICHÉNOÏDE, adj.: an epithet applied, by Alibert, to a variety of **DARTRE squameuse**.

LIE, s. f.,—τρεῦς, —crassamen, n., fex, f. L.: the sediment,—dregs, grounds,—die Hefen, G.,—deposited by certain fluids. *La lie de vin*, F.,—*Weinhefen*, G.,—*wine-lees*.

LIÈGE, s. m.,—suber, n. L.,—Kork, m. G.,—cork: the bark of an oak, *Quercus suber*,—der Korkbaum, G.

LIÉNITE. See **SPLÉNITE**. **LIENTERIE**, s. f.,—λειεντερία, —lienteria, f. L.,—Lienterie, Magenruhr, f. G.: in Pathology, a frequent and liquid discharge of half-digested aliment from the bowels; often confounded with the *coeliac flux*,—see **CÆLIAQUE**. **LIENTÉRIQUE**, adj.,—λειεντερίωδης, —lienteric: connected with, or suffering from, *lientery*.

LIERRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hedera* (*Pentandria monogyn.*; *Caprifoliaceæ*), L.,—der Epheu, G.,—Ivy. From the stem of the common species,—*H. helix*,—exudes, in warm climates, a *gum-resin*, improperly designated *Gomme de lierre*, F.,—see **RÉSINE**. The leaves are employed to dress issues; the berries, *purgative*. *L. terrestre*, F.,—Ground Ivy. See **TERRETTE**.

LIÈVRE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Lepus* (*Mammifera*, *Rodentia*; *Leporidae*), L.;

comprizing several species, as the *common hare*,—*L. timidus*,—ὁ λαγός,—der Hase, G.; the *Alpine*,—*L. variabilis*,—Berghase; and *rabbit*,—see LAPIN. LEVRAUT, s. m.,—*lepusculus*, m. L.,—λαγώδιον,—Häschen, n. G.,—a leveret, or young *hare*. *Hare's flesh*,—λαγῶα (κρέατα),—is a nutritious and stimulating article of diet.

LIGAMENT, s. m.,—*ligamentum*, n. L.,—σύνδεσμος,—Band, n. G.: in Anatomy, 1. a *fibrous cord*, or *membrane*, destined to connect two or more bones; convert into a perfect hole, the notch existing on the margin, or close an orifice in the body, of a bone. Of this nature, are, a. the *ligamentum teres* of the head of the thigh-bone,—das runde Band des Kopfs des Schenkelknochens, G.; b. the *sacro-sciatic ligaments*,—see SACRO-SCIATIQUE; and, c. the *obturator*,—Verstopfungband: 2. *membranous folds*, which, as the *suspensory ligament* of the liver,—*L. suspensoire du foie*, F.,—*ligamentum suspensorium hepatis*, L.,—Aufhängeband, G.,—serve to retain an organ in its situation. The *fibro-capsules*, which connect the bones, in certain articulations, are, also, termed *ligaments*; as the *lig. capsulare*, L.,—Kapselband, G.,—of the shoulder-joint. There are several other parts, or structures, to which, as the *broad ligaments of the womb*,—see LARGE; and the *ciliary ligament*,—see CILIAIRE,—this term has been incorrectly applied. In Zoology, a prolongation,—*L. de blanc*, F.,—*ligamentum albuminis*, L.,—of the substance of the interior—which passes through the exterior, white of an egg to the membrane of the shell; and the horn-like structure which connects the two pieces of the testaceous envelope of the *Conchifera*. LIGAMENTEUX, adj.,—*ligamentosus*, L.,—*ligamentous*: exhibiting the characters of *ligament*.

LIGATURE, s. f.,—*ligatura*, f. (*ligo*, to tie), L.,—Binde, f. G.: the *waxed thread* employed, by Surgeons, in tying blood-vessels, the removal of pedunculated tumours and portions of omentum, and obliteration of the hernial sac. A *ligature* may be composed of common thread, silk, catgut, or wire. It is termed, *immédiate*, F., when embracing only the arterial or venous membranes;—*médiate*, when including, with the vessel, a portion of the surrounding structures; and—*l. d'attente*, when passed loosely round an artery, to be tightened only on the occurrence of hæmorrhage. The term is, also, applied to the operation itself: thus, *pratiquer la ligature d'une artère*, is a common expression, in French.

LIGNE, s. f.,—γραμμή,—line: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *crest*,—*linea innominata*, L.,—die ungenannte Linie, G.; which, traversing the interior of the ilium, from promontory of sacrum to symphysis

pubis, separates the lesser from the greater pelvis: 2.—a *rough ridge*,—*L. âpre du fémur*, (—*sous-trochantérienne*, Ch.), F.,—*linea aspera ossis femoris*, L.,—die rauhe Linie, G.,—which marks the posterior surface of the thigh-bone: and, 3.—the *tendinous track*,—*L. blanche* (—*médiane de l'abdomen*, Ch.);—*linea alba*,—die weisse Linie,—which extends, interrupted only by the navel, from ensiform cartilage to pubes. *L. médiane du corps*,—die Medianlinie, G.,—*mesial line*: an imaginary line, passing from head to foot, and dividing the body into two equal and symmetrical portions.

LIGNEUX, s. m., LIGNINE, s. f.: an immediate principle of vegetables; almost exclusively constituting *wood*. Hemp and flax consist principally of it; and white paper, without size, may be regarded as pure *lignine*. LIGNEUX, adj.,—*ligneus*,—ξύλινος, ζυλωειδής,—holzig, G.,—*ligneous*, woody, wood-like: consisting, or exhibiting the characters, of *wood*.

LIGULE, s. f.,—*ligula*, f. L. See LANGUETTE.

LILIACÉ, adj.,—*liliaceus*, L.,—λείρινος,—lilienförmig, G.,—*liliaceous*: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate a tri- or hexapetalous corolla, or a monopetalous corolla with three or six divisions, and destitute of calyx, like that of *Lilium*. LILIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Liliaceæ*, L.: a Natural Family of monocotyledonous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Lilium*. See LIS.

LIMACE, s. f.,—*Limax*, f. L.: a genus of *naked Gasteropodous Mollusca*; of which the common black slug,—*L. ater*,—die schwarze Weg-Schnecke, G.,—exhibits a familiar illustration. LIMAÇON, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Testaceous Gasteropodous Mollusca*, *Helix*,—see HÉLICE. In Anatomy, the most anterior—*cochlea*, f. L.—Schnecke, f. G.,—of the three cavities which constitute the internal ear. It consists of two conical canals, spirally convoluted like the shell whose name it bears. AQUÉDUC du —,—*Aquæductus cochleæ*, L.,—Wasserleitung der Schnecke, G. LIMACIEN, adj.: an epithet applied to a *branch*,—*Branche limacienne*,—of the *acoustic nerve*, which passes into the cavity of the *cochlea*.

LIMAILLE, s. f.: metal reduced to powder by the *file*,—LIME, s. m.; as *Fillings* of iron, and tin,—*Limatura Ferri*, et Stanni, L.,—Präparirte Eisen- und Zinnfeile, G.

LIMANDE, s. f.: a species, in Ichthyology, belonging to the genus, *Pleuronectes*; the *flesh* of which,—*P. limanda*,—die Glahrke, G.,—the dab,—is *edible*.

LIMON, s. m.,—*limonium*, n. L.,—Limonie, f. G.,—lemon: the *fruit* of the *lemon-tree*,—LIMONIER, s. m.,—der Limonienbaum, G.,—a species belonging to *Citrus*,—see ORANGER. Many botanical and

pharmaceutical writers, *French*, *German*, and *British*, describe the *lemon* as the fruit of *C. medica*, the citron-tree; whereas it is really the produce of *C. limonium*. The fruits of both possess the same properties, medicinal and dietetic. LIMONADE, s. f., F., and G.,—lemonade: the juice of lemon or citron, diluted with water, and sweetened. — *sèche*: citric acid, pulverized and mixed with sugar.

LIMONEUX, adj.,—limosus, L.,—schlammig, G.,—covered with *slime*,—Limon, F.,—limus, m. L. *Langue limoneuse*, F.,—a slimy tongue.

LIMPIDE, adj.,—limpidus, L.,—διαφανής, —klar, hell, durchsichtig, G.,—limpid, clear, transparent. *Urinelimpide*, F.,—urine without cloud, turbidity, or sediment.

LIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Linum* (*Pentandria*, *pentagyn.*; *Caryophyllæ*), L.,—der Flaxsche, G.,—Flax. The seeds,—*semina lini*, L.,—die Leinsamen, G.,—of the common species,—*L. usitatissimum*,—τὸ λίνον, —yield a well-known oil,—*Leinöl*, G.; and the *farina*,—*Leinmehl*,—is much employed in the composition of a suppurative poultice. The leaves of another,—*L. catharticum*,—*L. cathartique*, F.,—are, as the specific designation indicates, *cathartic*.

LINEAIRE, adj.,—linearis, L.,—γραμμικός, —linealisch, linienförmig, G.,—linear: an epithet applied, in Surgical Pathology, to *fractures*,—*Fr. lineaires*, F.,—which exhibit the appearance of a *line*,—*linea*, L.: in Zoology, and Botany, to animals and plants, whose more conspicuous organs, as the *abdomen* of *Asilus* —, and *leaflets* of *Acacia linearis*, and *petals* of *Fraxinus ornus*, are *elongated*, and *equally narrow*, in their whole extent.

LINGUAL, adj.,—lingualis, L.,—lingual: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers organs, and blood-vessels, which constitute the apparatus of the tongue,—*lingua*, L.,—see *LANGUE*: as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os lingual*, ou *HYOÏDE*,—*os linguale*, L.,—*Zungenbein*, G.; 2. a *muscle*,—*M. lingual*,—*Lingualis*,—*Zungenmuskel*,—extending from root to apex of the organ; 3. an *artery*,—*Artère linguale*,—*Zungenarterie*,—a branch of the external carotid, which assumes, on arrival at the base of the tongue, the name of *ranine*; 4. a *vein*,—*Zungenvene*,—terminating in the internal jugular; and, 5. a *nerve*,—*Nerv lingual*,—see *GUSTATIF*,—*nervus lingualis* vel *gustatorius*, L.,—der Geschmacks- oder *Zunggennerv*, G.,—a branch of the inferior maxillary, or third division of the fifth cerebral nerve,—see *TRIJUMEAU*,—distributed on the papillæ of the tongue. The ninth (twelfth) or hypoglossal nerve,—see *HYPOGLOSSE*,—is, also, by some anatomists, termed the *lingual*; and a branch given to the tongue, by the glosso-pharyn-

geal, the *lingual* branch,—*ramus lingualis nervi glosso-pharyngei*, L.,—*Zungenast des Zungenschlundkopfnervens*, G.

LINIMENT, s. m.,—linimentum, n. L.: a remedy for external use, by friction; ordinarily composed of oil, soap, or camphor and ammonia: as *L. Oleoso-Calcarium*, *Ph. Gall.*; and *L. Saponis compositum*, et — *Camphoræ comp.* (*Zusammengesetztes Kampherliniment*, G.), of the *British Pharmacopeia*.

LIPAROCÈLE, s. f.,—liparoccele, vel lipoccele, f. (τὸ λίπος, λιπαρός, fat, κήλη, hernia), L.: a *fatty tumour*,—LIPOME, F.,—of the scrotum.

LIPODERME, adj.,—λειποδερμος, —leipodermis, L.: circumscribed, or naturally destitute of prepuce.

LIPOME, s. m.,—lipoma, n. (λίπος, fat), L.,—Fettgeschwulst, f. G.: an *adipose tumour*.

LIPOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—λειποψυχία, —leipo-vel lipopsychia, f. L. Synon. with LIPOTHYMIE, s. f.,—λειποθυμία, —lipothymia, f., *animi deliquium*, L.,—Ohnmacht, f. G.,—faintness, swooning. *Λειποθυμικός*, adj.,—lipothymicus, L.: inclined to, or resembling a, *swoon*.

LIPPITUDE, s. f.,—lippitudo, f. L.: a morbid condition,—*Etat chassieux*, F.,—from irritation of the mucous follicles situated on the margin, of the eye-lids.

LIPYRIE, s. f.,—λειπυρία, —leipyria vel lipyria, f. L.: according to Hoffman, a *fever* which suddenly remits;—to the *French* and *German* writers, a *fever* with great coldness on the exterior, and heat in the interior, of the body,—*Fieber mit äusserer Kälte und innerer Hitze*, G.

LIQUEUR, s. f.,—liquor, a term employed, in common language, as syn. with *fluid* or *water*: *L. de l'arnios*, F.,—*liquor amnii*, L.,—*Kindwasser*, G.,—see *EAU*:—in *British Pharmacy*,—sometimes to designate the *aqueous* solution of an *alkali*, or *neutral salt*; as *L. olim Aqua-calcis*; *L. Aqua-Ammoniacæ Acetatis*; but, ordinarily, in the *French* and *German*,—*fluids* which have alcohol for their base; as Hoffman's *anodyne*,—*L. mineralis anodyna* Hoffmanni, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Hoffmannischer schmerzstillender Liquor*, G.,—the *Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici compositus*, of *British Pharmacology*.

LIQUIDAMBAR, s. m., F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (*Monoecia*, *polyandr.*; *Amentaceæ*),—der Amberbaum, G.,—Sweetgum; one species of which,—*L. styraciflua*,—*L. d'Amérique*, F.,—yields the liquid storax,—see *STYRAX*.

LIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lilium* (*Hexandria*, *monogyn.*; *Liliaceæ*), L.,—die Lilie, G.,—Lily. The root of one species,—*L. candidum*,—le *L. blanc*, F.,—τὸ λεῖζιον, —die weisse Lilie, G.,—forms a com-

mon ingredient in the suppurative poultice; and an infusion of the flowers in olive-oil,—*Oleum Infusum Lilii candidi recentis*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Lilienöl, G.,—is said to possess anodyne and peculiarly emollient properties.

LISERON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Convolvulus* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Convolvulaceæ*), L.,—die Binde, G.,—Bindweed; comprizing several important medicinal species,—see JALAPE, et SCAMMONÉE. The roots of *C. sepium*, and soldanella, also, are purgative.

LITHAGOGUE, s. m., and adj.,—lithogogus (λίθος, a stone, ἄγω, to expel), L. LITHAGOGUES, pl.,—steinausleerende Mittel, G.: remedies administered with the view of expelling calculi from the urinary passages. *Lithagogum*, n. L.,—see LITHOLABE.

LITHARGE, s. f.,—λίθαργυρος, —lithargyrum, n. L.,—Bleiglatte, Silberglatte, f. G.: the ancient designation of the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead.

LITHIASE, s. f.,—λίθιασις, —lithiasis, f. L.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate formation of stone,—Steinkrankheit, f. G.,—or morbid concretions, as urinary calculi, in the animal body. *Lithiasis* constitutes the 11th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

LITHIATE, LITHIQUE. See URATE, et URIQUE.

LITHINE, s. f.,—lithina, f. L.: in Chemistry, an oxyde of a metal, LITHIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—hypothetically assumed as, but not yet proved to constitute, its base.

LITHOLABE, s. m.,—litholabon, n., litholabus, m. (λίθος, a stone, λαβή, seizure), lithogogum, n. L.,—Steinzange, f., Steinloffel, m. G.: forceps, scoop, or other instrument, used for grasping and extraction of the stone, in lithotomy.

LITHOLOGIE, s. f.,—lithologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—Lithologie, f., die Lehre von den Steinen, G.,—lithology: a treatise on concretions. See *Litologia Umana*, etc. de Prof. L. V. Brugnatelli. Fol. Pavia, 1819.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, adj.,—lithontripticus (λίθος, a stone, τρίψις, wearing away), L.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate remedies,—remedia lithontriptica, L.,—Steinauflosende Mittel, Steinmittel, G.,—which possess the property of effecting the solution of concretions formed in the kidney or urinary bladder.

LITHOTOME, s. m.,—lithotomus, m. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—Lithotom, Steinmesser, m. G.: a knife employed in cutting the urinary bladder, not the stone, as the term incorrectly indicates, in the operation of lithotomy,—LITHOTOMIE, s. f.,—lithotomia, f. L.,—Steinschnitt, m. G.—Hence the terms, CYSTOTOME, and CYSTOTOMIE, are obviously preferable. LI-

THOTOMISTE, s. m.,—lithotomista, m. L.,—Steinschneider, m. G.,—lithotomist: a practitioner of lithotomy.

LITRE, s. m. (λίτρον, —): a measure, containing one French pint, and a 10th, of fluid.

LIXIVATION, s. f.,—lixivatio, f. L.,—Auslaugung, f. G.: the act of treating ashes with water, in order to dissolve the alkaline salts which they contain.

LOBAIRE, s. f.,—lobaria, f. L. See PULMONAIRE.

LOBAIRE, s. f., and adj.,—lobaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the arteries of the cerebral hemispheres: as, 1. L. antérieure,—the artery of the corpus callosum; 2. la — moyenne (—cérébrale moyenne), both branches of the internal carotid; and, 3. la — postérieure (—cérébrale postérieure), given off by vertebral.

LOBE, s. m.,—λοβός, —lobus, m. L.,—Lappen, m. G.: the rounded and projecting portion of an organ; as, in Anatomy, the lobe of the ear,—L. de l'oreille, F.,—das Ohrläppchen, G.;—of the brain,—L. du cerveau,—a designation applied, by Chaussier, to each cerebral hemisphere; and lobes of the liver, right and left,—lobus hepatis dexter et sinister, L.,—der rechte und linke Leberflügel, oder -lappen, G. In Botany, the cotyledons of plants, and the divisions of an anther and of certain leaves, are termed lobes. LOBÉ, adj.,—lobatus, L.,—gelappt, lappig, G.: divided into lobes. Feuille lobée, F.,—a lobed leaf.

LOBÉLIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lobelia* (*Syngenesia, monogam.*), L.,—die Lobelie, G.,—constituting the type of the LOBÉLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Lobeliaceæ*, L. The root of *L. syphilitique*,—*L. syphilitica*,—die heilsame L., G.,—is employed, in America, for the cure of syphilis: the Tincture of another species,—*L. inflata*,—has lately been recommended in the treatment of asthma; and the odour of the flowers of a third,—*L. tupa*,—Tupa, G.,—hence reputed poisonous, excites severe vomiting.

LOBULE, s. m.,—lobulus, m. L.,—Läppchen, n. G.: a little lobe; as the lobule of the ear,—see LOBE. L. du nerf vague, F.: according to Vic-d'Azyr, a small eminence, situated on the external and anterior side of the most anterior of the internal lobes of the cerebellum. The cerebral lobes, of other anatomists, are, also, termed, by Chaussier, lobules du cerveau. Lobulus Spigelii, L.,—lobule, ou lobe inférieur, du foie, F.,—LOBULÉ, adj.,—lobulatus, L.,—lobulated: divided into lobules.

LOCAL, adj.: an epithet, in Pathology, and Therapeutics, opposed to general, and constitutional: *Maladie locale*, F.,—morbus localis, L.,—a local disease; ein topisches Arzneimittel, G.,—a local or topical remedy.

LOCHIES, s. f., pl.,—τὰ λοχίαι, —lochia, L.,—Kindbettreinigung, f. G.: the bloody

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and serous discharge from the female organs, after parturition. **LOCHIORRHÉE**, s. f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, to flow), L.,—a moderate —; **LOCHIORRHAGIE**, s. f.,—lochiorrhagia, f. (*same*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst out), L.,—a profuse—flow of the lochia.

LOCOMOTEUR, adj.,—locomotive: *Organe, ou appareil, locomoteur*, F.,—an organ, or set of organs, which serves for, or assists, **LOCOMOTION**, s. f.,—Ortsbewegung, f. G.,—the process whereby animals of the higher Classes transport themselves from place to place.

LOGE, s. m.,—loculus, m., loculamentum, n. L.,—*θήκη*, Fach, n. G.: a cavity existing in the anther, ovary, or pericarp, of a plant. Such organ, when the cavity consists of *one cell*, is termed *unilocular*,—*ein-fächrig*, G.;—of *two, three, four, or many*,—*bi-, tri-, quadri-, or multilocular*,—*zwei-, drei-, vier-, oder vielfächrig*, nach der Anzahl der Abtheilungen, G.,—according to the number of the divisions.

LOÏMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—loimo- vel loemographia, f. (*λοιμός*, plague, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die Beschreibung einer Pest, G.,—description of a plague. **LOÏMOLOGIE**, s. f.,—loimologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—die Lehre von den ansteckenden Krankheiten (—des *maladies loïmiques ou pestilentiellés*, F.), G.,—the doctrine of pestilential diseases. **LOÏMOPYRE**, s. f.,—loimopyra, f. (*same*, and *πῦρ*, fever), L.,—Pestfieber, n. G.,—pestilential fever.

LOMBAIRE, adj.,—lumbalis, lumbaris, L.,—lumbar: belonging to, or occupying, the loins,—*les lombes*, F.,—*lumbi*, L.,—die Lenden, G.; as, 1. a region of the back,—*R. lombaire*, F.,—*regio lumbalis*, L.,—die Lendengegend, G.; 2. the *vertebræ*,—*Vertèbres lombaires*,—*Lendenwirbel*,—constituting the lumbar portion of the spinal column; 4. *Muscles*,—*M. lombaires*,—including the *Psoas magnus*, and *Quadratus lumborum*,—*L. externe et interne*, F.,—grosser und viereckiger Lendenmuskel, and *Psoas parvus*,—kleiner Lendenmuskel, of German anatomists; 4. *Arteries*,—*Artères lombaires*,—*Lendenarterien*;—given off by the abdominal aorta; and *Veins*,—*Veines lombaires*,—*venæ lumbares*, L.,—which terminate in the inferior cava: 5. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs lombaires*,—five on each side, issuing from the intervertebral foramina,—*Trous de conjugaison*, F.,—Zwischenwirbellöcher, G.,—of the lumbar spine; 6. a *Plexus*,—*P. lombaire* (portion *lombaire* du plexus crural, Ch.), formed by a union of the twigs of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves; and, 7. the dilated commencement of thoracic duct,—*CITERNE lombaire*.

LOMBES, s. f., pl.,—*lumbi*, L.,—*αι ψόαι*,—die Lenden, G.,—the loins, or posterior region of the abdomen; situated between the pelvis and base of the thorax.

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LOMBO-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—lumbo-abdominalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Transversalis abdominis*, muscle,—see **TRANSVERSE**;—by Bichat, to the lumbar plexus of nerves,—**LOMBAIRE**.

LOMBO-COSTAL, adj.,—lumbo-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Serratus posticus inferior*, muscle,—see **DENTÉLÉ**, 4.

LOMBO-COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN, adj.,—lumbo-costo-trachelianus, L.; **LOMBO-DORSO-TRACHÉLIEN**, adj.: epithets respectively applied, by Dumas, to the *Sacro-Lumbalis*, and *Longissimus dorsi*, muscles. See **SACRO-LOMBAIRE**, et **DORSAL**.

LOMBO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—lumbo-humeralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Latissimus dorsi*, muscle,—see **DORSAL**. **LOMBO-ILI-ABDOMINAL**, adj.,—by Dumas, to the *Transversus abdominis*, muscle,—see **TRANSVERSE**.

LOMBO-SACRAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Bichat, to a large nerve; which, given off by the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar, unites, after supplying the gluteal,—*Nerf fessier*, F.,—in front of the sacrum, with the sciatic plexus.

LOMBRIC, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Lumbricus* (Class, *Annelida*, Order, *Abranchia*, Cuv.), L. The common species, *L. terrestris*,—der Regenwurm, G.,—was once thought to possess medicinal properties.

LOMBRICAL, adj.,—lumbricalis, resembling an earth-worm,—*lumbricus*, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate four small worm-like muscles of the hand and foot,—*M. lombricaux de la main, et du pied* (—*phalangiens, et planti-sous-phalangiens*, Ch.),—*Lumbricales manûs, et pedis*, L.,—*Spulmuskeln der Hand und des Fusses*, G. The former extend from the outer side of the tendons of the *Flexor profundus digitorum* to the back of the first phalanges of the four fingers:—the latter, from the tendons of the *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*, to the inside of the first phalanges of the four lesser toes.

LOMBRICOÏDES, adj.: the specific designation of an *Ascaris*,—see **ASCARIDE**.

LONG, adj.,—longus, L.,—lang, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *short*, and *broad*,—see **COURT**, et **LARGE**; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate a muscle of the neck,—*Long. du cou*, F.,—*Longus colli*, L.,—langer Halsmuskel, G.,—attached to the anterior surface of the first three dorsal, and last six cervical vertebræ, the intervertebral ligaments, anterior border of the last five cervical vertebræ, and tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas. For an account of the other long muscles, see **EXTENSEUR**, et **FLÉCHISSEUR**;—of the *Longissimus dorsi*, see **DORSAL**.

LOOCH, s. m.,—linctus, m. L.,—Brustsaft, Lecksaft, m. G.: a term, derived from

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the *Arabic*; and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a preparation ordinarily composed of mucilage or oil, of saccharine taste, consistence between that of electuary and syrup; and administered in affections of the lungs, trachea, or larynx: as the *L. d'œuf*,—*Loock de ovo*, *Ph. Gall.*

LOPHOBANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Lophobranchii* (λόφος, a tuft, βράγchia, gills), L.: an Order of *Osseous Fishes*; comprehending those whose *respiratory organs*, as in the *Syngnathidæ*, are arranged, by pairs, along the branchial arches, in the form of minute rounded *tufts*, instead of the pectinated disposition which they ordinarily exhibit.

LORDOSE, s. f.,—λόρδωσις,—lordosis, f. L.,—the state of *bending forwards*: a term applied, in Pathology, to curvatures of the vertebral column anteriorly.

LOTION, s. f.,—lotio, f. L.,—λουτρεόν,—Abwaschung, f. G.: the act of *washing* any part of the body with a fluid: in Pharmacy, the fluid, itself, employed in such process.

LOUPE, s. f.,—lupia, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, an indolent, circumscribed, colourless *tumour*, often pediculated, and ordinarily formed of a cyst which contains either an adipose or pulpy sebaceous matter, resembling honey, butter, or wax.

LOXARTHRE, s. m.,—loxarthrus, m. (λοξός, oblique, ἄρθρον, a joint), L.,—Schiefgliedrigkeit, f. G.: the *vicious direction* of a joint, without spasm or luxation; by Sauvage, constituted a genus of the Order, *Ectopia*.

LUCTEUX, adj.,—luctuosus, L.,—plaintive. A *moaning* respiration,—*R. lucteuse*, F.

LUETTE, s. f.,—σταφυλή,—uvula, f. L.,—Zäpfchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, the fleshy appendage attached to the free border of the velum palati. It is formed of mucous membrane, and contains, in its structure, a muscle,—see *Azygos*. — *vésicale*: a small tubercle, existing in the lower part of the neck of the bladder,—see *Trigone*.

LUMBAGO, s. m.,—f. L.: a rheumatic affection of the *lumbar* muscles,—Lendenweh, n. G.

LUMINEUX, adj.,—luminosus, L.,—φωτεινός,—leuchtend, G.,—luminous: an epithet applied to every substance, or body, from which *light*,—LUMIÈRE, s. f.,—lumen, n. L.,—φῶς,—Licht, f. G.,—emanates.

LUNATIQUE, adj.,—mondsüchtig, G.: an epithet applied to *persons*,—*lunatici*, L.,—οἱ σεληνόβληπτοι,—who suffer periodical attacks of madness, popularly attributed to the influence of the *moon*,—LUNE, s. f.,—luna, f. L.,—σελήνη,—Mond, m. G. LUNÉ, adj.,—lunatus,—σεληνοειδής,—mondförmig,—moon-shaped. LUNULÉ, adj.,—lunulatus, L.,—halbmondförmig, G.,—lunulated: exhibiting the figure of a *lunule*,—*lunula*, f. L.,—or half-moon.

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LUPIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lupinus* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Lupine, G. The seeds of *L. albus* furnish one of the four *resolutive farinæ*; and are employed in the composition of poultices. They form, in Corsica and Piedmont, an important article of *diet*.

LUTATION, s. f.: the act of employing *lute*,—LUT, s. m.,—lutum, n. L.,—das Lutum, der weisse Leim, G.,—to close the orifices of vessels, in chemical and pharmaceutical processes.

LUXATION, s. f.,—luxatio, f. L.,—Verrenkung, f. G.: *displacement*, and loss of the natural relations, partial or total, of the articular extremities of bones; resulting from the infliction of external violence, or destruction of the cartilages or articular ligaments by inflammation. LUXÉ, adj.,—luxatus,—luxated, displaced.

LYCANTHROPIE, s. f.,—λυκανθρωπία,—lycanthropia, f. L.: a kind of *madness*, in which the patient thinks himself transformed into, or howls like, a *wolf*,—λύκος.

LYCOPODE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lycopodium* (*Cryptogamia*, *Lycopodineæ*), L.,—das Kolbenmoos, G.,—Clubmoss. The capsule of a common *European* species,—*L. clavatum*, contains a highly inflammable powder, termed *Soufre végétal*, F.; and employed, in Medicine, as a *desiccative*; in Pharmacy, as an envelope for pill and bolus.

LYCOREXIE, s. f.,—lycorexia, f. (λύκος, a wolf, ὄρεξις, hunger), L. Synon. with *Boulimie*. See, also, *FAIM*.

LYMPHATIQUE, adj.,—lymphaticus, L.,—lymphatic, containing, or relating to, *lymph*,—LYMPHE, s. f.,—lymphe, f. L.,—die Lymphe, G.,—or the *vessels* by which it is conveyed: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. those *vessels*,—les *Vaisseaux lymphatiques*, F.,—*vasa lymphatica*, L.,—die lymphatischen Gefässe, G.; or, 2. the *glands*,—*Ganglions lymphatiques*,—situated in their course; 3.—the whole *system of organs*,—*Système ou Appareil lymphatique*,—which contributes to the elaboration, and transmission, of the *lymph*: in Pathology, a *temperament*,—*T. lymphatique*,—wherein the *lymphatic* system predominates. *L. de Cotugno*: the *fluid* which fills all the cavities of the internal ear.

LYMPHANGÉITE, s. f.,—lymphangitis, f. L.: a base compound of the *Latin*, *Lympha*, and the *Greek* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; employed, in Pathology, to denote inflammation of the *lymphatic vessels*,—eine Entzündung der *Lymphgefäße*, G. Like objectionable compounds of *Lympha*, with γράφω, λόγος, πυρετός, σκόπεω, and τομή, are introduced, by the *German*, Kraus, to respectively designate a *description* of —, *treatise* on —, *fever* connected with —, and *anatomical examination*, and *dissection* of, the *lymphatic vessels*.

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LYMPHEURISME, s. f.,—lymphœurisma, n. L.: morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels,—krankhafte Lymphgefässerweiterung, f. G. **LYMPHOCHÉZIE**, s. f.,—lymphœchezia, f. L.: serous diarrhœa,—lymph-ähnlicher Durchfall, G. **LYMPHOSE**, s. f.,—lymphosis, f. L.: elaboration of the lymph.

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LYRE, s. f. See **CORPS Psalloïde**.

LYSIS, s. f., F., et L.,—λύσις: in Pathology, the solution of a disease,—finis morbi per lysin, L.,—without apparent critical evacuation,—die Lösung —, die Beendigung einer Krankheit ohne merkliche critische Ausleerung, G.

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MACÉRATION, s. f.,—maceratio, f. L.,—Abzehrung, f. G.: long-continued immersion of a solid substance in water at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

MACHELIER, adj.: an epithet applied, in popular language, to the molar or grinding teeth,—see **MOLAIRE**. **MACHER**, v a.,—masticare, L.,—kâuen, G.,—to masticate, to crush with the teeth.

MACHINAL, adj.,—μηχανικός,—mechanicus, L.,—mechanical: connected with, or resulting from, the action of a machine,—**MACHINE**, s. f.,—μηχανή,—machina, f. L.,—Maschine, f. G. **Movement machinal**, F.,—a mechanical movement.—**MÉCANIQUE**.

MACHOIRE, s. f.,—maxilla, f. L.,—σιαγών,—Kinnlade, f., Kiefer, m., and f. G.,—jaw: a term employed to designate the osseous pieces which support the teeth, in Vertebrated Animals. They are distinguished into the upper jaw,—*M. supérieure*,—maxilla vel mandibula superior,—Oberkiefer, -kinnlade; and lower,—*M. inférieure*,—max. vel mandib. inferior,—Unterkiefer, -kinnlade. To the former, the term, *Machoire*,—maxilla, L.,—is, sometimes, exclusively restricted; and to the latter,—**MANDIBULE**. In the Bird-Class, both jaws are named *Mandibles*, and constitute, together, the beak or bill. The corresponding organs of Insects consist of two pairs: the superior, or mandibula; the inferior,—maxilla. They act transversely, not vertically, as in the *Vertebrata*.

MACIS, s. m.,—f. L.,—Muskatenblüthe, f. G.,—mace: the arillus,—see **ARILLE**,—of the nutmeg; aromatic and stimulant. *German Official Preparations*: an *Essential Oil*, and *Tincture*,—Muskatblumenöl, und -Tinctur. See **MUSCADE**.

MACRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Trapa* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*; *Hydrocharideæ*), L.—die Stachelnuss, G.,—Water-caltrops. The fruit of *T. natans*,—*Chataigne d'eau*, F.,—die schwimmende Stachelnuss, G.,—an European water-plant, farinaceous and alimentary, is, by some, pronounced poisonous.

MACROBIOTIQUE, adj.,—μακροβίος,—longævus, L.,—langlebend, G.—long-lived. *L'Art macrobiotique*, F.,—the art of longevity,—ὁ μακροβίότης. See Hufeland, *Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern*, 8vo. Wien, 1832.

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MACROCÉPHALE, adj.,—μακροκέφαλος,—grossköpfig, G.,—great-headed: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to a species of the genus, *Physeta*, among the zoophagous *Cetacea*; and of *Gobius*,—*G. macrocephalus*,—among osseous Fishes. **MACROCÉPHALIE**, s. f.,—macrocephalia, f. L.: a genus of organic deviations; comprizing those which are characterized by excessive volume of the head. **MACROCHÉIRIE**, s. f.,—macrocheiria, f. L.: a genus of organic deviations; characterized by an inordinate development of the hand,—χείρ. *Μακρόχειρ*, adj.,—long-handed.

MACROCARPE, adj.,—μακρόκαρπος,—grossfrüchtig, G.: an epithet applied to plants, which, like *Panax macrocarpus*, produce large fruit. **MACROCALYCE**, adj. (same, and κάλυξ, a calyx),—to plants, which, like *Primula macrocalyx*, exhibit a large calyx.

MACROCOSME, s. m.,—macrocosmus, m. (*μακρός*, great, *κόσμος*, world), L.,—der grosse Welt, G.,—the universe. **MACROCOSMOLOGIE**, s. f.,—macrocosmologia, f. L.,—the doctrine of the universe.

MACRODACTYLIE, s. f.,—macrodactylia, f. (*μακρός*, great, *δάκτυλος*, a finger), L.: a genus of organic deviations; characterized by excessive development of the fingers.

MACRONOSIE, s. f.,—μακρονοσία,—macronosia, f. L.,—lingering chronic disease,—die langwierige chronische Krankheit, G.

MACROPÉTALE, adj. (*μακρός*, large, *πέταλον*, a petal): **MACROPHYLLÉ**, adj.,—μακρόφυλλος,—grossblättrig, G.: epithets employed, in Botany, to respectively designate plants which, as *Delphinium macropetalum*, possess flowers with large petals; and, as *Magnolia macrophylla*, are furnished with large leaves.

MACROPHYSOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—macrophysocephalus, m. (*μακρός*, great, *φύσα*, air,—*κεφαλή*, the head), L.: *emphysematous enlargement of the head of the foetus*; obstructing delivery.

MACROPNÉE, s. f.,—μακρόπνοια,—macropnoea, f. L.,—a deep and long respiration. *Μακρόπνοος*, adj.,—long-breathed.

MACROPODIE, s. f.,—macropodia, f. (*μακρόπους*, long-footed), L.: a genus of organic deviations; characterized by extraordinary development of the feet. In like manner, the terms, **MACROPROSOPIE**, s. f.,—macro-

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prosopia, f. (μακρός, —πρόσωπον, the face), L.; MACROTRACHÉLIE, s. f.,—macrotrachelia, f. (μακροτράχηλος, long-necked), L.; and MACROSKÉLIE, s. f.,—macroskelia, f. (μακροσκελής, long-legged), L.,—are employed to respectively designate *organic deviations*; characterized by *inordinate development* of the face; legs; and neck.

MACRORRHIZE, adj.,—μακρόρριζος, —grosswurzlich, G.,—large-rooted: *Ex.* in Botany, *Convolvulus macrorrhizus*.

MACRORRHYNQUE, adj.,—μακρόρρινχος, —long-beaked, —mit grossem Schnabel, G. *Ex.* in Ornithology, *Otus macrorrhynchus*; in Helminthology, *Tænia macrorrhyncha*.

MACROURE, adj.,—μακρourus (μακρός, long, οὐρά, a tail), L.,—langschwänzig, G.,—long-tailed. *Ex.* among the *Mammifera*, *Petaurista macrourea*. *Synon.* with MACROCERQUE, adj.,—μακρόκερκος, —macrocercus, L. MACROURES, s. m., pl.,—Macrourea, L.: a Family of *Decapodous Crustacea*, as the *Astacini*, and *Palinurini*, with long tails.

MACRE, s. f.: a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*,—*Mactra*, L.;—belonging to the Class, *Conchifera*, of modern Malacology, and comprizing many species, some of which, as *M. lisor*, F.,—*M. stultorum*,—der Strahlkorb, G.,—are edible. The flesh of *M. poivrée*,—*M. piperita*,—has an acrid flavour.

MACULE, s. f.,—macula, f. L.,—σπίλος, Fleck, m. G.,—spot. *Maculæ*, L. pl.,—die Flecken, G.: the eighth Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*; comprehending *Ephelis*,—see EPHÉLIDE,—*Nevus*, and *Spilus*, in Willan's Arrangement. MACULÉ, adj.,—spotted: as, in Botany, *Arum maculatum*,—das fleckige Arum, G.

MADAROSE, s. f.,—μαδάρωσις (production of baldness),—madarosis, f. L.,—a falling of the hair, especially the eye-lashes,—das Ausfallen der Haare bes. der Augenwimpern, G.

MADISTÉRION, s. m.,—μαδιστήριον,—volsella, f. L.,—Haarzange, f. G.,—tweezers: an instrument for plucking out hairs.

MADEFACIION, s. f.,—madefactio, f. L.,—ὑγρασις,—Befeuchtung, G.: the act of moistening; the state of being moistened.

MAGISTRAL, adj.,—magistralis, L.: an epithet applied to remedies,—verschriebene Arzneien, G.,—which are the subjects of extemporaneous prescription. See EXTEMPORANÉ, et OFFICINAL.

MAGNÉSIE, s. f.,—magnesia, f. L.,—Talkerde, Bittersalzerde, f. G.: oxide of, MAGNESIUM, m. F.,—n. L., and G.,—a metal constituting its base. *M. aérée*,—blanche, —crayeuse, F.,—magnes. aërata,—alba, L.: the ancient name of carbonate, or sub-carbonate, of *magnesia*,—Carbonas, vel sub-carbonas, *magnesia*, L.,—kohlen-saure Talkerde, kohlen-sauerliche *Magnesia*, carbon-saures Magnesiumoxyd, G. —caustique, ou calcinée,—*M. caustica*, usta, vel calcinata,—reine, gebrännte, ätzende, oder

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luftleere *Magnesia*: pure oxide of *magnesia*,—Magnesiumoxyd, G.,—deprived of its carbonic acid by calcination. *Sulfate de* —, sulphas *magnesia*,—schwefelsaure *Magnesia*,—Talkerde, oder—Bittererde, schwefelsaures Magnesiumoxyd,—sulphate of *magnesia*. In addition to these *Preparations*, the French, and Germans, have a *Compound Powder*,—Pulvis de *Magnesiâ compositus*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Vogler's Säurebrechendes Pulver, G.; and *Troches*,—Tabellæ de *Magnesiâ*,—Magnesiakügelchen,—of *magnesia*. MAGNÉSIEN, adj.,—magnesianus, L.,—containing, or consisting of, *magnesia*; as, in Geology, the *magnesian limestone*,—Calcaire Alpine, F.,—Zechstein, G.

MAGNÉTIQUE, adj.,—magneticus, L.,—magnetisch, G.: belonging, or relating, to the magnet,—μάγνης, μάγνητις,—der Magnet, G.; as the *magnetic fluid*,—*Fluide magnétique*, F. MAGNÉTISME, s. m.,—Magnetismus, m. L., and G.,—magnetism: that part of Physics which regards the properties of the magnet. This is termed *mineral*, in order to distinguish it from *animal magnetism*,—see MAGNÉTISEUR. The intimate connection, or identity, of the phenomena of the former with those of electricity have, at length, been clearly established. MAGNÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—magnetologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Lehre von der Wirkung des Magneten, G.,—a Treatise on the action of the Magnet; like that published by Leotandi, in 1668. MAGNÉTOMÈTRE, s. m.,—magnetometrum, n. (same, and μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Magnetometer, G., and E.: an instrument, destined to appreciate the attractive power of the magnet on iron.

MAGNÉTISEUR, s. m.: a practitioner of *animal magnetism*,—der thierische Magnetismus, G.,—a special principle, hypothetically admitted to explain certain obscure and ill-defined phenomena which are supposed to reside particularly in the nervous system, and to be susceptible of transmission from one living body to another by contact, mere approach, or even an effort of volition. MAGNÉTISER, v. a.,—to magnetize, or apply the *animal magnetic fluid* to the cure of disease, or excite its effects in a healthy subject.

MAGNOLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Magnolia* (*Polyandria, polygn.*), L.,—der Gurkenbaum, G.; constituting the type of the MAGNOLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Magnoliaceæ*, L.,—a Natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The bark of a *North American* species, *M. glauca*, is employed as a *febrifuge*, under the French designation of *Quinquine de Virginie*. This species is termed *Beaver-tree*,—Arbre de Castor, F.,—der Biberbaum, G.,—from the avidity with which the beaver devours its roots.

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MAHOGAN, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Swietenia* (*Decandria*, *monogyn.* ; *Meliaceæ*), L.,—der Mahagonibaum, G.,—Mahogany-tree. The bark of *S. febrifuga*, a native of Coromandel, possesses the anti-pyretic properties of *Cinchona*.

MAILLET, s. m.,—mallea, f. L.,—Schlagel, m. G.,—mallet : an instrument, employed to strike the gouge in divers anatomical and surgical processes and operations ; and the needle in acupuncturation.

MAIN, s. f.,—manus, f. L.,—χειρ,—Hand, G., and E. : in Comparative Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic limb of man, and of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of the *Quadrumanæ*, which extends from the carpal articulation of the former, and the carpal and tarsal of the latter, to the extremities of the fingers ; and serves as an organ of prehension and of touch : in Entomology, the anterior tarsus of *hexapodal* Insects : in Malacology, the two extreme joints of the claw of the *Crustacea*. See Bell's *Treatise on the Hand*, 8vo. London, 1833. Sometimes employed, in Botany, as the synonym of *VRILLE*.

MAÏS, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Zea* (*Monocotyledon*, *triandr.* ; *Gramineæ*), L.,—der Mays, G.,—Indian Corn. The grain of *Zea mays*,—Indianisches Korn, G.,—an American species,—is *farinaceous* and *alimentary*.

MAL, s. m.,—malum, n. L.,—Uebel, n. G. : a term expressive, in popular language, of disease, pain, or suffering. *Exs. M. caduc*,—see *ÉPILEPSIE* ; —*François*,—*morbus Gallicus*, L.,—see *SYPHILIS* : *M. de dent*,—see *ODONTALGIE* ; —*de tête*,—*dolor capitis*, L.,—see *CÉPHALALGIE* : *M. de mer*,—*nausea marina*, L.,—die Seekrankheit, G.,—sea-sickness.

MALACIE, s. f.,—malacia, f. (*μαλακία*, effeminacy), L. : according to some authors, a synonym of *Pica* ;—to others, an exclusive longing for one kind of aliment, with disgust for common articles of diet, frequently attendant on chronic gastritis, especially in the chlorotic and pregnant female.

MALACODERME, adj.,—μαλακόδερμος,—soft-skinned. **MALACODERMES**, s. m., pl.,—according to Cuvier, a Family of *Pentamerous Coleoptera*, with soft bodies and elytra ;—to Kraus, *Animalia malacoderma*, L., a synonym of *Mollusca*,—see *MOLLUSQUE*.

MALACOPTÉRYGIEN, adj. (*μαλακός*, soft, *πτέρυξ*, a fin),—weichgrätig, weichstrahlig, G.,—soft-finned. **MALACOPTÉRYGIENS**, s. m., pl.,—*Malacopterygii*, L. : an Order of *Osseous Fishes* ; comprizing those the rays of whose fins are soft, as in *Salmo*.—Opposed, in signification, to *ACANTHOPTÉRYGIENS*, s. m., pl.,—*Acanthopterygii*, (*ἄκανθα*, a spine, *πτέρυξ*, a fin), L.,—the designation of an Order of *Osseous Fishes* ; furnished, as *Perca*, with *spiny fin-rays*.

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MALACOSARCOSE, s. f.,—malacosarcosis, f. L.,—softness of flesh. *Μαλακόσαρκος*, adj.,—having soft flesh.

MALACOSTEOSE, s. f.,—malacosteosis, f. (*μαλακός*, soft, *ὀστέον*, a bone), malacosis vel mollities ossium, L.,—softening of the bones, —Knochenweichkeit, f. G.

MALACOSTRACÉS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Malacostraca*, L. : a term, compounded of *μαλακός*, soft, and *ὄστρακον*, a shell ; and employed, by Blainville, to designate the Class, *Crustacea*. Leach has distributed the animals composing this, into two Subclasses, *Entomostraca*,—*ENTOMOSTRACÉS*,—and *Malacostraca*. See his *Malac. Podophthalma Britannia*, 4to, 1817–21.

MALACOZOAIRES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Malacozoa* (same, and *ζῶον*, an animal), L. : an epithet employed, by Blainville, to designate *soft-bodied animals*,—die Weichthiere, G. ; and, consequently, synonym. with *Mollusca*,—see *MOLLUSQUE*. In like manner, he proposes to substitute the terms, *OSTÉOZOAIRES*, *ENTOMOZOAIRES*,—plural compounds of *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *ἐντομον*, an insect, with *ζῶον*, an animal,—and *ACTINOZOAIRES*, for the *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*,—see *VERTÉBRÉS*, *ARTICULÉS*, *RADIÉS*,—of preceding zoologists. **MALACOLOGIE**, s. f.,—malacologia, f. L.,—the doctrine of the *Malacozoa*, or *molluscosus animals*. **MALACOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—malacologista, m. L. : a student of *malacology*.

MALACTIQUE, adj.,—μαλακτικός,—malacticus, L. Synonym. with *EMOLLIENT*.

MALADIE, s. f.,—νόσος,—morbus, m. L.,—Krankheit, f. G.,—disease : a term employed to designate every *derangement of function*, but, more correctly, *alteration of structure*, of the animal organs. **MALADE**, adj.,—νοσηρός,—morbosus,—krank,—diseased, sick : substantively used to signify a patient, or individual,—νοσηματικός,—æger, ægrotus,—Kranke,—suffering from sickness or disease. **MALADRERIE**, s. f.,—nosocomium, n. L.,—Siechhaus, n. G.,—a lazaretto, hospital, or infirmary.

MALAIRE, adj.,—malaris, L.,—malar,—belonging to, or forming part of, the cheek,—mala, f. L.,—die Wange, G. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate one of the facial bones,—*Os malarie*, *zygomatique*, ou—*de la pommette*, F.,—*os malæ*, jugale, vel *zygomatium*, L.,—das Wangenbein, G.,—malar or cheek-bone : also, a process,—*Apophyse malarie*, ou *zygomatique*, F.,—*processus jugalis* vel *zygomatius*,—*Wangenfortsatz* des Oberkiefers und des Schläfenbeins, G.,—of the superior maxillary and temporal, whereby they are connected with the malar bone : the two latter constituting, by their union, the zygoma.

MALATE, s. m.,—malas, n. L. : a genus of salts,—äpfelsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an acid,—*Acide ma-*

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lique, F.,—*acidum malicum*, L.,—*Äpfelsäure*, G.,—which exists in the *apple*,—*malum*, L.,—*der Apfel*, G.,—and analogous fruits,—with salifiable bases.

MALE, s. m., and adj.,—*masculus*,—*ἄρσεν*,—belonging to the *male sex*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate the *organs*,—*die männlichen Geschlechtsorgane*, G.,—which characterize the *male sex*,—*ἄρσεν γένος*; and the *individuals* who possess them: in Botany, a *plant*, or *flower*,—*flos masculus*, L.,—*männliche Blüthe*, G.,—furnished only with *male organs*, or *stamens*.

MALICORIUM, s. m.,—*malicorium*, n. L.,—*σίδιον*. See **GRENADE**.

MALIN, adj.,—*κακοήθης*: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases,—*bösartige Krankheiten*, G.,—which exhibit the characters of *Malignity*,—**MALIGNITÉ**, s. f.,—*malignitas*, f. L.,—*Bösartigkeit*, f. G.; as a *malignant fever*,—*Fièvre maligne*, F.,—*febris maligna*, L.,—*bösartiges Fieber*, G.,—or *sore*,—*Ulcère malin*, F.

MALLEABLE, adj.,—*malleabilis*, L.,—*geschmiedig*, *hammerbar*, *schmiedbar*, G.: an epithet applied to *metals* which possess, like iron, the properties of *malleability*,—**MALLÉABILITÉ**, s. f.,—*Geschmiedigkeit*, *Schmiedbarkeit*, f. G.

MALLÉOLE, s. m.,—*malleolus*, m. L.,—*τὸ σφυγόν*,—*Knöchel*, m. G.,—*an cle*: in *Anthropotomy*, the two projections formed by the leg-bones, at their tarsal extremity; the *internal*,—*M. interne*, F.,—*mall. internus*, L.,—by the tibia; the *external*,—*äusserer Knöchel*, G.,—by the fibula. **MALLÉOLAIRE**, adj.,—*malleolaris*, L.: an epithet applied to the *internal* and *external malleolar arteries*,—*Artères malléolaires*,—*die Knöchelschlagadern*,—branches of the anterior tibial, distributed on the *an cles*.

MALVACEES, s. f., pl.,—*Malvaceæ*, L.: a Natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous *plants*, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Malva*,—see **MAUVE**.

MAMELLE, s. f.,—*mamma*, f. L.,—*μαστός*,—*Brust*, f. G.: in Anatomy, a glandular organ, peculiar to *Mammifera*; imperfectly developed in the male; and destined, in female, for the secretion of milk. **MAMELLIFÈRE**, adj. Syn. with **MAMMIFÈRE**.

MAMELON, s. m.,—*mamilla*, *papilla*, f. L.,—*θήλη*,—*Brustwarze*, f. G.,—*nipple*, *teat*: in Anatomy, a conical tubercle, situated in the centre of the mammary gland, and surrounded, at the base, by a coloured disk,—see **ARÉOLE**. *Mamelons du rein*: the projections formed by the summits of the cones of the tubular substance of the organ, in the pelvis of the kidney. **MAMELONÉ**, adj.,—*mamillatus*, L.,—*warzenförmig*, *zitzenförmig*, G.: exhibiting tubercles, of the *figure* of a *nipple*.

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MAMILLAIRE, adj.,—*mamillaris*, L.,—resembling a *nipple*,—**MAMELON**: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1., to certain *eminences*,—*Emin. mamillaires*, F.,—which, corresponding to the convolutions of the brain, exist on the internal surface of the cranial bones; and, 2.—two white rounded, *medullary tubercles*,—*Tubercles mamillaires* (—*pisiformes*, Ch.), *éminences mamill. ou blanches*, F.,—*corpora mamillaria vel albicantia*, L.,—*warzenförmige Körper*, G.;—connected by a slender band of soft grey matter, which forms the floor of the third ventricle; and situated in the base, of the brain. The olfactory nerves were, moreover, termed, by the older anatomists, *Processus mamillares cerebri ad nares*. In Botany,—to plants which, as *Euphorbia mamillaris*, resemble, in figure, a *nipple*.

MAMMAIRE, adj.,—*mammarius*,—relating to the *breast*,—*mamma*, L.,—see **MAMELLE**: as, 1. a *gland*,—*Glande mammaire*, F.,—the secretory organ of the milk: 2. *Arteries*; of which, a. the *internal*,—*Artère mamm. interne* (—*sous-sternale*, Ch.), F.,—*innere Brustschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the subclavian, finally anastomozes with the Epigastric: b. the *superior*, and, c. the *inferior external mammary*, supplied by the axillary; the *first*,—*art. mammaire externe supérieure* (la première des thoraciques, Ch.), passing between the *Pectoralis major* and *minor*, muscles, to which it is principally distributed; the *second*,—*Art. mamm. externe inférieure* (la deuxième des thoraciques, Ch.), expended principally upon the *breast*, and adjacent muscles and integuments. 3. Of the *veins*,—*Veines mam-maires*, F.,—*die Brustvenen*, G.,—the *right internal*,—*Veine mamm. interne du côté droit*,—pours its blood into the superior cava; the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian: the *external mammary*, *right* and *left*, into the axillary of their respective sides.

MAMMAL, adj.,—*mammalis*, L.: an epithet substantively employed to designate *animals*,—*die Saugthiere*, G.,—belonging to Class, *Mammalia*. See **MAMMIFÈRE**.

MAMMALOGIE, s. f.,—*mammalogia*, f. L.: a base and barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *mamma*, a breast, and the *Greek*, *λόγος*, a discourse; and intended to designate that part of Zoology which treats on *Mammalia* or *Mammiferous Animals*. Evidently the invention of a dolt,—*μαμμάκου-θος*,—and sanctioned only by old women,—*αἱ μαμμιαὶ*. **MAMMALOGISTE**, s. m.,—*mammalogist*: in the real acceptance of the term, not a *student* of the *Mammifera*; but one who *talks* about his *grandmother*.

MAMMIFÈRE, adj.,—*mammiferus* (*mamma*, a breast, *fero*, to carry), L. *mammiferous*: a term, **MAMMIFÈRES**, s. m. pl.,—*Mammifera*, L.,—correctly employed, in Zoology, to designate a Class of Animals,

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including all those which are furnished with a *mammary* gland, and, consequently, suckle their young:—the *Mammalia*, of Linnæus,—*Mastozoa*, of modern zoologists.

MAMMIFORME, adj.,—mammiformis, L. See MASTOÏDE.

MANDIBULAIRE, adj.,—mandibularis, L.,—mandibular: pertaining to the *mandible* or *mandibles*,—MANDIBULE, s. f.,—see MACHOIRE.

MANDRAGORE, s. m.: in Botany, a species, belonging to the genus, *Atropa*,—see BELLADONNE. The *mandrake*,—*A. mandragora*,—*δ μανδραγόρας*,—die *Mandragora*, Abraun, G.,—an *European* plant, the subject of many popular fictions and superstitions, is *purgative*.

MANDUCATION, s. f. See MASTICATION.

MANGANÈSE, s. m.,—manganese, n. L.,—Manganes, Braunsteinmetall, n. G.: a *solid metal*, discovered, by Scheele and Gahn, in 1774. Exists in nature, only in the state of oxide,—Braunsteinoxyd, G. *German Official Preparations*: A *Muriate*, and *Sulphate*,—Salzsaures, und Schwefelsaures Braunsteinoxyd; and an *Acetate*,—Essigsaurer Braunstein.

MANGANÉSIIEN, adj.,—manganesius, L.,—manganesian: containing *manganese*.

MANIACAL, adj.,—μανικός,—maniacalis, L.,—rasend, wahnsinnig, G.,—maniacal: exhibiting the characters of, or pertaining to —; MANIAQUE, s. m.,—μανιάς,—maniacus, L.,—wahnsinnige, m. G.,—maniac, an individual affected with, MANIE, s. f.,—μανία,—mania, f. L.,—Raserie, Tollheit, f. G.,—raving madness: a species of *mental alienation*, characterized by lesion of one, or more, of the intellectual faculties, or by blind propensity to acts of violence. Exhibited only on one subject, it is termed MONOMANIE.

MANILUVE, ou MANULUVE, s. m.,—maniluvium, n. L.,—Handbad, n. G.,—hand-bath,—see BAIN.

MANIOC, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Jatropha*,—see MÉDICINIER. The *fecula* of the *root* of the *Cassava*,—*J. manihot*,—Manihot, Maniok, G.,—is employed, in *diet*, by the name of *Tapioca*,—Tapioka, G.

MANNE, s. f.,—Manna, f. L., and G.,—*man*, of the *Hebrew*, and *mann*, or *mannon*, of *Arabian* writers: in *Materia Medica*, a mucoso-saccharine exudation from the trunks of *Fraxinus ornus*, et *rotundifolia*. Three varieties are distinguished in commerce: 1. *Manna in the tear*,—*M. en larmes*, F.,—*M. in Körnern*, G.,—the purest; 2. the *flaky*,—*Rohen-Manna*, G.; and 3. the *flat*,—*M. grasse*, F.,—impure. MANNITE, s. f.,—mannita, f. L.,—Mannastoff, Mannazucker, m. G.: a kind of *sugar*, discovered, by Prout, in *Manna*.

MANNEQUIN, s. m.,—Gliedermann, m. G.,—mannikin: an apparatus, made in re-

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semblance of the human figure, or merely of the female abdomen and pelvis; and employed for the instruction of students in the application of bandages, and practice of Obstetrics.

MANTEAU, s, m.,—τρίβων,—paleum, n. L.,—Mantel, m. G.,—cloak or mantle: the cutaneous and fleshy envelope which invests the interior of the shell of the *Conchifera*.

MANUSTRUPATION, s. f. See MASTURBATION.

MAQUEREAU, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species of genus, *Scomber*,—see SCOMBRE. The mackerel,—*S. scomber*,—die *Makrele*, G.,—is highly prized, as an article of *diet*.

MARASME, s. m.,—μαρασμός,—Marasmus, m. L., and G.: extreme wasting of flesh,—*Maigreur*, F. MARASMOPYRE, s. f.,—marasmopyra, f. L.,—Zehrfieber, n. G.,—hectic fever.

MARAI, s. m.,—ἔλος,—palus, f. L.,—Morast, Sumpf, m. G.,—marsh, swamp, bog. *Marsh-fever*,—*Fièvre de marais*, F.; a *marsh* or *bog*-plant,—*Sumpfpflanze*, G. MARÉCAGEUX, adj.,—ἐλώδης,—paludosus, —morastig, sumpfig,—marshy, or growing in a *marsh*; as *Equisetum palustre*,—das *Sumpfschaftheu*, G.,—*marsh* Horse-tail.

MARBRE, s. m.,—μάρμαρος,—Marmor, m. L.,—and G.,—marble: compact carbonate of lime. *Martortisch*, m. G.,—a *marble-slab*; *mortarium marmoreum*, L.,—a *marble mortar*.

MARC, s. m.,—μάγμα,—magma, n. L.,—Trester, pl. G.,—dregs. *M. d'olives*,—*de raisin*, F.: the refuse of the olive, and the grape, after expression of the oil and juice, respectively, from them.

MARGARATE, s. m.,—margaras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*margarinsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of *margaric acid* with salifiable bases. This *acid*,—*Acide margarique*, F.,—is the product of the treatment of fat with an alkali. MARGARINE, s. f.,—margarina, f. L.,—Margarinfett, n. G.: the original designation of a substance, since proved to be *margarate* of Soda or Potass.

MARGINARE, adj.: an epithet applied to one of the six osseous pieces,—*l'os margin. ou supplémentaire*, F.,—which constitute the ramus of the lower jaw, in *Birds*, and *Reptiles*.

MARGINAL, adj., F., et E.,—marginalis, L.,—randständig, G.: situated on the *border*,—see BORD. MARGINÉ, adj.,—marginatus, L.,—gerandert, G.,—marginated: furnished with a *margin*.

MARINE, adj.,—marinus, quod mare incolit, L.,—θαλάσσιος,—marine, belonging to the *sea*,—zum *Meer* gehörig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, for the general or specific designation of animals, and plants, which, as *Kitta thalas-*

sina, and *Procellaria pelagica*, among sea-birds,—die See-vögel, G.; *Petromyzon marinus* among sea-fishes,—pisces marini, L.,—die See-fische, G.; and *Zostera marina*, among sea-plants,—die Meerpflanzen, G.,—frequent the ocean, or inhabit its waters. The term, MARITIME, adj.,—maritimus, L.,—lying near the sea,—an der See gelegen, G.,—might, on the other hand, be conveniently restricted to objects of Natural History which, as *Glauca maritima*, grow, or are found, in maritime situations, or the coasts,—ora maritima, L.,—die See-küsten, G. A distinction, although often exhibited, not hitherto rigorously observed, in common, nor even in scientific language.

MARMITE, s. f.,—a seething-pot. — *de Papin*,—olla Papiniana, L.,—Papin's digester.

MARRONIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Æsculus* (*Heptandria*, *monogyn.*; *Hippocastaneæ*), L.,—die Rosskastanie, G.,—Horse-Chestnut. The bark,—die Rosskastanienrinde,—of the common species,—*Æ. hippocastanum*,—is febrifuge; and sometimes employed as a substitute for that of *Cinchona*. German *Officinal Preparation*: an *Extract*,—Rosskastanienextract.

MARRUBE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Marrubium* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—der Andorn, G.,—Horehound. The common white,—*M. vulgare*,—*M. commun.*, F.,—der weisse Andorn, G.,—τὸ πρᾶσσιν, of the Greeks,—is stimulant, and tonic. An *Extract* of it,—Weissandornextract,—is prepared by the Germans. *M. noir*,—*Ballota nigra*,—der schwarze stinkende Andorn, G.,—black Horehound.

MARSUPIAL, adj.,—marsupialis, L.: an epithet sometimes applied to the *Obturator internus*, muscle. MARSUPIAUX, s. m. pl.,—*Marsupialia*, L.,—die Beutelthiere, G.: in Zoology, an Order of *Mammifera*; comprehending those animals which, as the Opossum and Kangaroo, have an abdominal pouch,—μαρσούπιον,—marsupium, n. L.,—Beutel, m. G.,—see MASTOTHÈQUE, —for the reception and development of the young. For a figure of the marsupial bones,—ossa marsupialia, L.,—of the female Kangaroo, see Home, *Lectures on Comparat. Anatomy*, v. ii, pl. 5.

MARTEAU, s. m.,—malleus, m. L.,—Hammer, m. G.: in Anatomy, the longest and most external of the bones of the internal ear; situated between the incus, and membrana tympani to which it adheres. For an account of the muscles of the malleus, see SPHENI-SALPINGO-, SALPINGO-, and ACOUSTICO-MALLÉEN.

MARTIAL, adj. See FERRUGINEUX.

MASQUE, s. m.,—Maske, f. G.,—mask: a bandage, composed of linen, of the size of the face, with holes corresponding to the eyes, nostrils, and mouth; and applied

in burns, erysipelas, and other injuries, and morbid affections, of the facial region.

MASSAGE, s. f.: in Hygiene, the action of pressing, with the hand, divers parts of the animal body, in order to excite the vitality of the skin and subjacent tissues. Commonly practised on leaving the bath. MASSER, v. a.: *pratiquer la massage*, F.

MASSÉTER, s. m., and adj.,—μασσητήρ,—masticatory, contributing to mastication: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a muscle,—(*M. zygomato-maxillaire*, Ch.),—*Masseter*, L.,—viereckiger Kaumuskel, G.,—which extends from the inferior border, and internal surface, of the zygomatic arch, to the angle, external surface, and inferior border of the ramus of the lower jaw. MASSÉTÉRIN, MASSÉTÉRIQUE, adj.,—masseterinus, massetericus, L.: an epithet applied to blood-vessels, and nerves which are exclusively, or principally, distributed on the masseter; as, 1. an artery,—*Artère masséterine*,—die Kaumuskelshlagader, G.,—a branch of the internal maxillary or posterior temporal; 2. a vein,—*vena masseterina*, L.,—which terminates in the internal maxillary; and, 3. a Nerve,—*Nerf masséterin*,—furnished by the inferior maxillary division of the Trifacial, or Fifth cerebral nerve.

MASTIC, s. m.,—μαστίχην,—Mastix, L., and G.: in *Materia Medica*, a resinous exudation from the Mastich-tree,—*Pistachia lentiscus*,—*Lentisque*, F.,—die Mastix-pistachie, G. It was employed as a masticatory by the ancient Greeks; as it is, at present, by the Turks: hence the name. The Germans have an *Officinal Simple and Compound Spirit*,—Einfacher und Zusammengesetzter Mastixgeist,—of the mastich.

MASTICATION, s. f.,—masticatio, f. L.,—μάσησις,—Käien, n. G.,—the act of chewing. MASTICATOIRE, adj.,—masticatorius, L.,—masticatory: an epithet applied to the instruments, and process, of mastication; and to substances,—τὰ μασσημητὰ,—masticatoria, L.,—die Käumittel, G.,—which are chewed in order to excite the salivary secretion.

MASTITÉ, s. f.,—mastitis, f. (μαστός, the breast), L.: inflammation of the (female) breast,—die Entzündung der (weiblichen), Brüste, G. MASTOCARCINOME, s. m.,—mastocarcinoma, n. (same, and καρκίνωμα, cancer), L.,—Brustkrebs, m. G.,—cancer of the breast. MASTODYNIE, s. f.,—mastodynia, f. (same, and ἰδύνη, pain), L.,—pain in the breasts,—der Schmerz in den Brüsten, G.,—mammary neuralgia.

MASTOÏDE, adj.,—μαστοειδής,—mastoides, L.,—resembling a breast, or nipple; as, in Anatomy, the mastoid or mammillary process,—der Zitzenfortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone, to which the cranial extremity of the *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus* is attached.

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MASTOÏDIEN, adj.,—*mastoideus*, L.,—situated in, or connected with, the *mastoid process*,—see **MASTOÏDE**: an epithet applied, 1. to the *mastoideal cells*,—*Cellules mastoïdiennes*,—*antrum mastoideum*, L.,—of Valsalva,—which, occupying the interior of the *mastoid process*, open by, 2. an *orifice*,—*Ouverture mastoïdienne*, into the cavity of the tympanum; 3.—the *portion of the temporal bone*,—*P. mastoïdienne du temporal*, F.,—*das Warzenheil*, G.,—on which the process is situated; 4.—a *Groove*,—*Gouttière mastoïdienne*,—on the internal surface of that portion, forming part of the lateral sinus; 5.—a *Furrow*,—*Rainure mastoïdienne*, ou *digastrique*,—existing on the inner aspect of the *mastoid process*, and affording attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle; 6.—a *Foramen*,—*Trou mastoïdien*,—*das Warzenbeinloch*, G.,—giving passage to a small artery of the *dura mater*, and a vein which terminates in the lateral sinus; and, 7.—the *sterno-mastoid muscle*, named by the older anatomists, *M. mastoïdien*;—by Winslow, *Mast. antérieur*, to distinguish it from the *Splenius*,—*Mastoïd. postérieur*; and from the *Complexus minor*, vel *Trachelo-mastoideus*,—*M. moyen* ou *latéral*, of French Anatomists.

MASTOÏDO-CONCHINIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Posterior Retrahens-auris*, muscle.

MASTOÏDO-GÉNIEN, **MASTOÏDO-HYGÉNIEN**, s. m., and adj.: terms respectively applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas; as **MASTO-MAXILLIEN**, by other anatomists, to the *Digastricus*, muscle.

MASTODOLOGIE, **MASTOLOGIE**, s. f.: terms proposed by French zoological writers, as substitutes for **MAMMALOGIE**; but yet objectionable, as expressing only the *doctrine of the mammary gland*, not of the *Mammifera*. See **MASTOZOLOGIE**.

MASTOTHÈQUE, s. f.,—*mastotheca*, f. (*μαστός*, the breast, *θήκη*, pouch or purse), *marsupium abdominale*, L.,—*Zitzensack*, m. G.: a term applied, by Illiger, to the cutaneous fold which, in the *Marsupial Mammifera*,—see **MARSUPIAL**,—contains the *mammary organs*.

MASTOZOAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—*mastozoon*, n. (*μαστός*, the mamma, *ζῶον*, an animal), L.,—*Saugthier*, n. G.: a term employed, by Blainville, as syn. with **MAMMAL**, and **MAMMIFÈRE**. **MASTOZOLOGIE**, s. f.,—*mastozoologia*, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.: the *doctrine of mammiferous animals*, heretofore incorrectly designated **MAMMALOGIE**. **MASTOZOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—*mastozoologista*, m. L.: a student of *Mastozoology*. *Mastozoolithus*, s. m., L.: according to Kraus, a *fossil mamifer*,—*Saugthierversteinerung*, f. G.

MASTUPRATION, **MASTURBATION**, s. f.,—*mastupratio*, f. (*manu*, with the hand,

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stupro, to defile), L.: *Excitation des organes génitaux avec la main*, F. More correctly, *manustupration*.

MAT, adj.,—*matt*, G.,—dull: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *chest*,—*Poitrine mate*, F.,—when it emits, on percussion, a *dull* or *obscure* sound,—*Son mat*; like that which results from striking on the arm or other solid organ.

MATIÈRE, s. f.,—*materia*, f. L.,—*ὑλη*,—*matter*: in ordinary language, every substance, which enters into the composition of a body: in Physics, whatever produces, or is capable of producing, on the animal organs, an assemblage of determinate sensations; as the *matter of heat*,—*M. de la Chaleur*, ou *Calorique*: in Physiology, and Pathology, employed as designative of *substances*,—*matters*,—evacuated from the stomach and bowels,—*M. des vomissements*, *matières fécales*, F. *M. médicale*,—*Materia Medica*, L.,—*ὑλη ἰατρικὴ*: that branch of medical science which involves the knowledge of medicinal agents, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. *Materialista*, s. m., L.,—*Droguiste*,—*Arzeneiverkäufer*, m. G.: *mercator qui medicamenta simplicia, quæ Materiam Medicam constituunt, vendit*, L.

MATRAS, s. m.,—*Rétorte*, f. G.,—*retort*: a glass vessel, with long neck; employed in Chemistry, and Pharmacy.

MATRICAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Matricaria* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.,—*das Mutterkraut*, G. An European species,—*M. des champagnes*,—*M. chamomilla*,—the wild chamomile,—is *stimulant* and *emmenagogue*; and *pharmaceutically* employed, by the Germans,—see **CAMOMILLE**,—for the Roman Chamomile. The *M. parthenium*, Linn. is transferred, by modern botanists, to another genus,—see **PYRÈTHRE**.

MATRICE, s. f.,—*μήτρα*, *ὑστέρα*,—*matrix*, uterus, f. L.,—*Gebärmutter*, f. G.,—*womb*: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the hollow and symmetrical organ; which, situated between bladder and rectum, in the pelvis of the female *Mammifera*, is occupied by the young throughout the period of *utero-gestation*. See Wenzel, *Ueber die Krankheiten des Uterus*, Folio. Mainz, 1816. In Mineralogy, the non-metallic parts of metalliferous veins are termed the *matrix*.

MATRONE, s. f. *Sage-femme*,—*matrona*, f. L. See **ACCOUCHEUSE**.

MATURATIF, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied to *topical remedies*,—*Remèdes maturatifs*, F.,—*maturantia*, L.; which, as the oily poultice, are calculated to accelerate the *maturation*,—**MATURATION**, s. f.,—*maturatio*, f. L.,—*Eiterung*, f. G.,—or *progress to maturity*,—**MATURITÉ**, s. f.,—*maturitas*, f. L.,—*Reife*, *Zeitigung*, f. G.,—of an abscess, or phlegmonous tumour.

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MAUVE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Malva* (*Monadelphia, polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*), L.,—die Malve, oder Pappel, G.,—Mallow. Several of the species *medicinally* employed, as *emollient*.

MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—maxillaris, pertaining to the *jaws*,—*maxillæ*, L.,—zu den *Kinnbacken* gehörig, G. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain *bones*,—die *Maxillarknochen*, G. ; of which there are, a. the *two superior*,—*Os maxillaires supérieurs* (—*sus-maxillaires*, Ch.), F.,—*ossa maxillaria superiora*, L.,—die *Oberkiefern*, G.,—constituting the middle and anterior part of the face, articulating with nearly all the other facial bones, and supporting the upper teeth ; and, b. the *inferior*,—*Os maxillaire inférieur* (—*maxillaire*, Ch.),—*os maxillare inferius*,—der *Unterkiefer*,—a large symmetrical bone, forming the lower part of the face, articulated with the temporal bone, and lower teeth, and giving attachment to fourteen pairs of muscles : 2.—*Glands*,—die *Kinnbackendrüsen*, G.,—situated beneath the lower jaw, and ordinarily named the *sub-maxillary*,—see **Sous-MAXILLAIRE** : 3.—*Arteries*, of which there are, a. the *external maxillary*,—*Artère maxillaire externe*,—see **FACIAL** ; b. the *internal*,—*Art. maxill. interne* (—*gutturo-maxillaire*, Ch.), innere *Kieferarterie*, G.,—given off by the external carotid, and furnishing twelve or thirteen branches to the deep-seated parts of the facial region ; and, c. the *inferior*,—*Art. maxill. inférieure*,—see **DENTAIRE**,—supplying the lower teeth : 4.—*Veins*,—*Veines maxillaires*,—exhibiting the same disposition as the correspondent arteries ; and, 5.—*Nerves* ; of which, a. the *superior*,—*Nerf maxillaire supérieur*, F.,—a branch of the fifth, or **TRIFACIAL**, quits the cranium by the *foramen rotundum* of the sphenoid bone, and passes through the infra-orbitary canal to be expended, in numerous divisions, on the cheek ; and, b. the *inferior*,—*N. maxill. inférieur*,—the third and largest branch of the trifacial, issues from the *foramen ovale* of the sphenoid bone, and, after supplying the adjacent muscles, divides, at the angle of the jaw, into the *gustatory*,—see **GUSTATIF**,—distributed to the tongue and salivary glands, and the *inferior Dental*,—to the lower teeth and chin. In Zoology,—the *palpi*,—*Palpes maxillaires*, F.,—die *Maxillarfühlspitzen*, G.,—attached to the external border of the *maxillæ* of *Insects*. For an account of the intermaxillary bone,—der *Zwischenkiefer*, G.,—see **INTERMAXILLAIRE**.

MAXILLO-ALVÉOLI-NASAL, s. m., et adj. : a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Depressor alæ nasi*, muscle. See **ABAISSSEUR**.

MAXILLO-LABIAL, s. m., and adj. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Depressor anguli oris*, muscle,—*Triangulaire*

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des lèvres,—see **ABAISSSEUR** ; as extending from the inferior *maxillary* bone to the angle of the *lips*. **MAXILLO-LABII-NASAL** :—by Dumas, to the *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*,—see **ÉLEVATEUR**.

MAXILLO-NARINAL, s. m., and adj. : the term applied, by Dumas, to the *Compressor naris*, muscle,—see **COMPRESSEUR**. **MAXILLO-PALPÉBRAL**, and **MAXILLO-SCLÉROTICIEN** :—by the same, respectively, to the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, and *Obliguus inferior oculi*,—see **ORBICULAIRE**, et **OBLIQUE**.

MÉAT, s. m.,—meatus, m. L.,—Gang, m. G.,—passage or canal. **M. AUDITIF**,—*Gehörgang*, G. —*cystique*,—the *cystic duct*. —*urinaire*,—see **URÈTRE**. *Méats des fosses nasales* : three deep *channels* of the nasal fossæ : the *superior*, situated beneath the superior concha,—see **CORNET**, and communicating with the posterior cells of the ethmoid bone ; the *middle*,—below the ethmoid cornet,—c. *media*,—superior spongy bone, of *British* anatomists,—opening, by a double orifice, into the anterior ethmoid cells and frontal sinus, above,—below, into the antrum maxillare ; and the *inferior*, leading beneath the inferior spongy bone,—c. *inferior*,—to the nasal duct.

MÉCANIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ μηχανικὴ (τέχνη),—mechanica (ars), L.,—die *Mechanik*, G.,—**Mechanics** : that branch of Physical Science which determines the effect to be produced on a body by the application of one or more forces. Employed, also, as synon. with *mechanism*,—*M. du corps humain*. **MÉCANIQUE**, adj.,—μηχανικὸς,—mechanicus : relating to *mechanics* ; as the *mechanical* division,—*mechanische Theilung*, G.,—of crystals. **MÉCHANISME**, s. m.,—**Mechanismus**, m. L., and G. : the assemblage of the parts of a machine ; the structure of an organized body.

MÈCHE, s. f.,—tent : in Surgery, a roll of linen, lint, or silk ; introduced into a fistulous wound, to excite suppuration, or prevent the closure of the orifice.

MÉCHOACAN, s. m. : in Botany, a *South-American* species of *Convolvulus*,—see **LISERON**. The root of *C. mechoacanna* possesses the same properties as, but is less active than, that of *Jalap*.

MÉCONATE, s. m.,—meconas, n. (ἡ μέκων, the wild poppy), L. : a genus of salts,—mekonsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *meconic* acid with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide méconique*, F.,—acidum *meconicum*, L.,—die *Mekon-*, *Opium-*, *Mohnsäure*, G.,—exists in opium, combined with morphine ; thus forming the *Méconate de morphine*, F.,—to which opium is principally indebted for its *medicinal* properties. **MÉCONINE**, s. f.,—meconina, f. L. : a peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from *opium*.

MÉCONIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—*μυκάνιον*: in Physiology, the dark-green or black *excrement*,—Kindspech, n. G.,—voided by infants shortly after birth. Composed of intestinal mucus and bile; and containing, as stated by Bouillon-Lagrange, fine hairs: in Pharmacy, the inspissated *juice*,—*opium*, n. L.,—*der Mohnsaft*, G.,—of the poppy.

MÉDECIN, s. m.,—see **IATRE**. **MÉDECINE**, s. f.,—*medicina*, f. L.,—*Arzneikunst*, f. G.,—see **IATRIQUE**: the science of the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases. It comprehends the study of many other sciences; and admits of several divisions: as, 1. *Theoretical Medicine*,—see Gregory, *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, etc.; 2. *Practical*,—see *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*; 3. *Clinical*,—see **CLINIQUE**; 4. *Chirurgical*,—*M. opératoire*,—see **CHIRURGIE**; 5. *Juridical or Forensic*,—*M. légale*, F.,—*medicina forensis*, L.,—*die gerichtliche Arzneiwissenschaft*, G.; and, 6. *Veterinary*,—see **VÉTÉRINAIRE**. In vulgar language, the designation of a *purgative dose*,—*Medicin*, *Arzenei*, f. G.,—*physic*.

MÉDIAN, adj.,—*medianus*, situated in the *middle*,—*medium*, L.: an epithet employed to designate, 1. the *imaginary line* which divides the body; and the *linea alba abdominis*,—see **LIGNE**: 2. the anterior and posterior *spinal arteries*,—*Artères médianes du rachis*,—given off by the vertebral: 3. the small *artery*,—*Artère médiane du sacrum*, ou *sacrée moyenne*, F.,—*arteria sacra media*, L.,—which issues from the point of bifurcation of the abdominal aorta: 4. Certain superficial *veins of the forearm*,—*die Medianadern*, G.,—distinguished into the *basilick*,—*M. BASILIQUE*; *cephalic*,—*M. CÉPHALIQUE*; and *common*,—*M. commune*: 5. a *brachial Nerve*,—*Nerf médian* (—*médian digital*, Ch.), F.,—which, formed by the last two cervical and first two dorsal, descends along the inner side of the arm, and distributes its branches to the fore-arm, palmar region, and fingers: 6. the superior longitudinal *sinus of the brain*,—*SINUS médian du cerveau*: 7. the *falx cerebelli*,—*Septum médian du cervelet*,—**FAUX**: and, 8. the *middle finger*, and *toe*,—*Doigt médian de la main*, et *du pied*, F.

MÉDIASTIN, s. m.,—*mediastinum*, *medianum*, n. L.,—*das Mittelfell*, *die Scheidewand der Brust*, G.: in Anatomy, a membranous *partition* resulting from the connection of the *pleuræ*, and dividing the thorax into two lateral cavities. The anterior or *pectoral mediastinum*,—*M. antérieur*, F.,—*med. pectorale*, L.,—contains, above, the *thymus gland*, or its relics; below, a mass of adipose cellular tissue communicating with that of the abdomen. The posterior or *dorsal*,—*M. postérieur*,—*m. dorsale*,—is occupied by the *œsophagus*, *vena azygos*, the *thoracic duct*, ter-

mination of the *bronchia*, and numerous lymphatic glands. *M. du cerveau*,—the great *falx cerebri*,—see **FAUX**. In Botany, the delicate *transverse partition*,—*dissepimentum*, n. L.,—see **CLOISON**,—of the fruit of the *Cruciferae*. **MÉDIASTIN**, adj.,—*mediastinal*: an epithet applied to those *branches*,—*arteriæ mediastinæ anteriores et posteriores*, L.,—of the thoracic aorta, which are distributed on the cellular tissue of the *mediastinum*. **MÉDIASTINITE**, s. f.,—*mediastinitis*, f. L.,—*Entzündung des Mittelfelles*, G.,—*inflammation of the mediastinum*. Kraus prefers *Mesodmitis*, as the Latin synonym of *Médiastinite*.

MÉDICAL, adj.,—*medicalis*, L.,—*medizinisch*, G.,—relating to the science, or professors, of *medicine*.

MÉDICAMENT, s. m.,—*medicamen*, *medicamentum*, *pharmacum*, n. L.,—*τὸ φάρμακον*,—*Arzenei*, f., *Arzeneymittel*, n. G.,—*medicine*, *drug*: a substance employed in the cure of diseases. **MÉDICAMENTAIRE**, adj.,—*medicamentarius*, L.: relating to the history, or preparation, of *drugs*. *Medicamentaria*, f. L.,—the science, or practice, of *Pharmacy*,—*ars conficiendi medicamenta*. *Medicamentarius*, s. m. L.,—an *apothecary*,—see **APOTHICAIRE**.

MÉDICAMENTEUX, **MÉDICINAL**, adj.,—*medicamentosus*, *medicinalis*, L.,—*medizinisch*, *heilkünftig*, G.,—*medicinal*, applicable to the cure of diseases. A *medicinal water*,—*Eau médicinale*, F.,—*aqua medicinalis*, L.: *medicinal plants*,—*herbæ medicamentosæ*, L.,—*Heilkräuter*, G.: a *medicine-chest*,—*Arzeneykiste*, f. G.

MÉDICASTRE, s. m.,—*medicaster*, m. L.,—*Quacksalber*, m. G.,—a *charlatan*.

MÉDICATION, s. f.,—*medicatio*, f. L.: the change effected in the animal economy, by the administration of *medicines*,—*Arzeneygebrauch*, n. G.

MÉDICINIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Jatropha* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—*die Purgirnuss*, G.,—*Physic-Nut*, comprizing numerous exotic species. The leaves of *M. sauvage*,—*J. gossypifolia*,—are *purgative*: and the seeds, *Pignons d'Inde*,—of *M. cathartique*,—*J. curcas*,—both *South-American* plants, violently *cathartic*. The latter yield, also, a peculiar acid,—see **JATROPHATE**. For the produce of the root of *J. manihot*, see **MANIOC**.

MÉDULLAIRE, adj.,—*medullaris*, L.,—*markig*, G.,—*medullary*, belonging to the marrow,—see **MÉDULLE**: an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate, 1. that *System*,—*Système médullaire*, F.,—which, in the *Anatomie Générale*, of Bichat, includes the *substance of the marrow* of the bones,—*Suc médullaire*, F.,—*Knochenmark*, G.,—its investing *membrane*,—*M. médullaire*,—and *canal*,—*canalis medullaris*, L.: 2. the *Arteries*,—*Artères médullaires*, F.,—

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which penetrate the interior of bones to nourish the *medulla*: 3. the white or interior substance,—*S. blanche*, ou *médullaire*, du *cerveau*, F.,—*medulla cerebri*, L.,—das *Mark* im *Hirn*, G.,—of the *brain*: and, 4. that *portion*,—*Substance médullaire*,—more commonly termed the tubular substance,—of the *kidney*,—see *REIN*. In Morbid Anatomy, according to Abernethy, a variety of *malignant tumour*, *medullary sarcoma*.

MÉDULLE, s. f.,—*medulla*, f. L.,—*Mark*, n. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with *MOELLE*: in Botany, the pith of ligneous plants; distinguished, by Dutrochet, into the *central* or *proper*,—*M. centrale*, F.,—and the *cortical*,—*M. corticale*,—which corresponds to the herbaceous envelope, of other botanists. *Medulla panis*, L.,—*Brodkrume*, f. G.,—*crumb* of bread. *MÉDULLINE*, s. f.,—*medullina*, f. L.: a term applied, by John, to the *pith* of plants, especially that of *Sambucus* and *Helianthus*.

MÉDUSE, s. f., F., and G.: in Actinozoology, a genus of marine animals,—*Medusa*, f. L.,—whose body, resembling a mass of jelly, becomes phosphorescent at night; and excites, when brought into contact with the human organs, itching and erysipelatous inflammation. See *ACALÈPHE*.

MÉGALANTHROPOGÉNÉSIE, s. f.,—*megalanthropogenesis*, f. (*μέγας*, great,—*ἄνθρωπος*, man,—*γένεσις*, procreation), L.: the pretended art of *procreating men of genius*; as taught by the visionary Robert.

MÉGALOSPLANCHNIE, s. f.,—*megalosplanchnia*, f. (*μέγας*, great, *σπλάγχνον*, a viscus), L.: a *tumour* formed by one of the *viscera*. *Μεγαλόσπλαγχνος*, adj.,—*megalosplanchnus*, L.: an epithet applied to an individual with *enlarged viscera*,—*wer grosse Eingeweide hat*, G. *MÉGALOSPLÉNIE*, s. f.,—*megalosplenía*, f. (*same*, and *σπλήν*), L.,—*tumefaction* of the *spleen*.

MELÆNA, s. m.,—*ἡ μέλαινα (νόσος)*,—*melæna*, f., *morbus niger*, L.,—*die schwarze Krankheit* oder *Ruhr*, G.,—the *black disease*: vomiting of *black blood*, commonly succeeded by alvine evacuations of the same colour,—a phenomenon, of frequent occurrence in gastric hemorrhage and cancer. Synon. with *MÉLÉNORRHAGIE*, s. f.,—*melænorragia*, f. L.

MÉLALEUQUE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Melaleuca* (*Polyadelphia*, *polyandr.*; *Myrtaceæ*), L.,—der *Cajaputbaum*, G. The leaves of an *Indian species*, *M. leucadendron*,—*diuretic* and *emmenagogue*, afford the *cajeput oil*,—see *CAIEPUT*.

MÉLAMPODE, s. m.,—*melampodium*, n. L.: a synonym of *black Hellebore*.

MÉLANAGOGUE, adj.,—*melanagogus*, (*μέλας*, black, *ἄγω*, to expel), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to *remedies*,—*melanagoga*, L.,—which are calculated to *expel black bile*.

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MÉLANCHLORE, adj.,—*melanchlorus* (*μελάγχλωρος*, of a dark-yellow colour), L.: an epithet applied to individuals suffering from *black jaundice*,—*MÉLANCHLOROSE*, s. f.,—*Ictère noire*,—*melanchlorosis*, *melanvel melasicterus*, L.,—*Schwarzsucht*, f. G.

MÉLANCHOLIE, s. f.,—*μελαγχολία*,—*melancholia*, f. L.,—*Melancholie*, *Schwer-muth*, f., *Trübsinn*, m. G.: a lesion of the intellectual faculties, characterized by deep depression of spirits, and exclusive occupation of the mind on one train of ideas. So named; as supposed, by the ancients, to originate from *black bile*. *MÉLANCHOLIQUE*, adj.,—*μελαγχολικός*, *μελάγχωλος*,—*melancholicus*,—*melancholisch*,—*melancholic*: an epithet applied to individuals suffering from, or morbid affections exhibiting the characters of, *melancholy*.

MÉLANOSE, s. f., F., and G.,—*μελάνωσις* (*μελάνω*, to blacken),—*melanosis*, f. L.: in Pathology, an organic affection, in which the structure of the parts is transformed into a *black*, firm, homogeneous substance, exhibiting some analogy with the tissue of the bronchial glands; and converted, by the process of softening, into ulcers or cavities. This degeneration, the causes of which are unknown, most frequently attacks the pulmonary organ; more rarely, the liver or cellular tissue. *Melanosis* of the lungs,—*M. des poudrons*, F.,—constitutes, with Bayle, a species of pulmonary phthisis. That of the abdominal viscera,—*M. viscerum abdominis*, L.,—is the *Schwarzwerden der Eingeweide*, of German writers. *MÉLANÉ*, adj.: formed by *melanosis*.

MÉLASICTÈRE, s. m.,—*melasicterus*, m. (*μέλας*, black, *ἰκτερος*, jaundice), *icterus niger*, L. Synon. with *MÉLANCHLOROSE*, and *MÉLANICTÈRE*.

MÉLASME, (*μέλασμα*, a black spot), s. m.,—*melasma*, n., *nigror*, m. L.,—*schwarzer Hautfleck*, *Altersfleck*, G.: in Pathology, a *black spot*, or *enchymosis*, identical with *melanosis* of the skin; which frequently occurs in the lower limbs of the aged.

MÉLASSE, s. f.,—*theriaca*, f. L.,—*The-riak*, m. G.,—*treacle*: the syrup which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has undergone all the processes necessary for extraction of the sugar. *Molasses*, distilled after fermentation, yields rum,—*TAFIA*.

MÉLATROPHIE, s. f.,—*melatrophía*, f. (*μέλος*, a member, *ἀτροφία*, wasting), *atrophia membrorum*, L.,—*die Abmagerung der Glieder*, G.,—*atrophy* of the limbs.

MÉLÈZE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Larix* (*Monoecia*, *monadelphia*; *Coniferae*), L.,—der *Lerchenbaum*, G.,—the *Larch*. The common species,—*L. communis* (*Pinus larix*, Linn.),—le *M. commun*,—yields *Venice turpentine*: and, in some situations, a mucoso-saccharine substance, resembling *Calabrian manna*, exudes from its trunk;

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which supplies, also, a *medicinal fungus*,—see AGARIC,—and an *astringent bark*. The cedar of Lebanon,—*Cédre du Liban*, F.,—*Larix cedrus*,—ἡ κέδρος,—die Ceder von Libanon, G.,—belongs to this genus.

MÉLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Meliaceæ*, f. L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Melia*. Several medicinal plants,—see AZÉDARACH, MAHOGAN, and WINTERANE,—belong to it.

MÉLICÉRIS, s. m., F., et L.,—μελικηρίς,—Honiggeschwulst, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, an encysted tumour, containing a substance that resembles *honey* and *wax*.

MÉLILOT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Melilotus* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Honigklee, G.; containing, with other species, the common *Melilot*,—*M. officinalis* (*Trifolium melilotus*, Linn.),—le *M. officinal*, F.,—τὸ μελίλωτον,—der gemeine Stein- oder Honigklee, G.; the *flowers* of which are topically employed, as *emollient*, in *French* practice. The *Gruyere* cheese is indebted to this plant for its peculiar flavour.

MÉLISSE, s. f., F., and G.: a genus, in Botany, *Melissa* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiata*), L.,—the Balm. The common species,—*M. officinalis*,—la *M. cultivée*, F.,—die Garten-, Citronen-Melisse, G.,—a fragrant European plant, is *stimulant* and *diuretic*; and constitutes the basis of a celebrated *French* preparation, l'*Eaude* *Carmes*.

MÉLLITATE, s. m.,—mellitas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—honigstein-saure Salze, G.; resulting from the combination of *mellitic acid*,—*Acide méllitique*, F.,—*acidum melliticum*, L.,—*Honigsteinsäure*, G.,—which exists naturally in MÉLLITE,—with salifiable bases. MÉLLITE, s. m.: 1. the mineralogical designation of *Mellitate* of alumina,—*M. d'alumine*, F.,—*Honigstein*, G. 2. a compound of *honey*,—see MIEL.

MÉLOE, s. m., F., et L.: a genus of *Coleopterous Insects*; belonging to the Family of the *Cantharidæ*, Leach; and possessing, in an inferior degree, the properties of the genus which constitutes the type of that Family. The *M. proscavabæus*,—*Pr. vulgaris*, of modern Entomologists,—Schwarzblaumaiwurmkäfer, G.,—see PROSCARABÉE,—has been recommended as an internal remedy for *Hydrophobia*; and forms the base of a Prussian Electuary,—Preussisches Geheimmittel, oder Latwerge, gegen den tollén Hundsbiss, G.

MELON, s. m.,—melo, m. L.,—Melone, f. G.: in Botany, a species of the genus *Cucumis*,—see CONCOMBRE: also, the designation of the *fruit* of that species, *C. melo*. *M. d'eau*: the *fruit* of a species of *Cucurbita*,—see COURGE.

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MÉLOSE, s. f.,—μήλωσις,—melosis, f. L.,—Sondiren, n. G.: the act of probing a wound, or introducing sound or catheter.

MEMBRANE, s. f.,—μεμβράνα, ὑμὴν,—membrana, f. L.,—Haut, f. G.: a designation applied, in Anatomy, to divers delicate and elastic organs, which vary greatly in their structure and properties, and are generally destined to exhale, secrete, or absorb, certain fluids, or to isolate, envelope, or constitute, other organs. Bichat, —*Traité des Membranes*, 8vo, Paris, 1827,—has divided the *membranes* into *simple* and *compound*: the former comprehending the mucous, serous, and fibrous,—les *M. muqueuses*,—*séreuses*, et —*fibreuses*, F.,—*Memb. mucosæ*, —*serosæ*, et —*fibrosæ*, L.; the latter, the sero-fibrous, sero-mucous, and fibro-mucous,—les *M. séro-fibreuses*,—*séro-muqueuses*, et —*fibro-muqueuses*, F.

The *membranes* of the foetus,—*M. du fœtus*, F.,—*membranæ fœtum involventes*, L.,—die Fruchthäutchen, G.,—consist of the *M. caduca*, or *Epichorion*; *Chorion*, and *Amnios*. See these Articles, and CADUQUE. *M. accidentelle*, ou *fausse*,—see PSEUDO-MEMBRANE. MEMBRANEUX, adj.,—membranosus, L.,—ὑμένινος,—häutig, G.,—membranous: exhibiting the aspect, or composed, of *membrane*. MEMBRANIFORME, adj.,—membraniformis,—ὑμενώδης,—hautförmig, G.,—membrani-form: an epithet applied to organs, which, as the *Platysma myoides*, and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, muscles, exhibit a *membrane-like* character or disposition.

MEMBRE, s. m.,—membrum, n., artus, m. L.,—μέλος, κῶλον,—Glied, m. G.,—member, limb: the designation of certain appendages of the animal body; situated on the lateral parts of the trunk; and generally destined to serve as organs of locomotion, capture, aggression or defence. In man and other animals which possess four limbs, the two superior or anterior are, obviously with greater precision, distinguished by the epithet, *pectoral* or *thoracic*; the inferior or posterior,—*abdominal* or *pelvic*,—see THORACIS, et PELVIEN. *M. viril*, F.,—see PÉNIS, ou VERGE.

MÉMOIRE, s. f.,—memoria, t. L.,—μνήμη,—Gedächtniss, f. G.,—memory: that faculty of the brain, or its individual organs, whereby past impressions are recalled to mind.

MÉNAGOGUE, adj.,—menagogus (ὁ μὲνης, the menstrual discharge of females, ἀγωγός, that which excites), L.: an epithet synon. with EMMÉNAGOGUE.

MÉNINGE, (μῆνιγξ, the membrane of the brain), s. f.: a term employed, by Chaussier, to designate, especially, the *dura mater*,—see DURE-MÈRE. MÉNINGÉ, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to blood-

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vessels which are distributed principally on that membrane. Of the three *meningeal* arteries,—*Artères méningées*, F.,—die *Hirnhautschlagadern*, G.,—the *arteria meningea media*,—see SPHÉNO-E'PINEUX,—is the most considerable. In Pathology,—to *morbid affections*, as inflammation,—see MÉNINGITE,—implicating the *membranes* of the brain,—MÉNINGES, s. f., pl.,—meninges, f. pl., L.,—die *Hirnhäute*, G. These *membranes* are, 1. the *dura mater*, of fibrous structure,—la MÉNINGE, of CHAUSsier; 2. the serous *Arachnoid*, termed, by him, *Lame externe de la Méningine*; and, 3. the vascular *Pia mater*,—MÉNINGINE, ou *Lame interne de la Méningine*, of that distinguished writer.

MÉNINGETTE, s. f.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *pia mater*,—see PIE-MÈRE.

MÉNINGINE, s. f., F., and G.,—meningina, f. L.: a term applied, by CHAUSsier, to the *Pia mater* in conjunction with the cerebral reflection of the *Arachnoid*. MÉNINGINITE, s. f.,—meninginitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *Méningine*.

MÉNINGITE, s. f.,—meningitis, f., inflammation *meningum cerebri*, L.,—*Hirnhautentzündung*, f. G.,—inflammation of the *membranes* of the brain, and, more especially, of the *Dura mater*,—*Entzündung der harten Hirnhaut*, G.

MÉNINGO-CÉPHALITE, s. f.,—meningocephalitis, f. L. See HYDROCÉPHALITE.

MÉNINGO-GASTRALGIE, s. f.,—meningo-gastralgia, f. L.: *neuralgia* of the stomach. MÉNINGO-GASTRIQUE, adj.,—meningo-gastricus, L.: an epithet employed, by PINEL, to designate *bilious fever*; which he regards as especially seated in the internal membrane of the stomach.

MÉNINGO-PHYLAX, s. m.,—μηνιγοφύλαξ, —meningophylax, *custos meningis*, m. L.,—Hirnschirmer, *Hirnhautbeschirmer*, m. G.: in Surgery, an instrument for protection of the cerebral membranes, during the operation of the trephine, on diseased or fractured skull.

MÉNINGORRHÉE, s. f.,—meningorrhœa, f. (μηνιγξ, —ρέω, to flow), L.: *extravasation of blood* on, or between, the cerebral membranes,—das *Austreten von Blut* über oder zwischen den *Hirnhäuten*, G.

MÉNINGOSE, s. f.,—meningosis, f. L.: in Anatomy, the union of osseous pieces by intervention of *membrane*; as exhibited in the cranial bones of the foetus,—a variety of SYNDESMOSE.

MÉNISPERMATE, s. m.,—menispermis, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*meninspermsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of *menispermic acid*,—*Acide ménispermique*, F.,—*Menispermsäure*, G.,—a product of the fruit of *Menispermum cocculus*, with salifiable bases. See

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MÉNISPERME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Menispermum* (*Dioecia, decandr.*; *Menispermeæ*), L.,—der *Mondsamen*, G.,—the *Moonseed*; so named from the *crescent-like figure* of the fruit (μήνη, the moon, σπέρμα, seed), and originally comprizing several valuable plants now referred to *Cocculus*. See COLOMBO, et COQUECULE. MÉNISPERMÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Menispermeæ*, L.: a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus *Menispermum*.

MÉNOPLANIE, s. f.,—menoplasia, f. (οὐ μῆνις, the menses, πλάνη, deviation), L.: *flow of blood*, at the *menstrual* period, from other part, or region, of the body than the uterus. MÉNOSTASE, s. f.,—menostasia, menostasis, f. (*same*, and στάσις, stagnation), L.,—ἰμμήνων ἐπίσχεσις,—das *Stehenbleibender Menstruation*, G.,—*retention*, and accumulation, of *menstrual blood* in the cavity of that organ.

MENSTRUATION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—menstruatio, f. L.: the flowing of the menses. See MENSTRUES.

MENSTRUE, s. m.,—menstruum, n. L.,—Auflösungsmittel, m. G.: in Chemistry, any substance which possesses the property of dissolving one or more others.

MENSTRUES, s. f., pl.,—οὐ μῆνις, τὰ ἰμμήνια, καταμήνια γυναικεία,—menses, menstrua, *profluvium muliebre*, L.,—*Monatfluss*, m. G.: in Physiology, the periodical flow of blood which takes place in woman, and other of the female *Mammifera*, every lunar month, by the organs of generation, from the development, till the extinction, of the procreative faculty. MENSTRUE, adj.,—menstruous: an epithet applied to a female,—mulier, vel *foemina*, *menstruans*, L.,—during the process of menstruation. MENSTRUEL, adj.,—ἰμμήνιος,—relating to menstruation: *Ex. Ecoulement menstruel*, F.,—*fluxus menstrualis*, L.,—die *monatliche Reinigung*, G.,—the *menstrual discharge*.

MENSURATION, s. f.,—mensuratio, f. L.,—Messung, f. G.: the act of measuring,—a mode of exploration frequently instituted for the purpose of precisely determining the dimensions of the thorax, abdomen, or other region, of the animal body, in disease.

MENTAGRE, s. f.,—mentagra, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the Latin, *mentum*, chin, with the Greek ἄγγρα, seizure; employed, in Pathology, to designate an *herpetic eruption* which invades the chin,—*Kinnflechte*, f., *Aussatz am Kinn*, G. It is referred, by ALIBERT, to the pustular variety of *Herpes*,—DARTRE *pustuleuse*.

MENTAL, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate *orifices* or *parts*, which have reference to the chin,—*mentum*, L.,—see MENTON; as the *foramen mentale*, an orifice of the lower jaw-bone, affording passage to the *mental*

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branches of the inferior maxillary artery and nerve, in their progress to the *chin*,—see MENTONNIER: and the *Angle*,—*A. mental*, F.,—*Kinnwinkel*, m. G.,—formed by the union of the two branches of the mandible of birds. In Pathology, and Psychology,—to morbid conditions affecting, or phenomena exhibited by, the mind,—*mens*, *mentis*, L.: *Maladie mentale*, F.,—*morbus mentalis*, L.,—a mental disease; *Geisteskraft*, f. G.,—*mental* or intellectual power.

MENTHE, s. f.,—ἡ Μίνθα: a genus, in Botany, *Mentha* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiata*), L.,—die Münze, G.,—the Mint; comprizing numerous stimulant and aromatic plants. The principal medicinal species are, 1. The Peppermint,—la *M. poivrée*, F.,—*M. piperita*,—die Pfeffermünze, G.; 2. Pennyroyal,—le *Pouliot*,—*M. pulegium*,—Poleimünze; and, 3. Spearmint,—*M. romaine*,—*M. viridis*,—Frauenmünze. French and German Official Preparations of the First: a *Distilled Spirit*,—*Alcoolatum de Mentâ Piperitâ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Geistiges Pfeffermünzwasser*, G.; a *Water*,—*Aqua Stillatitia*,—*Pfeffermünzwasser*; and an *Essential Oil*,—*Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*,—*Pfeffermünzöl*. Of the Second, German:—a *Distilled Water*, and *Oil*,—*Poleiwasser*, und *Poleiöl*. The French have, also, a *Distilled Spirit* of the curled Mint,—*Alcoolatum de Mentâ Crispâ*.

MENTO-LABIAL, adj.,—mento-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to a facial muscle,—see CARRÉ, et HOUPPE, —which extends from the *chin* to the *lips*.

MENTON, s. m.,—mentum, n. L.,—γέ-
νειον,—Kinn, m. G.,—chin: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the projection formed by the jaw, in the sub-labial region of the human face; the anterior portion of the inferior margin of the lower jaw of the other *Mammifera*: the inferior region of the head, comprized between the branches of the mandible, and throat, of *Birds*: an appendage articulated to the base of the inferior part of the head of *Insects*. MENTONNIER, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *orifice*,—*Trou mentonnier*, F.,—*foramen mentale*, L.,—die äussere oder vordere Oeffnung des Unterkieferskanals, G.; which, situated on the anterior surface of the lower jaw, constitutes the external orifice of the inferior maxillary canal, and gives passage to, 2. an *Artery*,—*Artère mentonnière*, F.,—*arteria mentalis*, L.,—*Mental- oder Kinnarterie*, G.; and, 3. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf mentonnier*,—branches, respectively, of the inferior maxillary and alveolar,—and distributed on the *chin* and lower lip. M. LABIAL, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Depressor labii inferioris* Muscle,—see CARRÉ. MENTONNIÈRE, s. f.: a bandage for the lower jaw,—see FRONDE.

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MENTULAGRE, s. f.,—mentulagra, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the *Latin* *mentula*, penis, with the *Greek* ἄγρε, seizure; employed, in Pathology, to designate *morbum membri virilis* (vel *clitoridis*) in quo muscoli erectores vel convulsi vel contracti sunt, L.

MÉNYANTHE, s. m.,—ὁ Μήνυανθος: a genus, in Botany, *Menyanthes* (*Pentandria*, *monogynia*; *Gentianæ*), L.,—die Bochsbohne, G.,—the Buckbean; the principal species of which, le *Tréfle d'eau*,—*M. trifoliata*,—der Bitterklee, Fieberklee, G.,—an European marsh-plant, is bitter, tonic, and astringent; and employed, in Sweden, as a substitute for the hop. German Official Preparations: an *Expressed Juice*, and *Extract*,—Frisch ausgepresster Bitterklee-saft, und Bitterkleeextract. The elegant *M. nymphæoides*, Linn. now constitutes a new genus, entitled *Villarsia*. MÉNYANTHINE, s. f.,—menyanthina, f. L.,—das Menyanthin, G.: a starch-like substance; discovered, by Trommsdorff, in *M. trifoliata*.

MÉPHITE, s. m.: an antiquated synonym of carbonate. *Ex. M. de soude*,—carbonate of soda. MÉPHITIQUE, adj.,—mephiticus, L.,—mephitisch, G.,—noxious. Thus, carbonic acid,—Kohlenstoffgas, G.,—as destructive to animal life, was formerly termed *mephitic* gas,—*Stickgas*. MÉPHITISME, s. m.,—mephitismus, m. L.,—mephitism: a *mephitic* or *noxious* exhalation.

MER, s. f.,—mare, n., pontus, m. L.,—θάλασσα, πῆλαγος,—Meer, See, f. G.,—sea: the collection of salt water, covering three 5ths of the surface of the globe. A *sea-bath*,—*Bain de mer*, F.,—*balneum marinum*, L.,—*See-bad*, G. *Sea-water*,—*EAU de mer*. *Sea-animals* and plants,—see MARINE.

MERCURE, s. m.,—mercurius, m. L.,—Mercurius, Merkur, m. G.,—mercury: in Astronomy, the 1st of the planets revolving around the sun: in Chemistry, a *liquid metal*,—*argentum vivum*, *hydrargyrum*,—see HYDRARGYRE,—L.,—*Wassersilber*, m. G.,—existing, naturally, either pure, or in combination with sulphur and silver, or with chlorine. Specific gravity, 13,568. Mercury is a medicinal agent, of surpassing energy and value. Of its Official Preparations, French and German, the following are the most important and commonly employed: an *Acetate*,—*Acetas*,—*Proto-Acetas*,—*Hydrargyri*,—see ACÉTATE; a *Deuto- and Proto-chloride*,—see CHLORURE; a *Black* and a *Red Sulphuret*,—*Sulphuretum Hydrargyri nigrum*, vulgò *Æthiops mineralis*, et — rubrum, vulgò *Cinnabaris*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Schwarzes und Rothes Schwefelquecksilber*,—*Mineralisches Mohr*, und *Zinnober*, G.; a *Red Oxyde*,—*Oxydum Hydrargyri rubrum*, vel *Peroxidum*,—*Roths Quecksilberoxyd*; and a *White Precipitate*,—*Murias Hydrargyri Suboxy-*

genatus *Præcipitatione Paratus*,—Weisser *Quecksilberniederschlag* oder *Præcipitat*, *Ammoniakalischsalzsaures Quecksilber*.—The *Germans* have, also, a *Grey Oxyde*,—*Aschgraues Quecksilberoxyd*; and several *Ointments*, as, 1. the common *Blue* or *Grey*,—*die blaue* oder *graue*—; 2. *Red* (*precipitate*),—*rothe*—; 3. *Yellow* or *Citrine*,—*gelbe*—; and, 4. *White* (*precipitate*),—*weisse Quecksilbersalbe*. The 3rd is the *Unguentum Nitratis Hydrargyri*,—*Adeps Nitrate Hydrargyri Medicatus*,—*Quecksilbersalpetersalbe*,—of the modern *British*, *French*, and *German* *Pharmacologists*. **MERCURIEL**, adj.,—*merkuriälsch*, G.: an epithet applied, in *Chemistry*, and *Pharmacy*, to the *preparations* of, or *compounds* which contain, *mercury*: as a *mercurial salt*,—*Sel mercuriel*, F.; or an *Ointment*,—*Unguentum Hydrargyri*, L.,—*Quecksilbersalbe*, G.: in *Pathology*,—to *morbid affections*,—see *HYDRARGYRIE*,—and *phenomena*, as the *mercurial feter*, induced by the action of that metal. **MERCURIAUX**, pl.,—*mercurialia*, L.,—*die Quecksilbermittel*, G.,—*mercurials*: an adjective substantively used, in *Therapeutics*, to designate *remedies* which consist, principally, of *mercury*.

MERLAN, s. m.: a genus, in *Ichthyology*, *Merlangus* (*Malacopterygii*, subbrach.; *Gadidæ*), L.; comprehending several *edible* species formerly arranged in the *Gadus* genus. The *flesh* of the common *Whiting*,—*M. vulgaris*,—le *M. commun*,—der *Witling*,—is much prized as an article of *diet*.

MERLE, s. m.: a genus of *Birds*, *Merula* (*Passeres*—*Insessores*—*dentirostr.*), L.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Merulidæ*,—**MÉRULIDES**, s. m., and adj., pl.; and containing several species formerly included in the *Linnæan* genus *Turdus*. The *flesh* of the common *blackbird*,—*M. vulgaris* (*Turdus merula*, Linn.),—*Merle commun*, F.,—*Merla commune*, It.,—*Schwarzer Drossel*, G.,—and the *Ring-Ouzel*,—*M. olim T. torquata*,—*M. à plastron*,—*Merla torquata*,—*Ringdrossel*,—forms a grateful and nutritious *aliment*.

MERLU, ou **MERLUCHE**, s. f.: a term applied, generally, to all species of the *Cod* genus or *Family*, when *sun-dried*; more properly the common *Hake*,—*Merlucius vulgaris* (*Gadus merluc.*, Linn.),—le *Merlus commun*, F.,—der *rothe Brassen*, G.

MÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—*merocele* (μέρος, the thigh, κήλη, hernia), L.: *femoral* or *crural hernia*,—see *HERNIE*.

MERYCOLOGIE, s. f.,—*merycologia*, f. L.,—*Merykologie*, f. G.,—*merycology*: the doctrine of *rumination*,—**MERYCISME**, s. m.,—*μηρυκισμός*,—*merycismus*, m. L.,—*Wiederkauen*, n. G.

MÉSARAIQUE, adj.,—*mesaraicus* (μεσάραιος, the mesentery), L.,—*Synon.* with **MÉSENTÉRIQUE**.

MÉSENTÈRE, s. m.,—*μεισεντέριον*,—*mesenterium*, *mesaræum*, n. G.,—*Gekröse*, n. G.,—*mesentery*: in *Anatomy*, one of the several processes of *peritoneum*, which serve to retain different portions of the *intestinal canal* in their relative situations. The principal or proper *mesentery*, attached by its straight posterior border, descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the 2nd lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior border, curved, undulating and plaited, includes between the two laminae of which it is composed, the whole of the small intestine, with the accompanying glands, absorbents, blood-vessels, and nerves. **MÉSENTÉRIQUE**, adj.,—*μεσάραιος*, *μεισεντέριος*,—*mesentericus*,—zum *Mesenterium* gehörig, G.,—*mesenteric*, belonging to the *mesentery*; an epithet employed, in *Anatomy*, to designate certain blood-vessels, and other organs, which are so circumstanced: as, 1. two *Arteries*, the superior and inferior *mesenteric*,—*Artère méésentérique supérieure et inférieure*, F.,—*arteria mesaraica*, vel *mesenterica superior et inferior*, L.,—*die obere* und *die untere Gekröschlagader*, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta, distributed on the *mesentery*: 2. two *Veins*,—*Gekrösvenen*, G.,—*Veine méésaraïque supér. ou grande, et infér. ou petite*,—*vena mesenterica super. et infer.*,—contributing to the formation of the *vena-portal system*: 3. two *Plexuses of nerves*,—*Plexus méésentériques*,—supplied by the solar plexus; and distinguished, like the arteries which they accompany, into *superior* and *inferior*: and, 4. *Lymphatic Glands*,—*Glandes méésentériques*,—*die Gekrösdrüsen*, G.,—*glandulae mesentericae*,—and the absorbent vessels connected with them. In *Pathology*,—the *morbid affections* which, as *mesenteritis*,—**MÉSENTÉRITE**, s. f.,—*inflammatio mesenterii*, L.,—*Gekrösentzündung*, G.,—and *mesenteric phthisis*,—*Phthisie méésentérique*,—*die Gekrösschwindsucht*,—especially implicate, or proceed from lesion of, the *mesentery*.

MÉSENTÉRIE, s. f.,—*mesenteria*, f. L.: a designation applied, by *Alibert*, to *CARREAU*; and constituting the second genus of the *Adenoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

MESEREON, s. m.: in *Botany*, a species of the genus, *DAPHNE*. See, also, *GAROU*.

MESMÉRISME, s. m.: a designation applied to *animal magnetism*, from the name of its discoverer, *Mesmer*.

MÉSOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*mesocephalum*, n. L.: a designation applied, by *Chaussier*, to the *Tuber annulare*; as situated in the middle,—μέσος,—of the head,—κεφαλή.—**MÉSOCÉPHALIQUE**, adj.,—*mesocephalicus*, L.: an epithet employed to designate the artery,—*Artère mésocéphalique*, F.,—of the *mesocephalon*. It is the basilar,—*Zapfenoder Grundscllagader*, G.,—see *BASI-*

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LAIRE,—of preceding anatomical writers. **MÉSOCÉPHALITE**, s. f.,—mesocephalitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *mesocephalon*.

MESOCONDRIAQUE, adj.,—mesochondriacus, L.: an epithet applied, by Boerhaave, to the fasciculi of muscular fibres which connect the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MÉSOCÆCUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.: an objectionable compound of the Greek, μέσος, with the Latin, cæcum; employed to designate a fold of peritoneum which sometimes exists at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MÉSOCOLON, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—μὲσόνιον, —Grimmdarmgekröse, n. G.: in Anatomy, the production of peritoneum which retains in their situation, the different portions of the colon. Distinguished into, 1. the right lumbar,—*Més. lombaire droit*, F.,—which belongs to the ascending colon; 2. the transverse,—*M. transverse*,—to the arch; 3. the left lumbar,—*lombaire gauche*,—to the descending colon; and, 4. the iliac,—*iliaque*,—which fixes the sigmoid flexure. The whole is sometimes termed the little mesentery,—das kleine Gekröse, G.,—see **MÉSENTÈRE**.

MÉSOCRANE, s. m.,—μὲσόκρανον, —mesocranium, n. L.,—Scheitel, m. G.: the central region of the cranium, or Vertex.

MÉSOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—mesogastricus (μέσος, middle, γαστήρ, the belly), L.,—occupying, as the mesogastric or umbilical region,—*R. mésogastrique*, F.,—die mittlere Bauchgegend, G.,—the middle of the belly, —*Mesogastrium*, n. L.,—Bauchmitte, f. G.

MÉSOGLOSSE, s. m., and adj.,—meso-glossus, L.: a term applied, by the older anatomists, to the *Genio-glossus muscle*.

MÉSOLobe, s. m.,—mesolobus, m. (μέσος, middle, λοβός, a lobe), L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Corpus callosum*,—see **CALLEUX**; as situated between the lobes of the brain. **MÉSOLobAIRE**, adj.: an epithet applied, by the same, to the arteries,—*arteriæ mesolobicae*, L.,—of the mesolobe, —*les Artères du corps calleux*, and die Balkenschlagadern, of preceding French, and of German anatomists.

MÉSOMPHALE, s. m.,—μὲσόμφαλον, —mesomphalum, n. L.: the middle of the navel,—die Mittel des Nabels, G.

MÉSORECTUM, m. F.,—n. L.: a barbarous compound of the Greek, μέσος, with the Latin, rectum; employed to designate the transverse fold of peritoneum,—das Mastdarmgekröse, G.,—which connects the posterior surface of the rectum with the anterior of the sacrum.

MÉSOPHRYON, s. m., F., et L.,—μὲσόφρυον, —the triangular space (situated) above the nose between the eye-brows,—der dreieckige Raum über der Nase zwischen den Augenbraunen, G.

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MÉSOSCÉLOCÈLE, s. f.,—mesoscelocele (μέσος, middle,—σκέλος, thigh,—κήλη, hernia), L.: hernia of the perineum,—mesoscelon, n. L.,—das Mittelfleisch, G.,—see **HERNIE**. **MÉSOSCÉLOPHYME**, s. m.,—mesoscelophyma, n. L.,—Mittelfleischbeule, f. G.: an abscess (φύμα) in the perineal region.

MÉSOTHÉNAR, s. m.,—mesothenar (μέσος,—θήναρ, palm of the hand), L.,—Mittelklopper, m. G.: a name given, by Winslow, to the Adductor, and deep-seated portion of the *Flexor brevis*,—*pollicis manûs*.

MÉTACARPE, s. m.,—μετάκαρπιον, —metacarpus, m. L.,—Mittelhand, f. G.: that portion of the thoracic extremity of man, and certain of the *Vertebrata*, comprized between the wrist,—*carpus*,—see **CARPE**,—and fingers: also, according to Latreille, the fifth joint of the limb of the *decapod Crustacea*. **MÉTACARPIEN**, adj.,—metacarpianus, L.,—metacarpal, belonging to the metacarpus,—zur Mittelhand gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the five bones,—*Os métacarpiens*, F.,—*ossa metacarpi*, L.,—die Mittelhandknochen, G.,—each exhibiting a carpal and phalangeal extremity,—which compose the human metacarpus; to the row of carpal bones,—*Rangée métacarpienne du carpe*, F.,—die zweite Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, G.,—and that of the digital phalanges,—*Ph. métacarpiennes*,—which are articulated with the metacarpus: 2.—to the *Articulations*,—*Art. métacarpiennes*,—of the last four metacarpal bones; and the *Ligaments*,—*L. métacarpiens*,—distinguished, from their situation, into dorsal, palmar, and inferior transverse,—by which those bones are connected: 3.—to two Muscles,—*Muscle métacarpien du petit doigt*, et — *du pouce*,—see **OPPOSANT**,—situated in the metacarpal region: and, 4.—an Artery,—*Artère métacarpienne*, ou *dorsale du métacarpe*,—branch of the radial, descending obliquely on the back of the hand. The metacarpal bone of the thumb,—*os metacarpi pollicis*, L.,—das Mittelhandbein des Daumens, G.,—In Surgery, a saw,—*Mittelhand-Säge*, G.,—used in amputation of the metacarpal bones.

MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—metacarpo-phalangianus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *Articulations*,—*A. métacarpo-phalangiennes*, F.,—of the metacarpal bones with the corresponding digital phalanges. *M. phalangen du pouce* (*Métacarpo-Phalangiens*, Dumas),—*Met. phalangianus pollicis manûs*, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the Adductor muscle of the thumb,—see **ADDUCTEUR**. *Métacarpo-Phalangiens Latéraux*, et — *Latéraux Sus-Palmaires*: terms applied, respectively, by the same, to the palmar and dorsal Interossei muscles,—see **INTEROSSEUX**,—as extending from the metacarpal bones to the first digital phalanges.

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MÉTACONDYLE, s. m.,—*metacondylus*, m. (μετά, after, κόνδυλος, the knuckle), L.,—das Fingergelenk zunächst unter den Nägeln, G.,—the last phalanx of the fingers,—see PHALANGETTE. Die mittlern Fingergelenke hießen *Condylî*; die ersten an der Hand, *Procondylî*, G.,—the middle phalanges are termed *Condylî*; the first in the hand (the metacarpal), *Procondylî*.

MÉTAL, s. m.,—μέταλλον,—metallum, n. L.,—Metall, n. G. The metals form a Class of simple bodies, of which forty-two are, at present, known. **MÉTALLIQUE**, adj.,—μεταλλικός,—metallicus,—metallisch: exhibiting the qualities of, or resulting from, a metal. *Ex. Son—, Eclat—, Saveur métallique*, F.,—a metallic sound,—lustre,—taste. See, also, **TINTEMENT**. **MÉTALLIFÈRE**, adj.,—metalliferus,—metallhaltend,—containing metal: *Filon métallifère*, F.,—a metalliferous vein.

MÉTALLOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—metallographia, f. (μέταλλον, a metal, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Beschreibung der Metalle,—Metallography: description of the metals.

MÉTALLOÏDE, s. m., and adj.,—metaloides (μέταλλον,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Chemistry, to designate simple bodies; which, although not metals, in some points, resemble them. Ein *Metalloid*, ein *metallähnlicher Körper*, G.,—a metalloid, or metal-like body.

MÉTALLURGIE, s. f.,—metallurgia, f. (μεταλλουργέω, to separate metals from the ore), L.,—die Metallurgie, Metallbereitung, G.,—Metallurgy: extraction of metals from the ore. **MÉTALLURGIQUE**, adj.,—metallurgicus,—metallurgisch,—metallurgic: pertaining to metallurgy. Ὁ *Μεταλλουργός*,—metallurgus,—Metallurg,—metallurgist: a worker of metals.

MÉTAMORPHOSE, s. f.,—μεταμόρφωσις,—metamorphosis, transfiguratio, transformatio, f. L.,—Metamorphose, Umgestaltung, Umwandlung, f. G.: in Physiology, the change of configuration and internal structure, exhibited by divers animals, as real Insects,—see **INSECTE**,—and Amphibians,—see **AMPHIBIE**, et **BATRACIEN**,—in their progress from the ovum to adult age. Lindley,—*Introduction to Botany*, p. 504,—has, also, given two Chapters on the *Regular and Irregular Metamorphosis of the organs of plants*.

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, s. f.,—metaphysica, f. L.,—die Metaphysik, G.,—Metaphysics: in Philosophy, the science of abstract and purely intellectual things: so designated because, in the works of Aristotle, the treatise on these subjects is placed immediately after—μετά—that on *Physics*,—φυσικά. **MÉTAPHYSIQUE**, adj.,—metaphysicus,—metaphysisch,—metaphysical: pertaining to metaphysics. **MÉTAPHYSICIEN**, s. m.,—Metaphysiker, m. G.,—a metaphysician.

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MÉTAPTOSE, s. f.,—μετάπτωσις,—metaptosis, f. L.: the sudden conversion of one disease into another,—die plötzliche *Veränderung* einer Krankheit in eine andere, G.

MÉTASTASE, s. f., F., and G.,—μετάστασις,—metastasis, f. L.: in Pathology, a change of seat of a disease; consequent on removal of inflammatory or irritative action from one organ, structure, or region, to another. **MÉTASTATIQUE**, adj.,—μεταστατικός,—metastaticus,—metastatisch: resulting from metastasis; as a metastatic affection,—*A. métastat.*,—of heart or brain.

MÉTATARSE, s. m.,—metatarsus, m. (μετά, after, ταρσός, the tarsus), L.,—Mittelfuss, m. G.: in Anatomy, that portion of the pelvic extremity of man, and divers of the *Vertebrata*, situated immediately beyond the tarsus. It consists, in the human subject, of five small cylindrical bones,—quinque ossicula cylindrica in parte anteriore (vel phalangæâ) cum primâ phalange digitorum;—in parte posteriore (vel tarsali) cum ossibus tarsi, per arthrodiam connexa, L. **MÉTATARSIEN**, adj.,—metatarseus, L.,—metatarsal,—zum *Mittelfuss* gehörig, G.,—belonging to, or connected with, the metatarsus or instep: as, 1. the *Bones*,—*Os métatarsiens*, F.,—ossa metatarsi, L.,—die *Mittelfussknochen*, G.,—which, just adverted to, compose the metatarsus: 2. the *Articulations and Ligaments*,—*A. métatarsiennes*, et *L. métatarsiens*,—die *Mittelfuss-Gelenke*, und — *Bänder*,—which are formed by the union of, and connect, those bones; and, 3. an *Artery*,—*Artère métatarsienne* (—*sus-métatars. Chaussier*),—*arteria metatarsica*,—*Mittelfussschlagader*,—a branch of the anterior tibial, ordinarily supplying the dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot. The three cuneiform and the cuboid bones, as united with the tarsal extremities of the metatarsal bones, are, also, termed the *metatarsal row*,—*Rangée métatarsienne*, F.,—of the tarsus; and the first phalanges of the toes, on the same principle,—*Ph. métatarsiennes*.

MÉTATARSO-PHALANGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—metatarso-phalangianus, L.: an epithet employed to designate the articulations,—*Artic. métatarso-phalangiennes*, F.,—formed by the connection of the five metatarsal bones with the corresponding metatarsal phalanges of the toes. *M. Phalangien latéral*: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the interosseous muscles of the foot; as extending from the metatarsal bones to the first digital phalanges.

MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, s. m., et adj.,—metatarso-infrâ-phalangianus, L.,— — *du pouce*,— — pollicis: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Abductor muscle* of the great toe,—see **ABDUCTEUR**. *M. Sous-Phalang. transversal du pouce* (*M. phalang. du pouce*, Dumas),—*M. infrâ-phala-*

langianus transversalis pollicis,—to the *Transversalis pedis*,—see TRANSVERSAL.

MÉTATHÈSE, s. f.,—metathesis, f. (μετάθεσις, transposition, the act of displacing), L.,—Versetzung, Umsetzung, f. G.: in Surgery, the act of removing the consequence, or cause, of a disease, from any situation or organ, to another where its presence will be less injurious; as depressing the opaque crystalline in the operation for cataract, or propelling into the stomach a foreign body, which obstructs the œsophagus.

MÉTATHORAX, s. m. F., et L.,—Hinterbruststück, n. G.?: a term applied, by Kirby and Spence,—see *Introduction to Entomology*, v. iii, p. 379,—to the posterior segment—3rd segment of the thorax—of the alitrunk,—*Alitronc*, m. F.,—of *Insects*,—see THORAX.

MÉTÉORE, s. m.,—meteorum, n. (μετεώρος, raised above the earth, floating in the air), L.,—Lufterscheinung, f. G.,—meteor: in Physics, the generic designation of the various phenomena which have their origin, or are exhibited, in the Atmosphere. *Meteors*,—τὰ μετέωρα,—are distinguished into, 1. the *Aerial*,—*Météores aériennes*, F.,—as the winds; 2. the *Aqueous*,—*Mét. aqueux*,—as rain, snow, hail, dew, and mist, which result from precipitation of the aqueous molecules, previously suspended in the atmosphere, in a fluid or concrete state; 3. the *Luminous*,—*Mét. lumineux*,—as the rainbow, and parhelion; and, 4. the *Igneous*,—*Mét. ignés*,—as thunder and lightning, the aurora borealis, ignis fatuus, and shooting-star, to which, in popular language, the term, *meteor*, is more especially restricted. All, or greater part of, these phenomena, are dependent upon certain changes in the electrical condition of the atmosphere: and, as predisponent or exciting causes of various diseases, exercise a signal influence on the animal economy, particularly that of man. MÉTÉORIQUE, adj.,—meteoricus,—meteorisch,—meteoric: an epithet applied, in Meteorology, to certain mineral bodies,—*Pierres météoriques*,—see AÉROLITHE,—which fall from the atmosphere: in Botany,—to plants, the expansion and closure of whose flowers, like those of *Calendula pluvialis*, and *Anagallis arvensis*, are influenced by the condition of the atmosphere.

MÉTÉOROLITE, s. f. See AÉROLITHE.

MÉTÉORISME, s. m.,—Meteorismus, m. (μετεωρισμός, elevation), L., and G.: in Pathology, distension of the abdomen by gaseous fluids; occurring in atonic conditions of the intestinal canal, in Hysteria and Tympanitis, or as a consequence of abdominal wound, inflammation, or congestion. Developed at the close of typhoid fever, *meteorism* is an almost invariably fatal sign.

The presence of gas in the bowels of the dyspeptic is not always the effect of acedcent food: it is frequently evolved from the vessels of the organs themselves.

MÉTÉOROLOGIE, s. f.,—μετεωρολογία,—meteorologia, f. L.,—Meteorologie, Lufterscheinungslehre, Witterungslehre, f. G.: that part of general Physics which treats on the history of meteors, and the various atmospheric phenomena and vicissitudes. MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE, adj.,—μετεωρολογικός,—meteorologicus—meteorologisch,—meteorological: pertaining to meteorology. MÉTÉOROLOGUE, s. m.,—μετεωρολόγος,—meteorologus, m. L.,—Meteorolog, m. G.,—a meteorologist.

MÉTÉOROSCOPE, s. m.,—μετεωροσκόπιον,—meteoroscopium, n. L.: an instrument employed in the observation of meteorological phenomena,—MÉTÉOROSCOPIE, s. f.,—meteoroscopia, f. (μετεωρά,—σκοπέω, to survey), L. Synon. with MÉTÉOROLOGIE.

MÉTHODE, s. f., F., and G.,—μέθοδος,—methodus, m. L.,—method: a term susceptible of divers acceptations in the Sciences. In Medicine, la *Méthode curative*, F.,—is the plan of treatment consistently pursued for the cure of a disease. Synon., in Natural History, with CLASSIFICATION, and SYSTÈME, it indicates the order which is followed in the study of the subject. MÉTHODIQUE, adj.,—μεθοδικός,—methodicus,—methodisch,—methodical: executed by settled rules; exhibiting method: in Medicine, belonging to the methodists,—zu den Methodisten gehörig, G. See

MÉTHODISME, s. m.,—methodismus, m. L.: in Medical Science, the designation of a *Sect of Physicians*,—MÉTHODISTES, s. m. pl.,—οἱ μεθοδικοί (ιατροί),—Methodici (Medici), L.,—die Methodisten, G.,—of which Themison was founder. The *Methodists* hold that all diseases result from constriction, or relaxation, of the animal fibre; or a third state partaking of the characters of both, which they termed mixed affections. The sthenic and asthenic doctrines of the visionary and unfortunate John Brown are only a modification of the pathological views of this exploded sect.

MÉTIS, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Natural History, to designate an individual,—*Mestize*, m. G.,—engendered by parents which belong to different species or varieties; as the mixed progeny of an European and an Indian, and the mule among the lower animals. In the language of Science, and especially in its application to plants,—the term, *hybrid*,—see HYBRIDE,—is commonly preferred. A mongrel-dog,—Blendling, ein Hund von zweyerley Art, G.

MÉTOPANTRALGIE, s. f.,—metopantalgia, f. (μέτωπον, forehead,—ἄντρον, a cavern,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Stirnhöhenschmerz,

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m. G.,—*pain in* —: MÉTOPANTRITE, s. f.,—metopantritis, f. L.: *inflammation*,—die Entzündung, G.,—of, the *frontal sinus*,—metopantron, n. L.,—die Stirnhöhle, G.

MÉTOPOSCOPIE, s. f.,—metoposcopia, f. (μέτωπον, —σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—Stirnschau, f. G.: the art of distinguishing the character, and temperament, of an individual, by *inspection of the forehead*. 'Ο μετωποσκόπος, —metoposcopist: a professor of *metoposcopy*.

MÉTRALGIE, s. f.,—metralgia, f. (μήτρα, the womb, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Gebärmutter-schmerz, m. G.,—*pain in the womb*. In like manner, the feminine substantives, MÉTRANASTROPHIE, —metranastrophe, f. L.,—and MÉTREMTHRAXIE, —metremphraxis, —compounds of μήτρα, —with ἀναστροφή, and ἐμφραξις, are respectively employed to designate *inversion*, and *obstruction*, of the *womb*,—die Umkehrung der Gebärmutter, und der Uterusinfarct, G.

MÉTRENCHYTE, s. f.,—metrenchytes, f. (μήτρα, —ἐγχυσις, injection), L.,—Mutter-spritze, f. G.: an instrument for, or the act of, *injection of topical remedies*,—Remedia metrenchyta, L.,—die Muttermittel, Mittel zum Einspritzen in die Gebärmutter, G.,—into the *womb*.

MÉTREURYSME, s. m.,—metreurysma, n. (*same*, and εὐρύς, far extended), L.,—a morbid *dilatation of the womb*,—ein krankhafte Ausdehnung der Gebärmutter, G.

MÉTRITE, s. f.,—metritis, f. L.,—Gebärmutterentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation of the womb*,—ἡ μήτρα. MÉTROCAMP-SIE, s. f.,—metrocampsis, f. (*same*, and κάμψις, flexure), L.,—die Umbeugung der Gebärmutter, G.,—*flexure of the womb*.

MÉTROCARCINOME, s. m.,—metrocarcinoma, n. (μήτρα, the womb, καρκίνωμα, cancer), L.,—Mutterkrebs, m. G.,—*cancer of the womb*. MÉTROCÈLE, MÉTODYNIE, MÉTROLOXIE, —metrocele, metrodynia, metroloxia, f. L.: *feminine compounds of μήτρα*, with κήλη, —ὄδυνη, —λοξός; respectively employed to designate *hernia*,—see HERNIE, and HYSTÉROCÈLE; *pain*,—see MÉTRALGIE; and *obliquity of the womb*.

MÉTROMANIE, s. f.,—metromania, f. (*same*, and μανία, madness), L.,—Mutterwuth, f. G. Synon. with NYMPHOMANIE.

MÉTROPÉRITONITE, s. f.,—metroperitonitis, f. L.,—Gebärmutterbauchentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation of the womb*,—ἡ μήτρα, —and peritoneum, —τὸ περιτόνιον. MÉTROPOLYPE, s. m.,—metropolypus, m. L.,—Mutterpolyp, m. G.,—*polypus of the womb*.

MÉTROPTOSE, s. f.,—metroptosis, f. (μήτρα, —and πτώσις, falling down), L.,—Mut-tervorfall, m. G.,—prolapsus uteri, —CHUTE de la matrice. MÉTERRRHAGIE, MÉTERRRHÉXIE, MÉTROTOMIE: *feminine compounds of μήτρα*, with ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth, —ῥήξις, rupture, —and τομή, inci-

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sion; respectively employed to designate *hæmorrhage*, *rupture*, and *incision of the womb*,—Mutterblutfluss, —Gebärmutter-riss, —Gebärmutterschnitt, —see CÉSARI-EN, —m. G. These terms may be *latinized*, and *anglicized*, by conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* and *y*; —*germanized*, by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

MEURTRISSURE, s. f. See CONTUSION.

MIASME, s. m.,—Miasma, n. (μίασμα, a stain or pollution), L., and G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the *effluvia* which arise from the body of the sick, and from animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition; and operate on the living system as an aerial poison. MIASMATIQUE, adj.,—miasmaticus, —miasmatisch, —miasmatic: pertaining to, or produced by, *miasm*.

MICACÉ, adj.,—glimmerartig, G.: an epithet applied, in Mineralogy, to substances which, as the *micaceous schistus*, —Schiste micacé, F., —Glimmerschiefer, G., —are composed principally of *mica*: —in Botany, used to specifically designate a plant, *Agaricus micaceus*, which is covered with pellicles exhibiting the lustre of *mica*.

MICROCARPE, adj., —μικρόκαρπος, —kleinfrüchtig, G., —an epithet specifically applied, in Botany, to plants which, as *Papaver microcarpum*, produce *small fruit*.

MICROCÉPHALE, adj., —μικροκέφαλος, —kleinköpfig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to specifically designate natural objects, which, as *Monodon microcephalus* among the *Cetacea*, and *Eryngium microcephalum* among plants, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of a *small head*.

MICROCOSME, s. m., —μικρόκοσμος, —Microcosmus, m. L., and G., —microcosm: literally, a *little world*, a *world in miniature*, —die kleine Welt, Welt im Klein, G.; and hence applied, by some philosophers, to *Man*, as the *epitome of everything admirable in the universe*, or great world, *macrocosm*, —Macrocosome, F.

MICROLOGIE, s. f., —μικρολογία, —micrologia, f. L., —Mikrologie, f. G., —micrology: a term signifying, in the original *Greek*, *minute attention to detail or trifles*, —Kleinlichkeitsgeist, m. G.; but employed, in Science, to designate the *doctrine of minute objects*, as microscopical animals and plants, —die Lehre von den sehr kleinen, sog. mikroskopischen Thieren und Pflanzen, G. MICROGRAPHIE, s. f., —micrographia, f. (μικρός, minute, γράφω, to describe), L., —Mikrographie, f. G., —the *description of minute objects*.

MICROPHONIE, s. f., —μικροφωνία, —microphonia, f. L., —a *very small or weak voice*, —eine sehr kleine oder schwache Stimme, G. MICROPHONE, s. m., and adj., —μικρό-

φωνος,—microphonus, L.: a term, or epithet, applied to the subject of *microphony*.

MICROPÉTALE, adj.,—micropetalus (μικρός, small, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—kleinblumenblättrig, G.?—micropetalous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants, which, as *Dianthus micropetalus*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *small petals*. So, also, is the adj., MICROPHYLLÉ, —μικρόφυλλος, —kleinblättrig, —applied to plants which, as *Lotus microphyllus*, bear *small leaves*; and a species of *Cheiropterous Mammifer*, *Rhinolophus microphylla*, whose nostrils are furnished with a very *small leaf-like* appendage: and MICRORRHIZE, —microrrhizus, —kleinwurzellig, G., —to plants with a very *small root* (μικρὰ ῥίζα).

MICROPYLE, s. m.,—micropyla, f. (μικρός, —πύλη, gate or passage), foramen germinationis, L.,—Keimloch, n. G.: in Botany, a *minute orifice*, situated near the hile of the seed of plants. The uses, and even existence, of the *micropyle*, have long been a subject of controversy among botanists. It is thus described in the *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erstes Bandchen, p. 211: “Eine sehr kleine Oeffnung, nahe an der Keimgrube, welche bis auf die Kernhaut geht, und nach welcher die Spitze des Keimwurzelschen hingekehrt ist.” See, also, Lindley, *Introduction to Botany*, p. 185.

MICROSCOPE, s. m.,—microscopium, n. (μικρός, minute, σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—Mikroskop, Vergrößerungsglas, n. G.: an instrument, in Physics, destined for the examination of *minute* objects. It may be *simple* or *compound*. *M. solaire*, F.,—a solar microscope. MICROSCOPIQUE, adj.,—belonging to, or examinable only by, the microscope: *Conchæ microscopicae*, L.,—microscopic shells; ein mikroskopischer Gegenstand, G.,—a microscopic object. See Ledermüller, *Mikroskopischer Gemüths- und Augen- Ergötzung*, 2 vols. 4to, 1760; and Pritchard, *Microscopic Illustrations*, 8vo, London.

MICROSPHYXIE, s. f.,—μικροσφυξία, —microsphyxia, f. L.,—Mikrosphyxie, f. G.?, —smallness, or weakness, of pulse. Μικροσφυκτός, adj.,—microsphyctus, L.: an epithet applied to one,—wer einen kleinen Puls hat, G.,—who has a *small pulse*.

MIEL, s. m.,—μέλι, —Debash, of the Hebrews,—mel, n. L.,—Honig, n. G.,—honey: a mucoso-saccharine substance, elaborated in the stomach of divers Hymenopterous Insects, especially the *honey-bee*, —see ABEILLE,—from the fluid of the nectary of plants; and deposited in the cells of the comb,—τὸ μελίκηρον. Crude or common *honey*,—mel crudum vel vulgare, L.,—roher oder gemeine Honig, G.,—ordinarily *laxative* and *soothing*, sometimes exhibits violently *drastic* properties; of

which it is divested by clarification,—see DESPUMÉ. Weisser oder Jungfer Honig, G.,—white or virgin honey. French and German Official Preparations: an *Oxymel*, —Oxym. simplex, Ph. Gall.,—Sauerhonig, G.; and *Rose-Syrup*,—Mellitum de Rosis (Mel Rosarum), L.,—Rosenhonig, G. The French have, also, several other *Mellites*,—see MÉLLITE: as a *Simple Syrup*,—Mellitum simplex; a *Simple* and a *Compound Mercurial* (vegetable) *Honey*,—M. de Mercuriali (annua) simplex, et compositum; and of *Colchicum*,—M. de Bulbis Colchici; —of *Copper*,—M. de Acetate Cupri, vulgò Unguentum Ægyptiacum: and an *Oxymel*, and *Honey*, of *Squill*,—Oxym. et Mellit. Scillicitum. MIELLEUX, adj.,—μελιτώδης, —mellitus, L.,—honigsuss, honigartig, G., —honeyed, honey-like: having the flavour, or consistence, of *honey*.

MIGRAINE, s. f.,—migræna, f. L.,—megrin: a popular synonym of HEMICRANIE.

MILIAIRE, s. f., and adj.,—miliaris, L.: a term applied, in Pathology, to an *exanthematous eruption*,—das Frieselexanthem, G.,—the vesicles of which resemble *millet-seed*,—MILLET,—miliun, L. Hence the designation. *Miliaria* constitutes a genus of the Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan. The eruption, when accompanied by pyrexia, assumes the name of *miliary fever*,—Fièvre miliaire, F.,—febris miliaris, L.,—das Friesel- oder Hirsefieber, G.; and is arranged among the cutaneous Phlegmasiæ of Pinen. See *Nosographie Philosoph.* v. ii, p. 94.

MILIEU, s. m.,—medium, n. L., and G.: a term applied, in Science, to all solid, liquid, or gaseous bodies, which surround, or afford passage to, other bodies. Thus glass, and other transparent substances, are the *media* traversed by light: and water, and atmospheric air, respectively, the *medium* in which fishes, and *Mammifera* and birds, live and respire.

MILLE-FEUILLE, s. f.,—millefolium, n. L.,—Schafgarbe, f. G.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Achillea*,—see ACHILLÉE. The common *Milfoil* is bitter, aromatic, and stimulant.

MILLEPERTUIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hypericum* (*Polyadelphia*, *polyandr.*), L.,—das Johanniskraut, G.,—St. John's Wort; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the *Hypericineæ*; and comprehending numerous species. Of these, the common,—*M. commun*, F.,—*H. perforatum*,—is aromatic and stimulant; another,—le Bois d'Acossois, F.,—*H. sessilifolium*,—yields, from its trunk, a *purgative juice*; and a third,—*H. bacciferum*,—supplies the *American Gomme-gutte*,—see GUTTIER. The ὑπέρικον, of the Greeks, is the *H. Coris*, of modern botanists.

MILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Milium* (*Triandria*, *digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,

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—das Milisgras, Hirsengras, G.,—Millet-grass : also, the *seed*,—*Hirsenkorn*, n. G.,—of the principal species, *M. effusum*,—Hirse, f. G.,—*Dochan*, of the Hebrews, and *σίγχεος*, of the Greeks. In Pathology, the French designation of the *miliary exanthem*,—see MILIAIRE.

MILLIGRAMME, s. m. : the *thousandth* part of the French GRAMME. MILLIMETRE, s. m. : the *thousandth* part of the metre ; nearly equivalent to two 5ths of the line.

MIMOSE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Mimosis* (*Polygamia, monoecia* ; *Leguminosæ*), L. ; formerly including numerous exotic species, now partly transferred to other genera, as ACACIA, and *Inga*. The pods of a species of the latter,—olim, *M. inga*,—enclose a *saccharine pulp*,—eaten, at St. Domingo, as *Pois sucrin* : and the fruit of *M.*—now *Acacia—scandens*, possesses, when cooked, the flavour of the chestnut. Several species of *Acacia*,—see, also, GOMME,—yield gum-arabic ; and an Indian congener,—the *catechu*,—see CACHOU. The sensitive plant, so deeply interesting to the physiologist, from the phenomena which it exhibits, is the *M. sensitiva*. MIMOSSES, s. f., pl. (*μῖμος*, a mimic), F., et L. : a term applied, in Pathology, by Dr. Marshall Hall, to a genus of diseases, characterized by their incessant *versatility* of form and situation. The genus is deficient in sound principles of philosophical nomenclature and arrangement ; and the variable phenomena which it is meant to embody, ascribed, by Dr. Hall, to a gastric,—are evidently referrible to a cerebro-spinal, or ganglionic, origin ; and consequently belong to the great nosological division of the *Neuroses*. See Hall, *On the Mimoses*, 8vo. London, 1817.

MINÉRAL, s. m. F.,—n. G. : the designation of every inorganic body found in the earth. *Minerals* differ from animals and plants in increasing by juxta-position, not by intus-susception, of their constituent molecules. They are divided, by Haüy, into four Classes,—the *acidiferous, earthy, combustible, and metallic*. MINÉRAL, adj.,—*mineralis*, L. : an epithet employed to designate the third grand Division of natural objects,—the *Mineral Kingdom*,—*Règne minéral*, F.,—das *Mineralreich*, G. *Mineral waters*,—*aquæ minerales*, L.,—*mineralische Wässer*, G. See Gmelin, *Allgem. Geschichte der mineral. Gifte*, 8o. Erfurt, 1811.

MINÉRALOGIE, s. f.,—*mineralogia*, f. L.,—*Mineralienkunde*, f. G. : that part of Natural History which treats on *Minerals*. See Gmelin, *Grundriss der Mineralogie*, 12mo. Göttingen, 1790. MINÉRALOGIQUE, adj.,—*mineralogicus*,—*mineralogisch*,—*mineralogical* : pertaining to *mineralogy*. MINÉRALOGLISTE, s. m.,—*Mineralog*, m. G.,—a mineralogist.

MOE

MINORATIF, adj. Synon. with ECCO-PROTIQUE, et LAXATIF.

MINUIT, s. m.,—*μεσονύκτιον*,—*nox media*, L.,—*Mitternacht*, f. G.,—*midnight* : that period of the astronomical day,—see JOUR,—at any given place, when the sun passes the lower meridian of such place, on the earth's surface.

MIROSPERME, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Myroxylon* (*Decandria, monogynia* ; *Leguminosæ*), L. One of the species, a native of *South-America*, furnishes the *Balsam of Peru*,—see BAUME.

MISANTHROPIE, s. f.,—*μισανθρωπία*,—*misanthropia*, f. L.,—*Menschenhass*, m., *Menschenscheu*, f. G.,—*misanthropy* : *hatred of mankind*. MISANTHROPE, adj.,—*μισανθρωπός*,—*misanthropus*, L.,—*Misanthrop*, m. G.,—a misanthropist.

MISOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—*misopsychia*, f. (*μισέω*, to hate, *ψυχή*, life), *tedium vitæ*, L.,—*melancholy*, with *disgust of life*,—*Trübsinn mit Lebenüberdruß*, G.

MITHRIDATE, s. m.,—*mithridatum*, *antidotum mithridaticum*, L. : in Pharmacy, an *electuary* composed of numerous ingredients ; and reputed to possess *alexipharmic* properties,—the invention of *Mithridates*, King of Pontus and Bithynia.

MITRAL, adj.,—*mitralis*, L. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the two triangular *valves*,—*Valvules*—*valvulæ*—*mitrales*, F., et L.,—*die mützenförmigen Herzklappen*, G.,—which guard the orifice of communication of the left or aortic auricle, with the corresponding ventricle, of the heart ; and resemble, in figure, a bishop's *mitre*,—*Mitre*, F.,—*mitra*, L.,—*Mütze*, G. : in Botany,—the *pileus* of certain *Fungi*, when, as in *Helvella*, and *Morchella*, it exhibits an approach to such figure. MITREFORME, adj.,—*mitraformis*, L.,—*mützenförmig*, G.,—*mitre-shaped* : as, in Anatomy, the left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart ; in Conchology, the *shell of Mitra episcopalis* ; in Botany, the *glume of Alopecurus pratensis*.

MIXTE, adj.,—*mixtus*, L.,—*vermischt*, G.,—*mixed* : an epithet applied, in ordinary language, to a compound of two or more different substances : hence synon. with COMPOSÉ. MIXTURE, s. f.,—*mistura*, f. L.,—*Mixtur*, f. G. : in Pharmacy, a fluid compound, of several ingredients ; as the *Musk-mixture*,—*Mixtura moschata*,—*Moschus-julep*,—of the *German Dispensatories*. See JULEP, et POTION.

MOBILITE, s. f.,—*mobilitas*, f. L.,—*Beweglichkeit*, f. G.,—*mobility* : capability of *locomotion* ; extreme nervous susceptibility, complicated with a convulsive tendency. MOBILE, adj.,—*mobilis*,—*beweglich*,—*moveable* ; readily excited.

MOELLE, s. f.,—*μύελος*,—*medulla*, f. L.,—*Mark*, n. G.,—*marrow* : in Anatomy, an

oily inflammable juice, of whitish or yellowish colour; which fills the medullary canal, and cellular tissue of the extremities, of the long—, the diploe of the flat—, and interior of the short bones. It is supplied, by exhalation, from the lining medullary membrane,—see *MÉDULLE*; and remains fluid during life.

M. alongée (*Protubérance cérébrale*), F.,—*medulla oblongata*, L.,—das verlängerte Mark, G.: that portion of the spinal marrow which extends from the lower part of the mesocephalon to the foramen magnum. *M. épinière*,—*rachidienne*, ou—*vertébrale* (*Prolongement rachidien de l'encéphale*, Ch.),—*medulla spinalis*,—das Rückenmark,—spinal marrow: the nervous cord, which, of an irregularly cylindrical figure, extends from the pons Varolii, through the vertebral canal, to the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra. It has a *superior extremity* (*Bulbe rachidien*, Ch.), contained in the cranial cavity; a *body*, or *central portion*, divided into two lateral halves by an anterior and posterior groove; and an *inferior extremity*, exhibiting two protuberances, one *superior*, ovoid and voluminous; the other, *inferior*, conical, and smaller. The whole is invested by a firm fibrous yellowish membrane, imperceptibly continuous with the pia mater, and by two other tunics, prolongations of the arachnoid, and dura mater; and is fixed, laterally, by a long ligamentous chord,—see *DENTELÉ*. For the later discoveries, and observations, on the structure, functions, and pathology, of the spinal cord, see the writings of Bell, Grant, and of Marshall Hall; Rachetti, *Della Struttura, delle Funzioni, et delle Malattie della Midolla Spinale*, 8vo, Milano, 1816; and Ollivier, *Traité de la Moelle Epinière, et de ses Maladies*, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, et Bruxelles, 1827. *MOELLEUX*, adj.,—*μυελώδης*,—markig, G.—marrow-like, soft to the touch: as the down of *Somateria*—*Anas*—*mollissima*; and the leaf of *Verbascum thapsus*. See *MYÉLITE*.

MOIS, s. m.,—*μήν*,—*mensis*, f. L.,—*Monat*, m. G.,—month: a period of time, comprehending the 12th part of the year. *MOIS*, pl.,—*menses*, L.: a popular synonym of *MENSTRUES*.

MOLAIRE, ou *MEULIÈRE*, adj.,—*molaris*, *molarius*, belonging to a mill,—*mola* (*μύλη*), L.,—*mahlend*, G.,—grinding: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate that portion of the teeth of man, and other of the *Mammifera*, which are destined to grind the food. The molar teeth,—see *DENT*,—are distinguished, by Chaussier, into the *smaller*,—*Petites molaires*, ou *BICUSPIDÉES*; and the *larger*, or true grinders,—*MULTICUSPIDÉES*: in Zoology,—the teeth of the mandibles of cer-

tain phytophagous *Insects*, which exhibit a flat and irregular surface. *Glandes molaires*: two minute bodies formed by an assemblage of mucous cryptæ; situated in the substance of the cheek, between the *Masseter* and *Buccinator* muscles; and furnished with an excretory duct which opens into the buccal cavity, opposite the last molar tooth. See *CRANTÈRE*.

MOLE, s. f.,—*μύλη*,—*mola*, f. L.,—*Möndkalb*, *Muttermaal*, n. G.,—false conception: in Obstetrics, a fleshy and insensible mass, of variable figure and consistence; developed in the uterine cavity, and finally expelled, at an uncertain period from its formation. The *knee-pan*,—see *ROTULE*,—is, also, termed *μύλη*, and *mola*, by Greek, and Latin writers.

MOLÉCULE, s. f.,—*molecula*, f. L.: a minute portion of a body. The *molecule* is distinguished, by Chemists, into the *integrant*, and *constituent*. The *first*, syn. with *particle*,—*particula*, f. L.,—*Theilchen*, n. G.,—forms part of all simple and compound bodies; the mass of which is but an aggregate of such *molecules*. The *latter*,—see *ATOME*,—exists only in compound bodies, which contain as many kinds of *constituent molecules*, as there are different elements. *MOLÉCULAIRE*, adj.,—*molecularis*, L.: relating to *molecules*: *molecular attraction*,—*A. moléculaire*, F.

MOLLESSE, s. f.,—softness: in Physics, the condition of a body, the integrant molecules of which exhibit a slight cohesion. *Mollities ossium*, L.,—*Knochenweichheit*, n. G.,—softening of the bones.

MOLGES, s. m. pl.,—*Molgæi*, L.: a term applied, by Ritzén, to an Order of the Reptile Class; comprehending the *Saurians*, and *Batrachians*, of other Zoologists.

MOLLET, s. m., le *Gras de la Jambe*,—*sura*, *pulpa cruris*, f. L.,—*Wade*, f. G.,—calf of the leg: the projection formed by the *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus* muscles, at the posterior part of the pelvic extremity of man, and certain of the *Quadrumana*.

MOLLETTE, s. f.,—*Reibstein*, m. G.: a very hard stone employed, in Pharmacy, for the trituration of medicinal substances.

MOLLUSQUE, s. m.,—*molluscum* (*mollis*, soft), L.,—*Weichthier*, n. G.: in Zoology, an invertebrated, *soft-bodied* animal; destitute of articulations, but furnished with respiratory and circulating organs, and a nervous system generally consisting of a transverse series of ganglia disposed around the œsophagus. The *Mollusca*,—les *Mollusques*,—see *MALACOCOZOAIRE*,—die *Mollusken*, *Weichthiere*, G.,—constitute the second Division, or Sub-regnum, of the Animal Kingdom,—see *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 6,—of Cuvier; and is distributed, by him, into six Classes, *Céphalopodes*, *Ptéro-podes*, *Gastéropodes*, *Acéphales*, *Brachiopodes*,

et *Cirrhopodes*. Dr. Grant, commencing at the lower grade of animal life, arranges the *Mollusca* in the third Sub-regnum, under the title of *Cyclo-gangliata*,—see *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, v. i, p. 107; and divides them into five Classes, *Tunicata*, *Conchifera*,—including the *Acephala*, and *Brachiopoda*, of Cuvier,—*Gastropoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. The *Cirrhopoda*, as exhibiting a conspicuous affinity with the *Articulata* in the distribution of the nervous system, are transferred to the Sub-regnum of the *Diplo-Neura*. From the striking peculiarities of structure and function, and the noxious, medicinal, or dietetic properties, which they exhibit, or possess, the *Mollusca* are objects of great interest to the zootomist, the physiologist, and physician. See Cuvier, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Mollusques*, 4to, Paris, 1817; Sander-Rang, *Histoire Naturelle des Aplysiens*, Fol. Paris, 1828; and Art., *HUITRE*, of this work.

MOLYBDATE, s. m.,—molybdas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*molybdän-saure Salze*, G.,—resulting from combination of the *molybdic acid* with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide molybdique*, F.,—*acidum molybdicum*, L.,—*die Molybdän-Wasserbleisäure*, G.,—is the third degree of oxydation of *molybdanum*,—**MOLYBDÈNE**, s. m.,—molybdæna, f. L.,—*Molybdän*, *Wasserblei*, G.;—so termed from its resemblance to *lead*, *μόλυβδος*. The *molybdous oxide*,—*Ox. molybdeux*, F.,—*Molybdän-oxydul*, G.,—and the *molybdic*,—*Ox. molybdique*,—*Molybdänoxyd*,—are the *first*, and *second*, degrees of oxydation of this metal.

MOMIE, s. f.,—mumia, f. L.,—*Mumie*, f. G.,—mummy: the human body dried previously to, or after, the process of embalming. So designated from the *Arabic*, *Mum*, wax.

MOMORDIQUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Momordica* (*Monoecia*, *monadelphica*; *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—der *Balsamapfel*, G.; comprizing many—of which *M. elaterium*,—der *Esels-Balsamapfel*, G.,—is the only medicinal—species.

MONADELPHIE, s. f.,—monadelphia, f. (*μόνος*, one, *ἀδελφός*, brother), L.: in Botany, a designation of the 16th Class, and two Orders, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending those plants,—*Plantes monadelphes*, F.,—*einbrüdig* Pflanzen, G.,—whose stamens are united, by their filaments, into one packet, or brotherhood. **MONADELPHE**, adj.: an epithet generally designative of plants belonging to *Monadelphia*; and—specifically, of others which, as *Dianthus monadelphus*, although not included in that Class, exhibit strictly the *monadelphous* character.

MONANDRIE, s. f., F., and G.,—monandria (*μόνος*, one, *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρὸς*, male), L.: the

name of one Class, and three Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants, whose flowers,—*Fleurs monandres*, F.,—*einmännige Blüten*, G.,—possess only one male organ or stamen. **MONANDRE**, adj.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Haliogetum monandrum*, although not included in *Monandria*, yet exhibit the *monandrous* character. **MONANDRIQUE**, adj.: generally—of those which belong to *Monandria*.

MONANTHE, (*μόνος*, one, *ἄνθος*, flower), adj.,—*einblumig*, G.: in Botany, designative of *unifloral* plants; as *Cassia monantha*,—*one-flowered* Cassia.

MONDAR, v. a.,—mondare, L.: in Surgery, to cleanse a wound or sore: in Pharmacy, to separate a substance from foreign matters, or impurities, adventitiously mixed with it. *Sené mondé*, F.,—*picked* Senna.

MONGOLE, adj.: in Anthropology, one of the distinct races, or varieties, which the human species exhibits,—see *HOMME*. The *Mongolian* race,—*R. Mongole*, F.,—is spread over a great portion of the north of Asia, China, India, Thibet, and the Archipelago of the Molluccas.

MONILIFORME, adj.,—halsband-, perlschnur-, rosenkranzförmig, G.,—moniliform: an epithet employed, in Oryctology, and Botany, to specifically designate animals, and plants, whose parts, or organs, like the column of *Encrinus moniliformis*, among the *Crinoidea*, and the stem of *Cactus moniliformis*, among the *Cacti*, exhibit the disposition of the beads of a necklace,—*monile*, L.,—*Halsband*, G.,—or of a string of pearls,—*Perlschnur*.

MONOCARPE, (*μόνος*, one, *κάρπος*, seed), adj.,—*einfrüchtig*, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants; which, as *Hippocrepis monocarpa*, are furnished with one seed. In like manner, **MONOCÉPHALE**,—*μονοκέφαλος*,—*einköpfig*, G.; and **MONOCÈRE**,—*μονοκέρατος*,—are, respectively, applied to plants which, as *Cyperus monocephalus*, have but one head, or summit; and—animals which, as *Monodon monoceros*,—das *Einhorn*, G.,—among the *Prædentate Cetacea*, are furnished with only one horn, or tooth.

MONOCLE, s. m.,—monoculus, m. L.: an hybrid term, compounded of the *Greek*, *μόνος*, one, and *Latin*, *oculus*, eye; and employed, in Zoology, to designate a genus of *Crustacea*, the eyes of which are so closely situated as to exhibit the appearance of only one eye. This genus has, by the moderns, been distributed into several, as *Limulus*, *Argulus*, etc. In Surgery, a bandage for one eye,—*einäugige Binde*, G.

MONOCOTYLÉDON, s. m., and adj.,—monocotyledoneus (*μόνος*,—*κοτυληδών*, a cotyledon), L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Botany, to designate plants,—**MONO-**

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COTYLÉDONES, pl.,—plantæ *monocotyledoneæ*, L.,—*einsaamenlappige* Pflanzen, G.,—the seeds of which exhibit only *one cotyledon*. These plants constitute the second Class,—**MONOCOTYLÉDONIE**, s. f.,—*monocotyledonia*, f. L.,—see **ACOTYLÉDON**, et **DICOTYLÉDON**,—in the System of Jussieu; and the fifth, *Phanérogames angiospermes monocotylédones*, in that of Brongniart.

MONOECIE, s. f.,—*monoecia*, f. (μόνος, one, οἶκία, house), L.,—die *Monoecie*, G.: the name of the 21st Class, and of one Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants in which the male and female flowers grow *separately* on the *same* individual. **MONOÏQUE**, adj.: an epithet generally designative of plants,—*einhausige* Pflanzen, G.,—belonging to *Monoecia*;—specifically, of those which, as *Carica monoica*, although not included in that Class, yet exhibit the *monoecious* character.

MONOÉPIGYNIE, **MONOHYPGYNIE**, **MONOPÉRIGYNIE**, s. f.,—*Monoepigynia*, *Monohypogynia*, *Monoperigynia*, f. L.: Classes, in the System of Jussieu; respectively comprehending *monocotyledonous* plants, with *epigynous*, *hypogynous*, and *perigynous* stamens,—die *Monokotyledonen mit epiphyto*, und *perigynischen Staubfäden*, G.

MONOGAMIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Monogamia*, f. (μόνος, solitary, γάμος, marriage), L.: an Order of the 19th Class, in the Linnæan System; comprehending *syngenesious* plants, with *isolated* flowers. **MONOGAMIQUE**, adj.,—*monogamicus*,—*monogamous*: in Botany, pertaining to *Monogamia*: in Zoology, living, as civilized man, and many birds, in a state of *monogamy*. See **POLYGAMIE**.

MONOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—*monogasticus*, L.,—*monogastric*, *single-bellied*,—see **DIGASTRIQUE**, et **POLYGASTRIQUE**.

MONOGYNIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Monogynia*, f. (μόνος, solitary, γύνη, a female), L.: the name of thirteen Orders in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants,—*Plantæ monogyniques*, F.,—plantæ *monogynicæ*, L.,—*einweibige* Pflanzen, G.,—which have but *one female* organ, or pistil, in each flower. **MONOGYNE**, adj.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Zygophyllum monogynum*, although not belonging to that Order, yet exhibit the *monogynous* character.

MONOMANIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*monomania*, f. (μόνος, alone, μανία, madness), L.: *insanity* on *one* subject; explicable only, it is said, upon phrenological principles. *Monomaniacus*, adj., L.,—*monomaniacal*: affected by, or pertaining to, *Monomania*.

MONOPAGIE, **MONOPÉGIE**, s. f.,—*monopagia*, *monopegia*, f. L.: a vague and ill-constructed synonym of **HÉMICRANIE**.

MONOPÉTALE, adj.,—*monopetalus* (μόνος, solitary, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—*einblumen-*

MOR

blättrig, G.?,—*monopetalous*: in Botany, exhibiting, as *Digitalis*, a corolla of *one petal*. **MONOPHYLLE**, adj.,—*monophyllus* (*same*, and φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—*einblättrig*, G.,—*monophyllous*: exhibiting a calyx, of *one leaf* or piece. Specifically designative, also, of plants whose *stem*, like that of *Malaxis monophylla*, has but *one leaf*.

MONOPSE, adj.,—μόνωψ,—*unoculus*, L.,—*einäugig*, G.,—*one-eyed*: a legitimate synonym of the hybrid, **MONOCLE**.

MONORCHIDE, adj.,—*monorchis*, L.: in Zoology, a man,—ὁ μόνοςχης, or other male animal,—*qui unum tantum testem habet*, L.,—wer nur *einen Hoden* hat, G.: in Botany, applied to a plant,—*einknollige* Pflanze, G.,—the *root* of which exhibits only *one tubercle*.

MONOSITIE, s. f.,—μόνοσιτία,—*monositia*, f. L.: the habit of taking only *one meal* during the day.

MONOSÉPALE, adj.,—*monosepalus*, L.: an epithet *synon.* in its application to the *calyx* of plants, with **MONOPHYLLE**. **MONOSPERME**, adj.,—*monospermus*, L.,—*einsamig*, *einkornig*, G.,—*monospermous*: containing *one seed*.

MONOTRÈME, s. m., and adj.,—*monotrema* (μόνος, single, τρήμα, orifice), L.: a term applied, by Cuvier,—see *Règne Animal*, v. i., p. 233,—to a Division of the Order, *Edentata*; comprehending those animals,—**MONOTRÈMES**, F.,—*Monotremata*, L.—which, as *Ornithorhynchus*, and *Echidna*, are furnished with only *one orifice* for the evacuation of the semen, urine, and feces.

MONSTRE, s. m.,—*monstrum*, n. L.,—τίρας,—*Missgeburt*, f., *Ungeheuer*, n. G.,—*monster*: in Zoology, and Botany, an organized body which exhibits an unusual conformation of some, or the whole, of its parts. See **TÉRATOLOGIE**. **MONSTRUOSITÉ**, s. f.,—*monstruositas*, *deformitas*, f. L.,—τερατεία,—*Missbildung*, f., *Missgestalt*, G.,—*monstruosity*. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosoph. Anatom. des Monstruosités humaines*, 8vo, Paris, 1823.

MONT, s. m.,—mons, m. L.,—ὄρος,—*Berg*, m. G.,—*mount*, *mountain*. *Mont de Venus*, F.,—mons *Veneris*, L.,—der *Schamberg*, G.,—see **PENIL**. **MONTICOLE**, adj.,—*monticolus* (mons, —, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet specifically designative of *animals* and *plants*, which, as *Ardea* —, and *Eugenia monticola*, live, and grow, in *mountainous* situations.

MORATE, s. m.,—*moras*, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of *morice* acid,—*Acide morique*, F.,—*acidum moricum*, L.,—die *Maulbeerholzsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid exists, combined with lime, in the bark of the white Mulberry-tree,—*Morus alba*.

MORBIDE, adj.,—*morbidus*, L.,—νοσέρος, —*kranklich*, G.,—*morbid*: resulting from,

or pertaining to, *disease*,—*morbis*, L. **MORBIFIQUE**, adj.,—*morbificus*, L.,—*krankmachend*, G.,—*morbific*: *exciting disease*.

MORBILLEUX, adj.,—*morbillosus*, L.: connected with *measles*,—*Morbilli*, L.,—*die Masern*, G.

MORCEAU, s. m.,—*morsel*, bit. *M. de diable*,—*morsus diaboli*, L.,—*Teufelsbiss*, G.: a term sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the fimbriated extremity,—also *M. frangé*,—of the Fallopian tube: in Botany,—to a species of *Scabiosa*,—*Devil's-bit* Scabious.

MORDICANT, adj.,—*mordens*, L.,—*fressend*, scharf, G.,—*biting*, pungent: as the heat imparted to the hand of the examiner, in some morbid conditions of the body.

MORELLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Solanum* (*Pentandria*, *monogynia*), L.,—*der Nachtschatten*, G.,—*Night-shade*; constituting the type of the *Solaneæ*, and comprising several *edible*, *medicinal*, and *poisonous* species, as the *Potatoe*, and *Love-apple*,—*S. tuberosum*, et *lycopersicum*,—*der Erdapfel*,—*Pomme de terre*, F.,—und *der Liebesapfel*, G.; the *bitter-sweet*,—*DOUCE-AMÈRE*,—*S. dulcamara*,—*das Bittersüss*; and the *black-berried Night-shade*, and *mad apple*,—*S. nigrum*, et *insanum*,—*der gemeine Nachtsch*, und *der Tollapfel*. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract* of the twigs of the *bitter-sweet*,—*Bittersüssstengelextract*, much employed, internally and topically, in chronic diseases. Antidotes to its poisonous effects, the vegetable acids.

MORIFORME, adj.,—*moriformis*, L.,—*maulbeerförmig*, G.,—*moriform*: exhibiting the figure of a *mulberry*,—*morus*, L.,—as the urinary concretion of oxalate of lime, hence termed *mulberry calculus*.

MORILLE, s. f.: in Botany, a genus of plants,—*Morchella* (*Cryptogamia*, *Fungi*), L.,—*die Morchel*, G.: comprising, among others, *M. esculenta*,—the *edible morell*; once regarded as powerfully *aphrodisiac*.

MORPHEE, s. f.,—*morphæa*, f. L.: a cutaneous disease,—*der weisse Hautfleck*, G.,—not accurately defined, but, probably, of leprous character. See *Bateman's Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 31.

MORPHINE, s. f.,—*morphia*, f. L.,—*Morphium*, n. L. and G.: a solid alkali; which exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium, and principally imparts to the latter, its peculiar properties. Violently *poisonous*.

MORPION, s. m.,—*Filzlaus*, f. G.,—*crab-louse*: a vulgar syn. of *Pediculus pubis*.

MORSURE, s. f.,—*morsus*, m. L.,—*δῆγμα*,—*Biss*, m., *Bisswunde*, f. G.,—*bite*: in Surgical Pathology, a lacerated and contused wound. Inflicted by a healthy animal which instils no virus into the lesion, it is termed *simple*;—*complicated*, when resulting from the teeth of one naturally noxious, or diseased, as the viper, or an

animal suffering from *rabies*. *M. de chien enragé*, F.,—*morsus canis rabidi*, L.,—the *bite* of a mad dog. *Hydrophobia* from the *bite* of rabid animals,—*die Wasserscheu vom Biss wüthender Thiere*, G.

MORT, s. f.,—*mors*, f. L.,—*θάνατος*,—*Tod*, m. G.,—*death*: in Physiology, extinction of the vital principle. The only unerring signs of it are stiffness and incipient putrefaction. **MORT apparente**,—see **ASPHYXIE**. In Vegetable Pathology, a disease of the bulb of *Crocus sativus*; induced by the presence of a parasitic fungus, of the truffle genus. *M. aux chiens*,—*dog-bane*: a popular designation of *Colchicum autumnale*,—*die Herbstzeitlose*, G.

MORTALITÉ, s. f.,—*mortalitas*, s. f.,—*Sterblichkeit*, f. G.: 1. the number of deaths occurring at, or within, a certain age, or period of time, in any district or country; as noted in public records, hence called bills of *mortality*,—*die Sterbelisten*, G.; 2. the quality of every thing which, as man, and all organized beings, is *mortal*,—**MORTEL**, adj.,—*mortalis*,—*θανατώδης*,—or subject to *death*; and, 3.—of every accident or body, which, as a *mortal wound*,—*vulnus lethale*, L.,—or *mortal poison*,—*ein todliches Gift*, G.,—is *mortiferous*,—**MORTIFÈRE**, adj.,—*mortifer*, L.,—or inevitably produces *death*.

MORTIER, s. m.,—*mortarium*, n. L.,—*ολμος*,—*Mörser*, m. G.,—*mortar*: a vessel, commonly formed of iron, brass, stone, marble, glass, or wood, and employed in pharmaceutical operations.

MORTIFICATION, s. f.,—*mortificatio*, f. L.,—*νέκρωσις*,—*kalter Brand*, G.: the *death* of an isolated part,—*das Absterben einzelner Theile*,—of a living body. See **GANGRÈNE**.

MORUE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a newly-constituted genus, *Morrhua* (*Malacopterygii*, *Subbrach.*; *Gadidæ*), L.; comprising species which formerly belonged to the Linnæan genus, *Gadus*; and principally characterized by the possession of three dorsal and two anal fins. The *flesh* of the common *cod*,—*M. vulgaris*,—*der Gabeljau*, G.,—constitutes a *dietetic article*, of high commercial importance. See *Cuvier, Règne Animal*, v. ii. p. 331; *Bloch, Naturgeschichte der Fische*, v. ii, pl. 64; and *Yarrell, History of British Fishes*, v. ii, p. 143.

MOSCOUADE, s. f.,—*roher Zucker*, G.,—*coarse sugar*,—see **SUCRE**.

MOSQUITE, s. m.,—*die Mosquite*, *Möskite*, G.,—*Mosquito*: a troublesome exotic insect; belonging to the genus *Culex* (Order *Diptera*, Fam. *Culicidæ*); and regarded, by Entomologists, as a mere variety of *C. pipiens*, or the common *gnat*.

MOTEUR, s. m., and adj.,—*motor*, L.,—*bewegend*, G.,—*moving*, imparting *motion*. *Muscle motor*,—a *motor muscle*; *force mo-*

trice, a moving force. The term is, also, applied to two nerves of *motion* distributed on the muscles of the eye; as le *Nerf moteur oculaire commun*, et *externe* (— *oculo-musculaire comm. et ext.* Ch.), F.,—*Motor oculi*, vel *oculo-muscularis*, communis, et *externus*, L.,—der gemeinschaftliche, und der äussere *Augenbewegende Nerv*, G.—These nerves exist in pairs; and are the 3rd and 5th cerebral nerves, of anatomical writers. *MOTILITÉ*, s. f.,—*motilitas*, f. L.: the faculty of *motion*; in anatomical language, *synon.* with *CONTRACTILITÉ*.

MOUCHE, s. f.,—ἡ μύα, —*musca*, f. L.,—a fly. *Musca domestica*, L.,—die gemeine Stubenfliege, G.,—the common house-fly. *MOUCHES*, pl.: the spurious or *flying* pains, which commonly precede the expulsive paroxysms of the womb, in parturition.

MOUCHETURE, s. f.: a superficial puncture or incision. *MOUCHETÉ*, adj.,—*guttatus*, L.,—gctupfelt, G.,—spotted: an epithet specifically designative of natural objects whose surface is marked with minute white or coloured *spots*; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Trochus maculatus*:—in Botany, the *stem* of *Conium maculatum*; the *leaf* of *Orchis maculata*; and the *pileus* of *Amanita muscaria*.

MOUFFETTE, ou *MOFETTE*, s. f.: the exhalation of gas unfit for respiration.

MOULE, s. f.: in Malacology, a genus of animals,—*Mytilus*, L.,—ἡ Μύς, —die Muschel; belonging to the Sub-regnum, *Mollusca*, Class, *Acephala*, of Cuvier, and *Conchifera*, of later zoologists; and consequently inhabiting a bivalve shell. It contains several *edible* species; the most common of which,—*M. commune*, F.,—*M. edulis*, —die essbare, oder gemeine, *Miesmuschel*, G.,—induces, in certain states of the animal itself, or of the individual feeding upon it, unpleasant or even fatal consequences.

MOURON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Agallis* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Primulaceæ*), L.,—the Pimpernel: one species of which,—le *Mour. rouge*,—*A. arvensis*, —das rothe Gauchheil, G.,—possesses *noxious* properties. *M. des oiseaux*,—*Stellaria*—*Alsine media*,—der Hühnerdarm, G.,—chickweed.

Mousse, s. f.,—*muscus*, m. L.,—τὸ μύιον, —Moose, f. G.,—moss: in Botany, the common designation of *Cryptogamic Plants*, constituting the Order of the *Mosses*,—*Mousses*, pl.,—*Musci*, —die Moosen; first established by Tournefort. *M. de Corse*,—*Helminthocorton* (ἑλμινς, a worm, χορτος, grass), L.,—Wurmmoos, korsikanisches Moos, G.: an admixture of marine plants and zoophytes; employed, in decoction, as *anthelmintic*; or administered, in the form of *jelly*, to children. Probably indebted, for its *vermifuge* properties, to the muriate of soda and iron, which it contains. *M. d'Islande*,—see *PSYCHIE*. *MOUSSEUX*, adj.,—

muscosus,—μυιαρός, μυιώδης, —moösig, G.,—mossy: composed of, or resembling, *moss*.

MOUSSON, s. m.,—Monsoon, Passatwind, m. G.,—Monsoon: in Meteorology, the *periodical wind*, which blows, as in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, for a certain season, first in one, and, afterwards, in a perfectly opposite—direction.

MOUSTACHE, s. f.,—ὁ μύσταξ, —mystax, L. ?—Bakkenbart, m. G.,—mustachio: the hair of the upper lip,—labri superni barba, L.,—in Man and divers *Mammifera*, as the *Felidæ*; the collection of feathers, or stiff hairs, which spring from the base of mandible in many birds, as *Cypselus mystaceus*.

MOUTARDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sinapis* (*Tetradynamia*, *siligos.*; *Cruciferae*), L.,—τὸ Σίνηπι, —der Senf, G.,—the Mustard. The seed,—der *Senfsame*, G.,—of the black,—*S. nigra*,—*M. noire*, —schwarzer Senf,—is, internally, *stimulant*, *antiscorbutic*, *emetic*; externally, *rubefacient*. The Germans have an *Officinal Mustard Ointment*,—Unguentum Sinapeos,—Senfsalbe; a *Wine*,—Vinum Sinapinum,—Senfwein; and a *Cataplasma*,—see *SINAPISME*.

MOUVEMENT, s. m.,—motus, m. L.,—ἡ κίνησις, —Bewegung, f. G.,—motion, movement: in Physics, removal from place to place; change of situation in a body or any of its parts: in Pathology, *synon.* with *action*: *Ex. Mouvement FÉBRILE*.

MOXA, s. m.: a term borrowed, from the Chinese, by the European languages, to designate a cylinder of cotton,—ein Brenncylinder, G.; which is employed, in a state of combustion, to cauterize the skin. The people of China and Japan use the down of *Artemisia sinensis*,—see *ARMOISE*,—in the composition of *moxa*.

MUCATE, s. m.,—mucas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from combination of *mucic acid* with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide mucique*, F.,—acidum mucicum, L.,—die Schleimsäure, Milchzuckersäure, G.,—is the product of the action of nitric acid upon gum and sugar of milk.

MUCILAGE, s. f.,—mucilago, f. L.: in Vegetable Chemistry, an immediate principle; existing abundantly in divers plants, as the seeds of Quince, and roots of *Symphytum officinale*, and the *Malvaceæ*: in Pharmacy, an *Officinal Preparation* of gum, or of plants abounding in the *mucilaginous* principle, as *Mucilage* of Acacia,—*Mucago* de Gummo Arabico, *Ph. Gall.*; and of Quince-seeds,—*M. de seminibus Cydoniorum*,—Quittenschleim, G. *MUCILAGINEUX*, adj.,—mucilaginosus, L.,—schleimig, G.,—mucilaginous: of the nature of, or abounding in, *mucilage*.

MUCOSITÉ, s. f.,—mucositas, f. L.,—mucosity. *MUCOSITÉS*, pl.: in Pathology, fluids containing, or exhibiting the characters of, *mucus*.

MUL

MUCRONÉ, adj.,—mucronatus, L.,—stachelspitzig, G.: terminated by an *acute point*; as, in Anatomy, the xiphoid cartilage,—*C. mucroné*: in Botany, the leaf of a *Statice*, hence termed *S. mucronata*.

MUCUS, s. m., F., et L.,—Schleim, m. G.: in Animal Chemistry, an immediate principle,—*Mucilage animal*,—secreted by the *mucous membranes*; and existing in a solid state, in many of the harder parts of the animal body.

MUGUET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Convallaria* (*Hexandria, monogynia*; *Asparagacæ*), L.,—die Maiblume, G.,—Lily of the Valley. *Dried flowers of C. maialis*,—le *Lis des vallées*, F.,—die gemeine Maibl., G.,—*sternutatory*; their *distilled water* reputed *anti-nervine*. *Extract of leaves*, and *root*, bitter and *purgative* like aloes. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Vinegar*,—*Maiblumenessig*,—of the plant. *M. des bois*,—see **ASPÉRULE**. In Pathology, the term, *Muguet*, is applied to *Infantile Aphthæ*.

MULATRE, s. m., and adj.,—Mulatte, m. G.,—mulatto: in Anthropology, the offspring of a white and a black parent.

MULET, s. m.,—mulus, m. L.,—Maulesel, m. G.,—mule: in Zoology, an animal resulting from copulation of the male ass with the mare. The progeny of the horse and female ass is le *Bardeau*, of the *French*. In Natural History, syn. with **HYBRIDE**.

MULLE, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Mullus* (*Acanthopterygii, Percidæ*), L. One of the species,—*M. barbatus*,—vrai *Rouget* ou *Rouget-barbet*, F.,—die Rothbarbe, G.,—plain red Mullet,—see Cuvier et Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, vol. iii, pl. 70,—was highly prized, by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, as an article of *diet*.

MULTANGULAIRE, **MULTANGULÉ**, adj.,—vieleckig, G.,—multangular, multangulate: exhibiting *many angles*; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus multangularis*; in Conchology, the *Shell* of *Tellina multangula*. **MULTARTICULÉ**, adj.,—multarticulatus, L.,—vieltelenig, G.,—*many-jointed*: as the *antennæ* of most *Insects*; and the *carpus* of divers *Crustacea*.

MULTICAPSULAIRE, adj.,—multicapsularis, L.,—multicapsular: an epithet applied to *fruits* with *many capsules*. **MULTICAULE**, adj.,—vieltenglich, G.,—to plants, as *Pelargonium multicaule*, with *many stems*. **MULTICOQUE**, adj.,—multicoccus, L.,—to *fruits* with *many berries*.

MULTIDENTÉ, adj.,—multidentatus, L.,—vieltgezahnt, G.,—*many-toothed*.

MULTIFIDE, adj.,—vielspaltig, G.,—*many-cleft*: as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Ranunculus*,—and *stigma* of *Crocus*—*multifidus*; and the *style* of *Malva*. **MULTIFLORE**, adj.,—multiflorus, L.,—vielblumig, vielblüthig, G.,—*many-flowered*. **MULTILOBÉ**, adj.,—multilobatus, L.,—*many-lobed*.

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MULTILOCLAIRE, adj.,—multilocularis, L.,—vielfächrig, G.,—*many-celled*; as, in Botany, the *fruit* of *Citrus*. **MULTIPARTI**, adj.,—multipartitus, L.,—vielttheilig, G.,—divided into *many parts*; as the *arille* of *Myristica*, and the *leaf* of *Jatropha multifida*. **MULTIPÉTALÉ**, adj.,—multipetalatus, L.,—see **POLYPÉTALÉ**.

MULTISILIQUEUX, adj.,—*many-podded*; as, in Botany, *Hippocrepis siliquosa*. **MULTIVALVE**, adj.,—multivalvis, L.,—vielklappig, vielspelzig, G.: composed of *many valves*, or pieces; as, in Conchology, the *testaceous covering* of the *Balanidæ*: in Botany, the *capsule* of *Illicium anisatum*. **MULTOCULAIRE**, adj.,—multocularis, L.,—vieltäugig, G.,—*many-eyed*.

MULTONGULÉ, adj.,—multungulus, L.,—multungular. The *Multungula*, corresponding with the *Bellua*, of Linnæus, and *Pachydermata*, of Cuvier, and comprizing animals which possess *more than two claws*, or toes, in each foot, constitute the 7th Order of *Mammalia* in the System of Blumenbach. See *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*; or Gore's *Translation*, 8vo. London, 1825.

MUQUEUX, adj.,—schleimig, G.,—mucous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate a Class of *membranes*,—*M. muqueuses*, F.,—membranæ mucosæ, L.,—die Schleimhäute, G.,—which secrete *mucus*: in Pathology,—*diseases*, which, as *mucous fever*,—*Fievre*,—*Phlegmasie muqueuse*, or a *mucous discharge*,—*Ecoulement muqueux*,—have their especial seat, or origin, in those *membranes*: in Chemistry,—an *acid*,—see **MUCATE**. Substantively used, also, as a synonym of *Gomme*.

MURAL, adj.,—muralis, L.: an epithet, designative, in Pathology, of the *mulberry calculus*,—see **MORIFORME**: in Zoology; and Botany,—*Birds and Plants*; which, as *Cypselus murarius*, and *Chondrilla muralis*, creep along, or vegetate on, *walls*,—*Muri*, L.

MURE, s. m.,—morum, n. L.: in Botany, the *fruit*,—die Maulbeere, G.,—of *Morus nigra*,—see **MURIER**: in Pathology, a *mulberry-like excrecence*, developed on divers parts of the human body, especially, the greater angle of the eye.

MURÈNE, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Muraena* (*Malacopterygii, Apodes*); constituting the type of the *Muraenidæ*,—**MURÉNOIDES**, s. m., pl. For a figure of an European species,—*M. helena*,—*M. commune*, F.,—ἡ *μούρανα*,—the *muræne*, highly valued by the *Romans*,—see Yarrell, *British Fishes*, v. ii, p. 308. The eel, and conger, heretofore comprized in this genus, now form the genera, *Conger*,—see **CONGRE**; and *Anguilla*,—see **ANGUILLE**.

MURIATE, s. m.,—murias, n. L.: the term by which the *chlorides* and *hydro-chlorates*, of modern Chemistry, were formerly designated,—see **CHLORURE**, et **HYDRO-**

MUS

CHLORATE. MURIATIQUE, adj.,—muriaticus, L.,—muriatic, —HYDROCHLORIQUE.

MURIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Morus* (*Monoclea, tetrandr.*; *Urticæ*), L.,—der Maulbeerbaum, G.,—the Mulberry-tree. *Leaves* of the white, —*M. alba*, —*M. blanc*, F.,—constitute, in the South, the principal food of the silkworm, or caterpillar of *Bombyx mori*: bark of the root, anthelmintic. The berry, —τὸ μῦρον, —see MURE, —of the black, —*M. nigra*, —*Murier noire*, —ἡ μορεῖα, —is gratefully acid, and laxative.

MUSC, s. m., —μόσχος, —moschus, m. L., —Musk, Bisam, m. G.: a solid odoriferous substance; found in a pouch situated near the anus of a male Ruminant Mammifer, —*Moschus moschiferus*, —*Chevrotain portemusc*, F., —das Bisamthier, G., —see *Cours Complet d'Hist. Natur. Médic. &c.* vol. i, p. 27, pl. 2. Musk is powerfully stimulant and antispasmodic. French and German Official Preparation: a Tincture, —*Tinctura de Moscho*, Ph. Gall., —*Moschustinctur*, G. The French have, also, an *Ethereal Tincture*, —T. *Ætherea de Moscho*: the Germans, a *Julep*, —*Moschusjulep*; and an *Artificial Musk*, —*Resina Succini balsamica, seu M. artificialis*, —*Kunstlicher Bisam*. Although affording the substance in no distinct form, many animals and plants, as the musk-ox, —*Bos moschatus*, —le Bœuf musqué, F., —der Bisamstier, G., —the musk-beetle, *Cerambyx moschatus*, —das Bisamböckchen, —see CAPRICORNE, and musk-mallow, —*Malva moschata*, —die Bisammalve, —exhale the odour of musk. See, also, ABELMOSCH.

MUSCAIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Myristica* (*Polyandria, monogyn.*; *Myristicæ*), L., —der Muskatenbaum, G., —Nutmeg-tree. The fruit, —MUSCADE, s. f., —nux moschata, L., —die Muskate, Muskatennuss, G., —of *M. moschata*, aromatic, stimulant, and narcotic, yields an *Expressed Oil*, —*Oleum Expressum de Nuce Myristicæ*, Ph. Gall., —Ausgepresstes Muskatöl, G.; and a *Distilled Oil*, —*Destillirtes Muskatnussöl*. For *arillus of fruit*, see MACIS.

MUSCICAPULE, adj., —fly-catching: an epithet designative of plants which, as *Dionæa*, and *Silene muscipula, ensnare flies*. —MUSCIVORE, adj., —fly-devouring: —of animals which, as *Turdus muscivorus*, feed principally on flies.

MUSCLE, s. m., —ὁ μῦς, μύος, —musculus, m. L., —Muskel, m. G.: in Anatomy, the designation of reddish, vascular, and highly contractile organs, whereby the movements of the animal body are, for the most part, executed. MUSCULAIRE, adj., —μυῶδης: belonging to, or performed by, the muscles: *Exs. Fibres musculaires ou charnus*, F., —die Muskelfasern, G., —the fleshy fibres which, by their congregation, form the body of a muscle; artères, et veines, musculaires, —the blood-vessels which convey

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blood to, and from, the muscular system, —*Systema musculare*, L.: *Mouvement musculaire*, F., —die Muskelbewegung, G., —muscular motion. *Myasthenia*, s. f., L., —die Muskelschwäche, G., —muscular debility.

MUSCOLOGIE, s. f., F., and G.?: that part of Botany which treats on the *History of the Mosses*. See Hooker's *Muscologia Exotica*, 2 vols 8vo. MUSCOLOGIQUE, adj., —muscologicus, —muscologisch, G., —muscological, —pertaining to —: MUSCOLOGISTE, s. m., —a student of—*Muscology*.

MUSCULO-CUTANÉ, adj., —musculo-cutaneous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two nerves; from their peculiar distribution: as, 1. *Nerv m.-cutané externe*, F., —*nervus musculo-cutaneus externus*, vel *Perforans Casserii*, —äusserer Muskelhautnerv, G.?, —the 3rd branch of the axillary plexus; which, perforating the *Coraco-brachialis*, is distributed on the other muscles of the arm, and integuments of the fore-arm and hand; and, 2. *N. m.-cutané de la jambe* (—prétibio-digital, Ch.), which, supplied by the peroneal, gives branches to the muscles of the anterior and external regions of the leg; and, becoming superficial, is lost on the integuments of the ankle and foot.

MUSCULO-RACHIDIEN, adj., —musculo-rachideus, L.: an epithet designative of the posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries; from their distribution on the muscles and spine.

MUSEAU, s. m., —rostrum, n. L., —die Schnauze, G., —snout: the elongated face of certain *Mammifera*; as the hog and fox. *M. de tanche*, —os tincæ, L.: the exterior, or vaginal, orifice of the uterus, —der äussere Muttermund, G.

MUSICOMANIE, MUSOMANIE, s. f., —μουσομανία, —musicomania, f. L., —Musikomanie, f. G.: a variety of *monomania*; characterized by an extravagant passion for music, —MUSIQUE, s. f., —ἡ μουσική (τέχνη), —musica, musice, f. L., —die Musik, Tonkunst, G., —or poetry.

MUSQUÉ, adj., —moschatus, L., —bisamduftend, G., —musky, exhaling the odour of musk, —see MUSC.

MUSSITATION, s. f., —mussitatio, f. (*musito*, to mutter), L., —das Murmeln, G., —muttering: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon; which consists in movement of the lips of the sick, without the production of articulated sounds.

MUTACISME, s. m., —mutacismus, m. L.: a variety of *impeded utterance*, consisting in difficulty of enunciation of the labial consonants, as B., P. and M.; which leads to their frequent repetition, or the substitution of other letters for them.

MUTILATION, s. f., —mutilatio, f. L., —πήρωμα, —Verstümmelung, f. G.: loss of a limb, or other important organ, or portion, of the exterior of the body. MUTILÉ,

MYO

adj.,—mutilatus,—*πηρωθεῖς*,—verstümmelt, G.,—mutilated : in a state of mutilation.

MUTIQUE, adj.,—muticus, L.,—unbe-wehrt, wehrlos, G.,—unarmed : destitute of points or prickles.

MUTISME, s. m.,—MUTITÉ, s. f.,—die Stummheit, G. : the condition of an individual incapable of articulating sounds.

MYDÈSE, s. f.,—mydesis, f. L. : a term borrowed from the Greek, *μύδσις*, and literally signifying mouldiness or putridity ; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a purulent discharge from the eye-lids,—feuchte Vereiterung der Augenlieder, G.

MYDRIASE, s. f.,—*μυδρίασις*,—mydriasis, f. L. : according to some authors, morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye,—die krankhafte Erweiterung der Pupille, G.,—with little or no diminution of sensibility of the retina :—to others, the weakness of vision, consequent on Hydrophthalmia.

MYÉLITE, s. f.,—myelitis, f. L.,—Mark-entzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the spinal marrow,—see MOELLE ; and Bergamaschi, *Sulla Mielitide Stenica*, etc., 12mo, Pavia, 1820. MYÉLOPHTHISIE, s. f.,—myelophthisis, tabes dorsalis, f. L.,—Rückendarre, f. G. : wasting, from chronic irritation of the spinal cord.

MYGALE, s. f., F., et L. : a genus of *Articulated Animals*, Class, *Arachnida*. The bird-spider,—*M. avicularis*,—die Vögelspinne, G.,—a native of *South-America*, sufficiently large to attack small birds,—hence its name,—inflicts a dangerous wound.—See *Linnæan Transactions*, v. ii, pl. 17.

MYLABRE, s. m.,—*Mylabris*, L. : a genus of *Coleopterous Insects* ; nearly allied to the *Cantharidæ*. One species,—*M. de la chiorée*, F.,—indigenous in France, is employed, by the Chinese, as a substitute for the blistering-fly ; and was, probably, the real *Cantharis*, of the Ancients.

MYLO-GLOSSE, s. m., and adj.,—Myloglossus, L.,—Kieferzungenmuskel, G. : a term applied, by Winslow, to muscular fibres which, ordinarily considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*, extend from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw to the parietes of the pharynx. Distinguished, by Valsalva, as le MYLO-PHARYNGIEN,—*Mylo-pharyngeus*, L.,—der Kieferschlundmuskel, G.

MYLO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—mylohyoideus, L. : the name of a muscle,—der Kieferzungenbeinmuskel, G. ; which, situated in the jugular region, extends from the internal oblique—myloid—line of the lower jaw, to the os hyoides.

MYOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*μυοκέφαλον*,—myocephalum, n. L.,—Fliegenkopf, m., ein kleiner Vorfall der Iris durch die Cornea, von der Form eines Fliegenkopfes, G. : incipient staphyloma, exhibiting the figure (and volume) of the head,—*κεφαλή*,—of the

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common fly,—*μύια*,—see MOUCHE. Kraus, —*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 518,—correctly observes that Myiocephalum, L., and, consequently, MYIOCÉPHALE, F., is the proper construction of this term.

MYOCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—myocephalitis, f. L. : inflammation (gouty or rheumatic) of the muscles of the head,—eine Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln, G.

MYOCÉLIALGIE, s. f.,—myocœlialgia, f. (*μῦς*, a muscle,—*κοιλία*, the belly,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—Bauchmuskelschmerz, m. G.,—pain in — : MYOCÉLITE, s. f.,—myocœlitis, f. L.,—Bauchmuskellentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of—the muscles of, the belly.

MYODYNIE, s. f.,—myodynia, f. (*μῦς*,—*ὀδύνη*, pain), L.,—der Muskelschmerz, G.,—pain of the muscles, rheumatism.

MYOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—myographia, f. (*μῦς*,—and *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die Beschreibung der Muskeln, G.,—myography, a description of — : MYOLOGIE, s. f.,—myologia, f. (same, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Myologie, Muskellehre, G.,—myology, a Treatise on—the muscles.

MYOPALME, s. m.,—myopalmus (*μῦς*,—and *παλμός*, agitation), subsultus tendinum, m. L.,—das Sehnenkupfen, G.,—twitching of the tendons. MYOPATHIE, s. f.,—myopathia, f. L.,—das Muskelleiden, die Muskelkrankheit,—a morbid condition of muscles.

MYOPE, adj.,—myops, L.,—short-sighted : an epithet applied to an individual,—*ὁ μύωψ*,—ein Myops, Kurzsichtiger, G.,—who suffers from, MYOPIE, s. f.,—*ἡ μυωπία*,—myopia, f. L.,—die Kurzsichtigkeit, G.,—myopy, short-sightedness.

MYORRHEXIE, s. f.,—myorrhæxia, f. (*μῦς*, a muscle, *ῥέξις*, rupture), L.,—die Zerreiſſung eines oder mehrer Muskel, G.,—rupture of one or more muscles.

MYOSE, s. f.,—myosis, f. (*μύω*, to close), L. : permanent contraction of the pupil ; ordinarily consequent on iritis.

MYOSITE, s. f.,—myositis (myitis, Kraus), f. L.,—Muskelentzündung, f. G. : inflammation of the muscles, acute rheumatism.

MYOTILITÉ, s. f.,—myotilitas, f. L. : muscular contractility, according to Chaussier.

MYOTOMIE, s. f.,—myotomia, f. (*μῦς*, a muscle, *τομή*, incision), L.,—die Myotomie, die Zerlegung der Muskeln, G.,—myotomy, dissection of the muscles.

MYRIAPODE, s. m., and adj.,—*μυριοπόους*,—many-footed. MYRIAPODES, pl.,—*Myriapoda*, L.,—die Myriapoden, G. : a designation applied, by Cuvier, to a Family of Insects, of the Order, *Aptera* ;—by Lamarck, to a Family of the *Arachnida* ;—by Eichwald, to an Order of *Crustacea* ; and, by Blainville, and Latreille, to a distinct Class, comprizing articulated animals with an indefinite number of feet.

MYRICINE, s. f.,—myricina, f. L. : a term given, by John, to one of the two substan-

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ces which enter into the composition of *bee's-wax*,—see **CIRE**; so named, as existing abundantly in the wax-like product of *Myrica cerifera*,—der Wachsbaum, G.

MYRMÉCIE, s. f.,—μυρμήκια: a wart, or warts,—τὰ μυρμηκία, —myrmeciae, f. L.,—die Ameisenwarzen, G.;—developed in the palmar and plantar regions; and productive of painful itching, like that induced by a swarm of ants,—ἡ μυρμηκία.

MYRIOPHYLLÉ, adj.,—μυριόφυλλος,—tausendblättrig, G.?,—many-leaved; as, in Botany, *Ranunculus myriophyllus*.

MYRISTICÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Myristiceæ*, L.: a Family of plants; having, for type, the genus *Myristica*,—**MUSCADIER**.

MYROBALAN, s. m.,—myrobalanus, m. L.,—die Myrobalane, Salbennuss, G.: the pharmaceutical designation of fruits, the dried produce of divers *Indian* plants, of the genus, *Terminalia*,—see **BADAMIER**. Le *M. emblic*, F.,—ἡ μυροβάλλανος, of the later Greeks: the fruit of *Phyllanthus emblicus*.

MYRRHÉ, s. f.,—myrrha, f. L.,—Myrrhe, f. G.: a gum-resin which exudes from the bark of an *Arabian* plant, till lately unknown, but now believed to be *Balsamodendron myrrha* (*Octandria, monogynia*, Linn.), of the Natural Family of the *Terebinthaceæ*. *Myrrh*,—ἡ μύρρα, of the Greek,—*Mor*, of the *Hebrew*—, and *Morr*, of *Arabian* writers,—is fragrant, bitter, and aromatic. *French and German Officin. Preparations*: a *Watery Extract*,—*Extractum Myrrhæ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Wässeriges Myrrhenextract*, G.; a *Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Myrrhâ*,—*Myr-*

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rhentinctur. *German*: an *Ethereal Oil*,—*Aetherisches Myrrhenöl*. **MYRRHOLOGIE**, s. f.,—*Myrrhologia*, f. L.: a *Treatise on Myrrh*; as that published by Polisius, 1688.

MYRTE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Myrtus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Myrte, G.,—the Myrtle; constituting the type of the **MYRTACÉES**, s. m., pl.,—*Myrtaceæ*, vel *Myrti*, L.,—die Myrten-Familie, G.; and comprizing, with other species, the common, —*M. communis*,—ἡ μύρτος. The valuable plants, now forming the genera, *Caryophyllus*,—see **GIROFLIER**,—and *Pimenta*, Allspice, were once included in this genus.

MYRTIFORME, adj.,—myrtenförmig, G.,—myrtiform, exhibiting the figure of a leaf of *myrtle*,—see **MYRTE**: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *muscle*,—*Muscle myrtiforme*, F.,—which forms part of the Labial, of *Chaussier*,—see **ABAISEUR**; 2.—to certain *tubercles*,—*Carunculæ myrtiformes*, L.,—see **CARONCULE**,—of the female vagina; and, 3.—a *depression*,—*Fosse myrtiforme*, ou *Incisive*,—of the sup. maxillary bone.

MYTILACÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Mytilaceæ*, vel *Mytili*, L.,—die Mytilaceen, G.?: in Malacology, a Family of *Acephalous*, or *Conchiferous*, *Mollusca*; having, for type, the genus, *Mytilus*,—see **MOULE**.

MYURE, adj.,—mäuseschwänzenartig, G.,—resembling the tail,—ἡ οὐρά, —of a mouse,—ὁ μῦς: an epithet designative, in Pathology, of a pulse,—*Pouls myure*, F.,—which grows progressively smaller in the stroke: in Botany,—of a plant which, as *Festuca myura*, exhibits a long and gradually tapering spike.

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NACRE, s. f.,—μαργαρίς,—margarita, f. L.,—*Perle*, *Perlemutter*, f. G.,—pearl, mother of pearl: the internal part of certain univalve and bivalve shells, especially the *Pearl-Oyster*,—*Avicula margaritifera*,—ὁ μάργαρος,—der Perlen-Auster, G. Employed, for handles, in the manufacture of surgical instruments. **NACRÉ**, adj.,—μαργαρώδης,—perlenartig, G.: an epithet applied to *animals*, whose shell, as that of *Tellina margaritina*, contains—; or body, as that of *Nereis margaritacea*, resembles, *pearl*.

NÆVUS, s. m.: a term introduced, from the *Latin*, to designate *cutaneous spots*, and *blemishes*, of divers kinds; which exist in new-born children. The *mother-mark*,—*N. maternus*,—das Muttermal, G.,—has been erroneously attributed to the influence of the parent's appetites, or imagination, on her progeny.

NAGEANT, adj.,—nans, nantis, L.,—schwimmend, G.,—swimming: an epithet generally designative of *animals*, and *plants*, which, as the *Cetacea*, *Amphibia*, and *Fishes*,

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and the male plant of *Valisneria spiralis*, swim in, or upon, the waters; specifically,—of those, as *Drabanatans*, whose leaves sustain them on the water's surface. Die *Schwimmbase* der Fische, G.,—the *swimming-bladder*,—*vesica aërea*, L.,—of *Fishes*.

NAGEOIRE, s. f.,—πτέρωμα,—pinna, f. L.,—*Finne*, *Flosse*, *Flossfieder*, f. G.,—fin: the organ of locomotion of *Fishes*. *Fins* are distinguished, from the situation which they occupy; as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pectoral* or *thoracic*, and *ventral*,—*After-*, *Schwanz-*, *Rücken-*, *Brust-*, und *Bauchflosse*, of the *Germans*. Employed, by Linnæus, as the characters of the four Orders into which *Osseous Fishes* have been distributed;—by Cuvier, as the basis of arrangement of the *Malacopterygii*. See **ABDOMINAL**, **APODE**, **CAUDAL**, **DORSAL**, **SUBBRACHIEN**.

NAIN, s. m., and adj.,—νάνος, ναννώδης,—nanus, pumilo, pumilus, L.,—*zwerg*, *zwergig*, G.,—*dwarf*, *dwarfish*: a term, or epithet, designative of *animals*, as *Man*; and *plants*, as *dwarf-elder*,—der *Niederholder*, G.,—and

dwarf furze,—*Ulex nanus*,—which are conspicuously distinguished from others of their species, or congeners, by *diminutive* size.

NAPTHE, s. f.,—ἡ νάφθα, —naphtha, f. L.,—die Naphthe, das Steinöl, G. : a term, of *Chaldee* or *Syriac* origin ; employed to designate a liquid inflammable *bitumen*, which exists, naturally, in Persia, Calabria, and Sicily. Reputed *sedative* and *anthelmintic*.

NARCAPTHE, s. m. : the *bark* of the tree which furnishes *olibanum*,—see OLIBAN ; employed, in fumigation, for the cure of pulmonary diseases.

NARCISSE, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Narcissus* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*), L. ; constituting the type of the Family of the NARCISSÉES, s. m., pl.,—*Narcisseæ*, L.,—of the *French*. *N. des poëtes*, F.,—*N. poeticus*,—ὁ Νάρκισσος, of the *Greeks*. *N. des prés*,—*des bois*,—*N. pseudo-narcissus*,—die doppelte *Narcisse*, G.,—daffodil,—*emetic*, and *antispasmodic*. The genus derives its designation from νάρκη, stupor, in allusion to the *narcotic* odour exhaled by the flowers.

NARCOSE, s. f.,—νάρκωσις, —narcosis, f. L.,—Betaubung, Fühllosigkeit, f. G.,—numbness, insensibility, especially, according to pathological writers, of the lower limbs.

NARCOTINE, s. f.,—narcotina, f. L.,—die Narkotin, G. : a vegetable alkali ; discovered, in opium, by Derosne : improperly so named, as possessing no narcotic influence.

NARCOTIQUE, adj.,—ναρκωτικός, —benumbing, stupifying, inducing *narcotism*,—NARCOTISME, s. m.,—narcotismus, m. L.,—die narkotische Zustand, G.,—the stupor, and morbid sleep, which result from the operation of *narcotic* remedies,—*remedia narcotica*, L.,—die betäubenden Mittel, G.

NARD, s. m.,—nardus, m. L. : a term designative, in Botany, and *Materia Medica*, of divers plants, or roots of plants, as *N. celtique*,—*Valeriana celtica*,—ἡ νάρδος, of the *Greeks* ; *N. commun*,—of *Lavandula spica*,—see LAVANDE : *N. indique*,—of the root of *Andropogon nardus* ; —*sauvage*,—of that of *Asarum Europeanum*,—see ASARET.

NARINE, s. f.,—naris, f. L.,—Nasenloch, f. G.,—nostril : a term applied to each of the two external orifices,—αἱ ρῖνες, —of the nose. The syn. NASEAU, s. m., is applied only to the lower animals, especially the horse. *Narines postérieures*,—die hintern *Nasentöcher*, G.,—see ARRIÈRE-NARINES.

NASAL, adj.,—nasalis, L.,—zur Nase gehörig, G.,—constituting, pertaining to, proceeding from, or situated in, the nose : as, in Anatomy, the two *nasal bones*,—*Os nasaux*, F.,—*ossa nasi*, L.,—die Nasenbeine, G. ; the *nasal fissure*,—*E'chancrure nasale*—*Nasenbeinausschnitt*,—of the frontal—, and *nasal process*,—*Apophyse nasale*,—*processus nasalis*,—der *Nasenfortsatz*,—of the superior maxillary—bone : the *nasal Arteries*,—die *Nasenschlagadern*—branches

of the ophthalmic ; and *veins*,—die *Nasenvenen*. In Pathology,—*hemorrhage*,—*Hémorrhagie nasale*,—see EPISTAXIE,—taking place from—and *polypus*,—p. *nasalis*, L.,—der *Nasenpolyp*, G.,—developed in—the *nasal cavities*,—*Fosses*—*fossæ*—*nasales*, F., et L.,—die inneren *Nasenhöhlen*, G.

NASILLEMENT, s. m. : the alteration of voice consequent on obstruction, or obliteration, of the *nasal cavities*.

NARWHAL, s. m. : a genus, in Zoology, *Monodon* (*Mammifera, Cetacea, Delphinidæ*), L. The only well-defined species, *M. monoceros* (*Unicornu marinum*, L.,—das See-Einhorn, G.,—sea-unicorn,—of the older writers), common narwal,—an inhabitant of the northern seas, is furnished with one long spirally-twisted supra-maxillary tooth or horn ; peculiar to the male ; harder, and retaining its colour better, than ivory ; and employed, by the dentist, in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

NASO-LOBAIRE, adj.,—naso-lobaris, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to one of the branches of the *nasal nerve*,—*Nerf nasal*, or, according to Sömmering,—NASO-OCULAIRE, F.,—*nervus naso-ocularis*, L.,—der *Nasenaugennerv*, G.

NASO-PALATIN, adj.,—naso-palatinus, L. : an epithet designative of parts, or organs, which belong alike to the nose and velum palati ; as, 1. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf naso-palatin*, F.,—supplied by the sphenopalatine ; and, 2. a *Ganglion*,—G. *naso-palatinum*, L.,—discovered, by H. Cloquet, in the anterior palatine foramen.

NASO-PALPÉBRAL, adj.,—naso-palpebralis, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle,—see ORBICULAIRE ; on account of its attachments. NASO-SURCILIER, adj.,—naso-superciliaris, L.,—to the *Corrugator supercilii*,—see SURCILIER,—on like principle.

NATATION, s. f.,—natatio, f. L.,—πολύμησις, —Schwimmen, n. G.,—the act, or exercise, of swimming : sometimes employed for augmentation of the muscular powers.

NATES : a term from the *Latin*, synonym with FESSES. Employed, also, to designate the two superior of the *tubercula quadrigemina*,—see QUADRJUMEAUX,—*Nates cerebri*, L.,—die hintern runden Erhabenheiten im Gehirn, G.

NATIF, adj.,—nativus, L.,—εγγενής : a term, in Medicine, synonym with *Congénial*. Applied, by naturalists, to metals which, as *native gold*,—*gediegen Gold*, G.,—exist, naturally, in the metallic state.

NATURALISTE, s. m.,—*naturæ* indagator, L.,—Naturaliste, Naturforscher, m. G.,—a naturalist.

NATURE, s. f.,—*natura*, f. L.,—ἡ φύσις, —Natur, f. G.,—nature : 1. the assemblage of objects, animate and inanimate, which constitute the universe ; 2. the original

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properties, or attributes, of a thing or being; and, 3. a vague synonym of the Deity. **NATURELLE**, adj.,—naturalis, L.,—φυσικός, —natürlich, G.: making part of *nature*; and conforming to the laws whereby *nature* is governed; treating, as *Natural History*,—*Histoire naturelle*, F.,—*Historia naturalis*, L.,—die *Naturgeschichte*, G.,—of objects which exist in *nature*. *ὁ φυσικός*, a natural philosopher.

NAUSEABOND, adj.,—nauseabundus (literally, *sea-sick*,—see-krank, G.), L.,—ναυσίσις, ekelhaft, G.,—nauseating, nauseous, provoking *nausea*,—**NAUSÉE**, s. f.,—ναυσία, —(*sea-sickness*,—See-krankheit) Uebelkeit, f. G.,—inclination to vomit. **NAUSEEUX**, adj.,—nauseosus, L.: synon. with **NAUSEABOND**.

NAVET, s. m.,—*B. napus*,—die Rube, G.,—turnip: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Brassica*,—see **CHOU**.

NAVICULAIRE, adj.,—navicularis (*navicula*, a little ship), L.,—schifförmig, kahnförmig, G.,—navicular, boat-shaped: as, in Anatomy, 1. two bones,—see **SCAPHOÏDE**, belonging to the carpus, and tarsus; 2. a slight depression,—*Fosse naviculaire*,—existing, in woman, between orificium vaginæ et commissuram posteriorem labiorum pudendi; 3. a dilatation of the male urethra, about the basis of the glans penis; and, 4. a cavity which separates the crura helices of the human ear. In Conchology, the *shell of the Argonautæ*: in Botany, the organs of divers plants; as the *Spathelle* of *Triticum æstivum*.

NÉCROLOGE, s. m.,—necrologium, n. (νεκρὸς, a dead body, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Nekrolog, m., Todtenregister, n. G.,—a register of the dead.

NÉCROPHOBIE, s. f.,—necrophobia, f. (νεκρὸς, φόβος, dread), L.,—die Nekrophobie, G.?,—necrophobia: a horror of dead bodies; not the dread of death, as erroneously stated by French lexicographers. **NÉCROPHAGE**, adj.,—νεκροφάγος, —necrophagus, —necrophagous: feeding on dead bodies, or carrion.

NÉCROSCOPIE, s. f.,—necroscopia, f. (νεκρὸς, a dead body, σκοπέω, to examine), L.,—die Nekroscopie, G.?,—necroscopy: inspection of the dead. **NÉCROTOMIE**, s. f.,—necrotomia, f. L.,—die Nekrotomie, G.,—necrotomy, dissection of dead bodies: a term, first proposed by the learned Dr. James Kennedy, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, as a substitute, alike elegant and legitimately constructed, for the vague **AUTOPSIE**, of the French, and mongrel *post-mortem examination*, of British—pathological writers. **NÉCROTOMIQUE**, adj.,—necrotomicus, —nekrotomisch, —necrotomical: pertaining to *necrotomy*. **NÉCROTOMISTE**, s. m.,—necrotomicus, m. L.,—a necrotomist.

NÉCROSE, s. f.,—ἡ νέκρωσις (νεκρῶω, to decay),—necrosis, f. L.,—die Nekrose, G.,—

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death, gangrene, especially of the bony tissue,—*caries ossium*, L.,—*Knochenbrand*, G.

NECTAIRE, s. m.,—nectarium, n. L.,—Honiggefäß, n. G.,—nectary: in Botany, an organ of plants; existing as a simple gland,—die Honigdrüse, G.,—or a pore,—das Honiggrübchen,—in the *Ranunculi*; as a spur,—spornförmiger Honigbehälter, in divers of the *Orchideæ*; of elegant and curious structure in *Parnassia palustris*, and *Aconitum napellus*; and destined to secrete, or retain, a viscous saccharine fluid, —**NECTAR**, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ὁ νέκταρ, —Honigsaft, m. G.,—from which, the bee prepares her honey. The *nectar*, a favourite beverage with the ancients,—*potus deorum*, L.,—der Göttertrank, G.,—of the heathen mythology,—consisted of wine sweetened with honey. **NECTARIFÈRE**, adj.,—nectariferus, L.,—honigtragend, G.,—nectariferous: provided with a *nectary*, or secreting *honey*.

NÉFLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Mespilus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—der Mispelbaum, G.,—the Medlar. The fruit,—**NÉFLE**, s. m.,—mespilum, n. L.,—die Mispel, G.,—of the common species,—*M. germanicus*,—is edible, and astringent.

NÈGRE, s. m.,—æthiops, maurus, m. L.,—Neger, m. G.,—negro: a male, of the *Æthiopian* race. **NÉGRESSE**, s. f.,—Negerinn, f. G.,—negress: a female negro.

NEIGE, s. f.,—nix, f. L.,—χιών, —Schnee, f. G.,—snow: a meteorological phenomenon. *N. antimoniale*,—see **FLEURS d'antimoine**. **NEIGEUX**, adj.,—χιόνεος, χιονώδης: an epithet designative, 1. of plants, which, as the *snow-drop*,—*Galanthus nivalis*,—der *Schneedropfen*, G.,—blossom amidst the snow; 2.—of animals, which, as the *snowy Owl*,—*Surnia nyctea*,—der *Schneekautz*, die *Schnee-Eule*, G.,—exhibit a *snow-white* hue.

NÉLUMBO, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Nelumbium* (*Polyandria, polygyn.*; *Nymphaeaceæ*), L.; confounded, by Linnæus, with *Nymphæa*,—**NÉNUPHAR**. Root, and leaves, of *N. speciosum* (olim, *Cyamus nelumbo*),—*N. des Indes*,—sacred bean of India, edible. Seed resembling, in flavour, the almond.

NÉMATOÏDE, adj.,—fadenförmig, G.,—thread-like. **NÉMATOÏDES**, s. m., pl.,—*Nematoidea*, L.: the First Order of *Entozoa*,—see Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 2;—comprehending those parasitic animals whose bodies resemble, in figure, a thread,—τὸ νῆμα, νήματος,—ein Faden, G.

NÉMATONEURES, s. m., pl.,—*Nemato-neura* (νήμα, a thread, νῆρον, a nerve), L.: a term applied, by Owen, to one of the five great Divisions, or Sub-regna, of the Animal Kingdom; comprizing those zoophytes, formerly included among the *Radiata*, of Cuvier, in which *nervous filaments*, the first traces of a nervous system, are discernible. Those animals in which, as Sponges, no

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nervous matter visibly exists, now constitute a distinct Sub-regnum,—les *Acrites*, pl., F.,—*Acrita*, L.,—of M'Leay, and *CRYPTONEURES*, F.,—*Cryptoneura*, L.,—a far more precise designation,—of Rudolphi.

NÉNUPHAR, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Nymphæa* (*Polyandria, polygynia*), L.,—die Seeblume, G.,—Water-lily; constituting the type of the *NYMPHÉACÉES*, s. f. pl.,—die Nympheaceen, G. ? The common *white*, and *yellow*,—*N. blanc*, et *jaune*, F.,—*N. alba* et *lutea*, (latter, *Nuphar lutea*, of Smith), are reputed *anodyne*, and *antiphrodisiac*.

NÉPENTHES, s. m. F., et L. (*νηπενθής*, assuaging grief): a remedy, of unknown composition; celebrated, among the ancients, for its effect in *relief* of the *depressing passions*:—in Botany, a dioicous polyandrous plant,—*N. distillatoria*,—Destillirschlauch, n. G.,—Pitcher-plant; a native of the East, with curiously constructed leaves.

NÉPHELION, s. m.,—τὸ νεφέλιον,—nephelium, n. L.,—der Nebelfleck, G.: a small semi-transparent *speck of the cornea*; through which objects are discerned, as though obscured by a *cloud*,—ἡ νεφέλη. **NÉPHELOÏDE**, adj.,—νεφελώδης,—nepheloides: an epithet applied to *urine*, which exhibits a *cloud*,—*nubecula urinæ*, L.,—die Harnwolke, G.

NÉPHRALGIE, s. f.,—nephralgia, f. (*νεφρὸς*, the kidney, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Nephralgie, f., Nierenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain in the kidney*. **NÉPHRELCOSE**, s. f.,—nephrelcosis, f. (*same*, and ἕλκος, ulceration), L.,—Nierengeschwür, n., Nierenvereiterung, f. G.,—*ulceration of*: **NÉPHREMPHRAXIE**, s. f.,—nephremphraxis, f. (*same*, and ἔμφορξις, obstruction), L.,—die Verstopfung der Nierengefäße, G.,—*obstruction of the vessels of*—the kidney.

NÉPHRELMINTHIQUE, adj.,—nephrelminthicus, L.: an epithet applied to *diseases*; which, as a species of *Ischuria*, result from the presence of *worms*,—αἱ ἑλμινθες,—in the kidney,—ὁ νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRÉTIQUE, ou **NÉPHRITIQUE**, adj.,—νεφρεῖδιος: an epithet applied, in Pathology, 1. to any source of disease, as *nephritic calculi*; or diseased action, which, as *inflammation*,—**NÉPHRITE**, s. f.,—ἡ νεφρίτις,—nephritis, inflammatio renis, f. L.,—Nierenentzündung, f. G.,—exists in the kidney; 2.—to *individuals*,—*Néphritiques*, F.,—suffering from morbid affections of *that organ*: in Therapeutics,—to *remedies*,—τὰ νεφρετικά,—*nephritica* (medicamina), L.,—die Nierenmittel, G.,—which are employed for the cure of *its diseases*.

NÉPHRINE, s. f.,—nephrina, f. L.: a term applied, by Thomson, to *urea*, see *URÉE*.

NÉPHROCELE, s. f.,—nephrocele, f. (*νεφρὸς*, kidney, κήλη, hernia), L.,—der Nierenbruch, G.,—*hernia of the kidney*.

NÉPHROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—nephrographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—*descrip-*

NER

tion of the kidney. **NÉPHROÏDES**, adj.,—νεφροειδής,—nephroideus, L.,—nierenförmig, G.,—kidney-like, kidney-shaped. Synon. with *RÉNIFORME*.

NÉPHROLITHIASE, s. f.,—nephrolithiasis, f. (*same*, and λιθίασις, stone-disease), L.,—die Nierenkrankheit, G.: *disease*, resulting from the presence of a *stone*,—**NÉPHROLITHE**, s. m.,—der Nierenstein, G.,—or *urinary concretion*, in the kidney. **NÉPHROLITHOTOMIE**, s. f.,—nephrolithotomia, f. (*νεφρὸς*,—λίθος, a stone,—τομή, incision), L.,—der Nierensteinschnitt, G.: the operation of cutting into, for extraction of an *urinary calculus* from, the kidney.

NÉPHROLOGIE, s. f.,—nephrologia, f. (*νεφρὸς*,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—nephrology: a *Treatise on the kidney*.

NÉPHRO-PHLEGMATIQUE, adj.,—nephrophlegmaticus, L.: an epithet designative of *Ischuria* which proceeds from inordinate accumulation of *mucus*,—φλέγμα,—in—: **NÉPHROPLÉGIQUE**, adj.,—nephroplegicus, L.,—from atony, or *paralysis*, (πλήσσω, to strike),—**NÉPHROPLÉGIE**, s. f.,—nephroplegia, f. L.,—of — the kidney,—νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRO-PLÉTHORIQUE, adj.,—nephroplethoricus, L.: caused by a *plethoric condition*,—φλεθώρα,—: **NÉPHROPYÏQUE**, adj.,—nephropyicus, L.,—by *suppuration*,—**NÉPHROPYOSE**, s. f.,—nephropyosis, f. L.,—die Niereneiterung, der Nierenabcess, G.,—of the kidney,—ὁ νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—nephrorrhagia, (*νεφρὸς*,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), hæmatur-sis, f. L.,—Nierenblutfluss, m. G.,—*hemorrhage from the kidney*.

NÉPHROTHROMBOÏDE, adj. (*same*, and θρόμβος, a coagulum),—nephrothromboideus, L.: an epithet designative of *Ischuria* which results from collection of *coagula* of blood in the kidney, or ureter.

NÉPHROTOMIE, s. f.,—nephrotomia, f. L.: in Surgery, a term syn. with **NÉPHROLITHOTOMIE**: in Anatomy, and Pathology, *dissection of kidney*,—Nierenschnitt, m. G.

NERF, s. m.,—τὸ νεῦρον,—nervus, m. L.,—Nerv, m. G.,—nerve: in Anatomy, an organ composed of nervous matter,—see *NÉVRINE*; and destined to transmit sensation, and motion, to, and from, the brain or central nervous mass or masses, from, and to, every part of the animal body.

Nerves are distinguished, by Chaussier, into three kinds: A. the *Cerebral*,—*Nerfs Encéphaliques*, F.,—*Nervi encephali vel cerebrales*, L.,—die Hirnnerven, G.; B. the *Spinal*,—*N. rachidiens*,—*N. spinales*,—*Rückenmarksnerven*; and, C. those of the *Ganglionic System*,—*N. des ganglions ou composés*,—*N. gangliosi*,—die *Nerven des Gangliensystems*, G. The following is the modern arrangement, and enumeration, of the first two. They exist, invariably, in pairs.

A. *Encephalic*: 1. le *Nerf olfactif* (*N. éth-*

NER

moida, Ch.), F.,—*nervus olfactorius*, L.,—Geruchsnerv, G.; 2. *N. optique* (—*oculaire*),—*n. opticus*,—Sehnerv; 3. *N. moteur oculaire* (—*oculo-musculaire*) *commun*,—*n. oculo-motorius*,—gemeinschaftliche Augenmuskelnerv; 4. *N. pathétique* (—*oculo-musculaire interne*),—*n. trochlearis vel patheticus*,—oberer Augenmuskelnerv; 5. *N. trifacial* (—*trifacial*),—*n. trigeminus*,—dreigetheilter Nerv; 6. *N. moteur oculaire* (—*oculo-musculaire*) *externe*,—*n. oculo-muscularis externus*,—äusserer Augenmuskelnerv; 7. *N. facia*,—*n. facialis*,—Antlitznerv; 8. *N. auditif* (—*labyrinthique*),—*n. acusticus*,—Hörnerv; 9. *N. glosso-pharyngien* (—*pharyngo-glossien*),—*n. glosso-pharyngeus*,—Zungenschlundkopfnerv; 10. *N. vague*, ou *sympathique moyen* (—*pneumo-gastrique*),—*n. vagus vel pneumo-gastricus*,—Lungenmagennerv; 11. *N. spinal* (—*trachélo-dorsal*),—*n. accessorius*,—see ACCESSOIRE,—Beinerv; and, 12. *N. hypoglosse* (—*hypoglossien*),—*n. hypoglossus*,—Zungenfleischnerv, G.

B. Spinal; consisting of, 1. the eight *Cervical*,—*N. cervicaux*,—*nervicervicales*,—die Halsnerven, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of which, form the cervical—, and last four, with anterior branch of 1st dorsal, the axillary—plexus; 2. the twelve *Dorsal*,—*N. dorsaux*,—*n. dorsales*,—Rückennerven; 3. the five *Lumbar*—*N. lombaires*,—*n. lumbares*,—Lenden-nerven, constituting, by their abdominal branches, the lumbo-abdominal plexus; 4. the five *Sacral*,—*N. sacraux*,—*n. sacrales*,—Kreuznerven, first four forming the sacral plexus; and, 5. one *Coccygeal*,—*N. coccygien*,—*n. coccygeus*,—Steissnerv. For an account of the principal nerve,—*N. Sympathique*,—ganglia, and plexuses, of the *ganglionic system*,—das Gangliennervensystem, G.,—see Krause, *Handbuch der menschl. Anatomie*, v. i, p. 960; et Lobstein, *De Nervi Sympath. Humani*, Fabricá. Paris, 1823.

NEROLI, s. m.: the pharmaceutical designation of essential oil of orange-flowers.

NERPRUN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rhamnus* (*Pentandria monogynia*.), L.,—*ῥάμνος*,—der Kreuzdorn, G.,—Buckthorn; constituting the type of the Family of the *Rhamni*. The berries,—die Kreuzbeeren,—of *R. catharticus*, and *frangula*, are actively purgative, and said to impart like properties to the flesh of birds which devour the fruit. Leaves of *R. theezana* employed, by the poor of China, as a substitute for tea.

NERVEUX, adj.,—*νευρικός, νευρώδης*: composed of, or pertaining to, the nerves; as, in Anatomy, and Physiology, the *nervous system*,—das Nervensystem, G.,—and the *nervous fluid*,—*Fluide nerveuse*, F.: or specially affecting, or emanating from, the nerves; as, in Pathology, *nervous fever*,—*febris nervosa*, L.,—das Nervenfieber, G. In Botany, applied to a leaf,—*folium nervo-*

NEU

sum, L.,—ein nerviges Blatt, G.,—strongly marked with nerves,—see NERVEUR.—*NERVIFOLIE*, adj.: an epithet designative of plants; which, as *Pelargonium nervifolium*, have leaves conspicuously so marked.

NERVIN, adj.: an epithet designative of remedies,—les *Nervines*, s. pl.,—*medicamina nervina*, L.,—*nervenstärkende Mittel*, G.,—which are calculated to stimulate, and arouse, the energies of the *nervous system*.

NERVURE, s. f.,—*nervus*, m. L.,—Nerve, f. G.: in Botany, the divisions of the petiole; or, in its absence, the fibres emanating from the parent stem, which traverse the surface, and form the skeleton, of the leaf. *Nervenloses Blatt*, G.,—a leaf destitute of *nervures*.

NEURALGIE, ou *NÉURALGIE*, s. f.,—*neuralgia*, f. (*νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—*Neuralgie*, f., *Nervenschmerz*, m. G.,—literally, nerve-ache,—*Tic douloureux*, of French writers: a painful affection of the nerves; probably resulting from inflammation of the neurilema,—*NÉVRILEMMITE*. *Neuralgy* receives its specific designation from the situation which it affects: as *N. faciale*, *neuralgy* of the face; — *cubito-digittale*,—of the finger; — *intercostale*,—of the side; — *plantaire*,—of the plantar region.

NEURINE, ou *NÉVRINE*, s. f.,—*neurina*, f. L.: a modern designation of the matter which constitutes the nerves, and is enclosed by neurilema,—see *NÉVRILEMME*.

NEURITE, ou *NÉVRITE*, s. f.,—*neuritis*, f. L.,—die Nervenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of a nerve. *NEURITIQUE*, ou *NÉVRITIQUE*, adj.,—*neuriticus*, L.,—*neuritic*: *synon.* with *NERVEUX*.

NEURODYNIE, ou *NÉVRODYNIE*, s. f.,—*neurodynia*, f. (*νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ὀδύνη*, pain), L. *Synon.* with *NEURALGIE*.

NEUROGRAPHIE, ou *NÉVROGRAPHIE*, s. f.,—*neurographia*, f. (*νεῦρον*, a nerve, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die Neurographie, die Beschreibung der Nerven, G.,—*neurography*, description of the nerves. In like manner, *NEUROLOGIE*, ou *NÉVROLOGIE*, and *NEUROTOMIE*, ou *NÉVROTOMIE*, s. f., compounds of *νεῦρον*, with *λόγος*, and *τομή*, are employed; the first, to designate the doctrine of the nerves,—die Nervenlehre, G.; and the second, in Anatomy, *dissection*,—in Surgery, *division*, of these organs,—der Nerven-schnitt. *Latinized*, and *anglicized*, by respective conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* into *y*;—*germanized*, by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

NEUROSE, ou *NÉVROSE*, s. f.,—*neurosis*, f. L.: a morbid affection, especially implicating the *nervous system*. The *Neuroses*,—*Morbi nervosi*, L.,—*NÉVROSES*, pl.,—die Neurosen, G.?,—constitute the 4th Class, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel. *NEUROTICQUE*, ou *NÉVROTICQUE*, adj.,—*neuriticus*, L.,—*synon.* with *NERVIN*.

NEUTRALISER, v. a.,—neutralisiren, G.,—to neutralize: as, in Chemistry,—an acid by saturation with an alkali. NEUTRE, adj.,—neuter, L., and E.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, as the working-bee, and all hybrids, which, destitute of the sexual organs, are, consequently, incapable of procreating their species: in Chemistry,—a salt, which exhibits neither acid nor alkaline properties.

NÉVRASTHÉNIE, s. f.,—see ASTHÉNIE,—neurasthenia, f. L.,—Nervenschwäche, f. G.,—*nervous debility*.

NÉVRILEMME, s. m.,—neurilyma, n. L.,—Nervenscheide, Nervenhülle, f. G.: the membrane which envelopes the substance of the nerves, and forms, for each filament, a distinct sheath. NÉVRILEMMITE, s. f.,—neurilymitis, f. L.,—die Neurilemmite, G.,?—inflammation of the neurilema.

NÉVROPTÈRE, adj.,—neuropterus (νεῦρον, a nerve, πτέρων, wing), L.,—nerve-winged. NÉVROPTÈRES, s. m., pl.,—Neuroptera, L.,—die Neuropteren, G.: an Order of the Class, *Insecta*; characterized, like the *Aggrionidæ*, and *Libellulidæ*, by the possession of four wings reticulated with prominent nervures. NÉVROPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—neuropterologus, m. L.,—der Neuropterolog, G.,?—a student of *neuropterology*,—NÉVROPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—neuropterologia, f. L.,—the science of *neuropterous* insects.

NÉVROPYRE, s. m.,—neuropyra, f. (νεῦρον, πυρετός, fever), febris nervosa, L.,—Nervenfieber, n. G.,—*nervous fever*.

NEZ, s. m.,—nasus, m. L.,—ἡ ῥῖν,—Nase, f. G.,—nose: a pyramidal eminence; situated below the forehead, in Man, and covering the anterior orifice of the nasal fossæ. An organ, supplying important indications to the medical physiognomist, in the diagnosis of various diseases.

NICOTIANINE, s. f.,—nicotianina, f. L.: a volatile substance, discovered, by Hermstadt, in tobacco,—see TABAC; which imparts to that substance, its characteristic odour. NICOTINE, s. f.,—nicotina, f. L.: a vegetable alkali, existing in tobacco.

NICTATION, s. f. See CLIGNEMENT.

NIDIFICATION, s. f.,—nidificatio, f. L.,—Nestmachen, n. G.: in Zoology, the process of constructing a nest,—NID, s. m.,—nidus, m. L.,—Nest, n. G.; executed by certain *Mammifera*, as the rabbit and field-mouse; and by birds generally, for the reception, and rearing, of their young. On the *Nidification* of Birds,—see Zinnani, *Delle Uove e dei Nidi degli Uccelli*, 4to, Venezia, 1737; and Schinz, *Beschreibung und Abbildung der künstlichen Nester und Eyer der Vögel*, etc. 4to, Zürich, 1830.

NIDOREUX, adj.: exhaling the odour of decaying animal matters,—nidor, L.

NITRATE, s. m.,—nitras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—salpetersaure

Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of nitric acid,—Acide nitrique, F.,—die Salpetersäure, G.,—with salifiable bases. The principal *nitrates*, employed in medicine, are those of silver, quicksilver, and potass, *N. d'Argent,—de Mercure,—de Potasse*, F.,—nitras argenti,—hydrargyri—et potassæ, L.,—salpetersaures Silber,—Quecksilber, und — Kali, G.

NITREUX, adj.,—nitrous: the designation of a mineral acid,—see NITRITE. Gas oxide nitreux, F.,—oxydirtes Stickgas, oxydulirtes Salpeterstoffgas, G.,—nitrous oxide, protoxide of azote. Gas nitreux,—deutoxide of azote.

NITRIQUE, adj.,—nitricus, L.,—nitric: the designation of an acid composed of azote and oxygen,—see NITRATE.

NITRITE, s. m.,—nitris, f. L.: a genus of salts, resulting from combination of nitrous acid,—Acide nitreux,—acidum nitrosum, L.,—die Salpetrigsäure, G.,—with divers salifiable bases.

NITROGÈNE, s. m.,—nitrogenium, n. (νίτρον, nitre, γινάω, to produce), L.,—nitrogen; a term applied, by Berzelius, to AZOTE; as producing nitre, in combination with oxygen and potass.

NITRO-MURIATIQUE, adj.: synon. with HYDROCHLORIQUE.

NIVEAL, adj.,—nivalis, L. See NEIGEUX.

NOCTAMBULE, s. m., and adj.,—noctambulus, L.,—a night-walker,—Nachtwandler, m. G.,—night-walking, practising noctambulism,—NOCTAMBULISME, s. m.,—noctambulismus, m. L.: a term synon. with SOMNAMBULISME.

NOCTIFLORE, adj.,—nachtblumend, G.?—night-flowering: an epithet specifically designative of plants which, as the night-blowing Cereus,—Cactus grandi-(nocti-)florus, and the night-flowering Catchfly,—Silene noctiflora, expand their petals —: NOCTILUQUE, adj.,—νυκτιλαμπής, —nachtleuchtend, G.,—night-shining,—of animals which, as Lampyrus noctiluca, emit their phosphoric splendour—only during night.

NOCTURNE, adj.,—νυκτερινός, νύκτερος, —nachtlich, G.,—nightly: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases, or their phenomena, which, as night-fever,—Nachtfieber, n. G.,—and night-sweats,—sudores nocturnæ, L.,—occur —: and, in Zoology,—to animals which, as a Section of the Family of the Strigidæ,—les Nocturnes, Temm.,—among Birds; and of the Lepidoptera,—Nocturna, Steph.,—among Insects, fly—only during the night.

NODOSITÉ, s. f.,—a calcareous concretion, developed around articulations which have long been the seat of gouty or rheumatic irritation. The Latin synonyme, nodus, has, also, been applied to exostosis, glandular induration and enlargement, and general tumefaction of the joints. No-

NOS

DULE, s. m.,—nodulus m. L.,—a little node,—see NOUET.

NŒUD, s. m.,—nodus, m. L.,—*ἄμμα*: in Botany, the articulation,—Knoten, n. G.,—knot,—of the stem, and root, of certain plants: in Pathology, a term synon. with NODOSITÉ: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—*N. d'emballleur*, F.,—for the suppression of hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches; and a *knot*,—*N. de chirurgien*,—*nodus chirurgorum*, L.,—employed, by Surgeons, in the ligation of arteries.

NOIRE, adj.,—niger, L.,—*μέλας*,—schwarz, G.,—black. NOIRÂTRE, adj.,—nigrescens, —schwarzlich, —blackish.

NOISETTE, s. f.,—avellana, f. L.,—Häselnuss, f. G.,—hazel-nut: the *edible fruit* of *Corylus avellana*,—NOISETTIER, s. m.,—*τὸ καρύδιον*,—see COUDRIER.

NOIX, s. f.,—nux, f. L.,—Nuss, f. G.,—nut: in Botany, the designation of the fruit,—*τὸ κάρυον*,—of *Juglans regia*,—NOYER; and of every fruit invested, like it, with a hard and ligneous shell. *N. d'arêque*,—see AREC. —*de galle*,—*galla quercûs*, L.,—Gallapfel, G.,—nut-gall: the ligneous excrescence, produced by puncture of a *Cynips*, on the branches of *Quercus cerris* vel *infectoria*, an oak of the *Levant*. It abounds in tannin and gallic acid; is *styptic* and *astringent*; and forms the basis of a *German Official Tincture*,—*Gallenapfeltinctur*. —*Muscade*,—see that article. —*vomique*, *nux vomica*,—Krahenauge, Brechnuss, G.: the fruit of *Strychnos nux vomica*,—see VOMIQUIER, —*acrid*, *irritating*, and *poisonous*. *French and German Official Preparations*: a *Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Nuce vomicâ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Krahenaugentinctur, G.; and an *Extract*,—*Extractum de Strychno N. vomicâ*,—Krahenaugenextract. *German*: an *Alcoholic Extract*,—*Geistiger Auszug der Krahenaugen*.

NOMADE, adj.,—*νομαδικός*,—nomas, L.,—wandernd, G.,—nomadic: an epithet designative, in Anthropology, of a *people*,—*οἱ νομάδες*,—die Nomaden, G.; who, as the Arabs, lead a *wandering* and *pastoral* life: in Surgery,—of a *spreading* sore,—*Ulcère nomade*, ou *rongeant*, F.

NOMBRIL, s. m.: a popular designation of *Umbilicus*,—see OMBILIC.

NOMENCLATURE, s. f.,—nomenclatura, f. L.,—*ἡ ὀνοματογραφία*,—Nomenclatur, f. G.: a collection of terms peculiar to a science or art; as the reformed anatomical *nomenclature*, of *Chaussier*. *Ὁ ὀνοματοκλήτωρ*,—a nomenclator.

NOSOCOME, s. m.,—*νοσοκόμος*,—nosocomus, m. L.,—a hospital-director,—Hospitalmeister, m. G.; also, one who attends on the sick,—*Krankenverpfleger*,—see INFIRMIER. NOSOCOMIAL, adj.,—nosocomialis, L.: prevailing in, or pertaining to, a hospital,—*τὸ νοσοκομεῖον*,—nosocomium, n. L.,—

NOU

Hospital, Krankenhaus, n. G.; as *hospital fever*,—*Fièvre nosocomiale*, F.,—das *Spitalfieber*, G.; a *hospital-ship*,—*Hospitalschiff*.

NOSOGRAPHIE, s. f., F., and G.,—nosographia, f. (*νόσος*, a disease, *γράφω*, to describe), morborum descriptio, L.,—a *description of diseases*. See Pinel, *Nosographie Philosophique*, 3 vols 8vo, Paris, 1818. NOSOGRAPHE, s. m., and adj.,—nosographist: a *writer* on —; nosographicus, L.,—nosographic, pertaining to—*Nosography*.

NOSOLOGIE, s. f.,—nosologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Nosologie, Krankheitslehre, f. G.,—the *doctrine of diseases*. NOSOLOGIQUE, adj.,—nosologicus, L.,—nosologisch, G.,—nosological, pertaining to —: NOSOLOGISTE, s. m.,—nosologus, L. ?—nosologist, a *writer* on—*nosology*.

NOSTALGIE, s. f.,—nostalgia, f. (*νόστος*, return, or journey home, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—das Heimweh, G.: a morbid affection, excited by an excessive desire to *return to one's country*. NOSTALGIQUE, adj.,—nostalgicus, L.,—nostalgic: pertaining to *nostalgia*. NOSTOMANIE, s. f.,—nostomania, f. L.,—die Nostomanie, G.: fixed *melancholy*, or *madness*, resulting from a *like cause*.

NOTALGIE, s. f.,—notalgia, f. (*νότος*, back, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—Rückenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain in the back*.

NOTENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—notencephalus, m. (*νότος*,—*ἐγκεφαλός*, the brain), L.: the name applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters*: comprehending those in which the *brain* protrudes, and rests on the dorsal vertebræ, open posteriorly.

NOUÉ, adj.: an epithet designative, in Surgery, of a *bandage* employed for compression of the parotid region; and of *joints* which exhibit *nodes*,—see NODOSITÉ: in Pathology,—of children affected with *Rachitis*. In Horticulture, and Rural Economy, synon. with FÉCONDÉ.

NOUET, s. m.,—nodulus, m. L.,—Knotchen, n. G.; a nodule, little node or knot.

NOUEUX, adj.,—*ὀζώδης*,—knotig, G.,—knotty; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Geraanium nodosum*.

NOURRICIER, adj.,—nutriens, L.,—nährend, nahrhaft, G.,—nutritious, conveying *nourishment*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the *arteries*,—*Artères nourricières*, F.,—which penetrate, and transmit *nourishment* to, the structure of the various bones; and, especially, of those which, as the great *nutrient* artery of the thigh-bone, —*arteria nutritia magna ossis femoris*, L.,—traverse the *nutrient* canals,—see CONDUIT, —of the long bones.

NOURRITURE, s. f.,—esca, f, cibus, nutritus, m. L. Synon. with ALIMENT.

NOUURE, s. f.: a vulgar designation of *Rachitis*,—see RACHITE.

NOYAU, s. m.,—nucleus, m. L.,—*ὁ πυρὴν*,—der Kern, G.,—stone: in Botany, the os-

seous or stone-like seed of a drupaceous fruit; containing, as that of the *Amygdali*, a kernel or almond. *N. central des pédoncules du cervelet*: a term applied, by Chaussier to the *corpus rhomboideum*,—see *CORPUS*.

NOYER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Juglans* (*Monoecia, polyandr.*; *Terebinthaceæ*), L.,—der Walnussbaum, G.,—Walnut-tree. The fruit,—die Walnuss, G.,—see NOIX,—of the common species,—*Juglans regia*,—ἡ καρύα,—is *alimentary*; and furnishes a *laxative fixed Oil*: the green envelope, *astringent*: leaves employed, in decoction, as *detersive*.

NU, adj.,—nudus, L.,—γυμνός,—nackt, unbedeckt, G.,—naked, uncovered: an epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Linnæus, to those *Mollusca*,—*Mol. nuda*; which, as the slug, are *destitute* of a testaceous covering,—see TESTACÉ: in Botany,—to the seeds of *gymnospermous* plants,—see GYMNOSPERMIE. *Feu nu*: in Chemistry, a *naked* or directly applied fire.

NUAGE, s. m.,—nubes, f. L.,—τὸ νέφος,—Wolke, f. G.,—cloud: in Meteorology, a collection of aqueous vapours, suspended in the atmosphere. For a description of the various forms of *cloud*, and their designations, see Forster, *Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena*, 8vo, London, 1823. In Pathology, the *nebular suspension*, exhibited by morbid urine,—see ENÉORÉME; also, a *speck* on the cornea. NUAGEUX, adj.,—nebulosus,—νεφώδης,—wolkig,—cloudy.

NUBÉCULE, s. f.,—nubecula, f. L.,—a slight speck on the cornea.

NUCULAINÉ, s. m.,—nuculanium, n. L.,—Nusspflaume, f. G.: in Botany, a *fleshy fruit*; not crowned by lobes of the calyx; to which the ovary does not adhere; and which contains several distinct seeds: as *Sambucus nigra*,—schwarzer Hohlunder, G.

NUDIBRANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Nudibranchia*, L.: in Malacology, an Order of the Class, *Gasteropoda*; comprehending those *Mollusca*, which, as the *Doris*, have the *respiratory organs*,—*branchiæ*,—*exposed*,—*nude*,—on some part of the back.

NUDIFLORE, adj.,—nacktblumig, G.,—naked-flowered: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Margaris nudiflora*, are distinguished by a *corolla destitute* of covering.

NUIT, s. f.,—ἡ νύξ,—nox, f. L.,—Nacht, f. G.,—night: the space of time during which the sun is below the horizon of a place,—the period which elapses between sun-set and sun-rise.

NUQUE, s. f.,—nucha, cervix, f. L.,—ὁ ἀνχῆν,—Nachen, m., Genick, n. G.: in Zoology, the superior, or anterior, portion of the posterior region of the neck of *Mammifera*, Birds, and Insects. Ligamentum *nuchæ*, L.,—das Nackenband, G.

NUTATION, s. f.,—nutatio, f. L.,—Wanken, n. G.: in Physiology, an habitual and

involuntary motion of the head: in Botany, the direction of certain plants, as *Helianthemum*, towards the sun. NUTANT, adj.,—cernuus, L.,—winkend, überhängend, G.,—nodding, drooping; as the flower of *Scilla nutans*, olim *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*.

NUTRICIER, adj. See NOURRICIER.

NUTRITION, s. f.,—nutritio, f. L.,—θρέψις,—die Ernährung, G.: in Physiology, a vital function; having, for its object, the sustenance, increment, and reparation of animal and vegetable bodies by assimilation of the *nutritive* principle of the respective aliments to the tissue of their organs. See Dhéré, *De la Nutrition dans la Série des Animaux*, 8vo, Paris, et Strasbourg. 1826.

NYCTALOPE, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to an *individual*,—ὁ νυκταλωψ,—nyctalops, L.,—ein Tagblinder, G.,—who suffers from *day-blindness*,—NYCTALOPIE, s. f.,—ἡ νυκταλωπία,—nyctalopia, f. L.,—Nyktalopie, Tagblindheit, f., Nachtsehen, n. G.: a morbid affection of the organ of vision; which renders it incompetent by day, yet capable of *discerning* objects clearly at night. See HÉMÉRALOPE.

NYCTÉRIN, adj. *synon.* with NOCTURNE.

NYCTHÉMÈRE, s. m.,—nycthemeron, n. L.: a period of twenty-four hours; including the day,—ἡ ἡμέρα,—and night,—ἡ νύξ.

NYCTOBATASE, s. m.,—nyctobatesis, f. L.: an ill-constructed and superfluous synonym,—from the Greek, νύξ, night, and βατέω, to move,—of NOCTAMBULISME.

NYMPHE, s. f.,—νύμφη,—nympha, f. L.,—nymph,—die Puppe der Insekten, G.: a term, in Entomology, *synon.* with CHRYSALIDE: in Anatomy,—with Clitoris,—see CLITORIDE. NYMPHES, pl.,—αἱ νύμφαι,—nymphæ, L.,—die Nymphen, Wasserlefen, G.: the designation of the *lesser labia pudendi*,—die kleinen Schaamlefen; as destined, in the opinion of the ancients, to *direct the urine* of the female.

NYMPHEACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Nymphæaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a Family of plants, having, for type, the genus *Nymphæa*,—NENUPHAR.

NYMPHOMANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—nymphomania, f. (νύμφαι,—see NYMPHE, *μανία*, madness), furor uterinus, L.: *Penchant irrésistible et insatiable* à l'acte vénérien, chez les femmes, F. NYMPHOMANE, adj.,—nymphomanus, L.: suffering from *nymphomania*.

NYMPHOTOMIE, s. f.,—nymphotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—das Wegschneiden eines Theils der kleinen Schaamlefen, oder der Klitoris, G.,—*excision* of a portion of the *nymphæ*, or of the clitoris. *Nympharum excisio* Ægyptiis frequens erat, et circumsisio muliebris vocabatur, L.

NYSTAGME, s. m.,—nystagmus, m. (νυσταγμός, drowsiness), L.,—Nicken, n., Einschlafen im Sitzen, G.: a *propensity to sleep*; with relaxation of the cervical muscles, and frequent dropping of the head forwards.

OBL

OBCLAVÉ, adj.,—obclavatus, L.,—obclavate: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs which exhibit the figure of a *club*,—*clava*, L.,—*reversed*.

OBCONIQUE, adj.,—obconicus, L.,—verkehrt kegelförmig, G.,—obconic: an epithet applied to the *organs* of *plants*, and *antennæ* of *Insects*; when presenting the figure of a *cone reversed*.

OBCORDÉ, adj.,—obcordatus, L.,—verkehrt herzrund, G.,—obcordate: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants whose organs, as the *petals* of *Delphinium obcordatum*, exhibit the figure of a *heart reversed*. **OBCORDIFORME**, adj.,—obcordiformis, —verkehrt herzförmig, G.,—obcordiform: *inversely heart-shaped*.

OBÉSITÉ, s. f.,—obesitas, f. L.,—ἡ λιπαρότης, —die Fettleibigkeit, G.,—obesity, inordinate accumulation of fat, —**POLYSARCIE**.

OBLIQUE, adj.,—ῥαχός, —schief, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *muscles*, the fibres of which pursue an *oblique* course with regard to the mesial line of the body. Of these, there are six pairs in Man. 1. The *oblique muscles of the abdomen*, two in number: a. *le M. grand Oblique*,—*descendant*, ou *externe*, —*du bas ventre* (**COSTO-ABDOMINAL**, Ch.), F.,—*Obliquus externus—descendens major—abdominis*, L.,—*Schräger äusserer*, oder *absteigender Bauchmuskel*, G.; b. *M. petit Obl.*—*ascendant*, ou *interne* (**ILIO-ABDOMINAL**),—*Obl. ascendens internus—minor*,—*Schräger innerer*, oder *aufsteigender Bauchmuskel*. 2. — *of the eye*: a. *M. grand Oblique*, ou *Obl. inférieur*, de *l'œil* (**Grand TROCHLÉATEUR**, Ch.),—*Obliquus superior—major—oculi*, vel *Trochlearis*,—*Oberer schiefer Augen- oder Rollmuskel*: b. — *petit Oblique*, ou *obl. inférieur* (**Petit TROCHLÉATEUR**),—*Obl. inferior—minor—oculi*,—*Unterer schiefer Augenmuskel*: and, 3. — *of the head*: a. *M. oblique supérieur*, ou *petit obl.*, de *la tête* (**ATLOÏDO-Mastöïdien**, Ch.),—*Oberer schräger*—and, b. *M. obliq. inférieur*, ou *grand* (**AXOÏDO-Atloïdien**),—*Unterer schräger Kopfmuskel*, G.

OBLITÉRATION, s. f.,—obliteratio, f. L.,—Vernichtung, Auslöschung, f. G.: in Physiology, and Pathology, the *abolition* of a sense or intellectual faculty; also, the condition of a cavity, or canal, *effaced*, or rendered *impervious*, by the adhesion of its parietes. **OBLITÉRÉ**, adj.,—obliteratus, —vernichtet, verlöscht, —obliterated. **OBLITÉRER**, v. a.,—obliterare, —vernichten, auslöschen, —to obliterate.

OBS

OBLONG, adj.,—oblongus, L.,—länglich, G.: of a figure longer than broad. **OBLONGIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—oblong-leaved: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, whose *leaves*, as those of *Cocculus oblongifolius*, exhibit an *oblong* figure.

OBOVALE, adj.,—obovalis, L.,—verkehrt eirund: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *leaves* which resemble, in figure, the *longitudinal section* of an *egg*, with the *smaller end turned towards the petiole*. **OBOVATIFOLIÉ**, adj.: an epithet, specifically designative of plants which, as *Capparis obovatifolia*, have *leaves* of an *obovate* figure. **OBOVOÏDE**, adj.,—obovoideus, L.,—verkehrt eiförmig, G.,—obovoid: exhibiting the figure of an *egg* with the *smaller extremity turned downwards*.

OBSCUR, adj.,—obscurus, L.,—ἀφανής, ἀμαυρός, σκοτεινός, —dunkel, G.,—dark, of sombre colour, obscure. Figuratively, unintelligible, unknown, despicable, —unverständlich, unbekannt, niedrig, G.: *παῖδες σκοτῖοι*, *illegitimate children*. **OBSCURCISSEMENT**, s. m.,—*de la vue*, F.,—*obscuratio visûs*, L.,—die *Verdunkelung* des *Gesichts*, G.,—*obscurity* of vision; from speck on the cornea, incipient cataract, amaurosis, or other cause.

OBSERVATION, s. f.,—observatio, f. L.,—ἡ παρατήρησις, —Beobachtung, f. G.: in common language, the action of carefully and methodically examining an object by the external senses, in order to acquire an accurate idea, and preserve the recollection, of its properties; also, the result of the knowledge thus obtained: in Medicine, the history of the phenomena exhibited by a disease, of the treatment employed for its palliation or cure; and of the necrotomical characters which, when terminating in death, it exhibits. *Synon.*, in the latter signification, with the *Latin*, *casus*; *German*, *Fall*; and the *English*, *case*.

OBSTIPATION, s. f.,—obstipatio, f. L.,—Hartleibigkeit, ein niederer Grad von Leibesverstopfung, G.,—see **CONSTIPATION**. **OBSTIPITÉ**, s. f.,—obstipitas, f. L.,—*Schiefheit des Kopfes*, G.,—see **TORTICOLLIS**.

OBSTÉTRICIE, s. f.,—obstetricium, n., ars obstetricia, L.,—Geburtshülfe, Hebammenkunst, f. G.,—Obstetrics: the art, or practice, of a *midwife*,—*Obstetrix*, L. **OBSTÉTRIQUE**, adj.: pertaining to *midwifery*. *Chirurgia*, vel *Medicina*, *obstetricia*, L.,—*obstetric Medicine*, or *Surgery*; *Entbindungswerkzeuge*, G.,—*obstetric instruments*.

OBSTRUCTION, s. f.,—obstructio, f. (*obstruere*, to plug, or close), L.,—ἡ ἐμφορίζις,—

die Verstopfung, Verschliessung, G. : in Pathology, the condition of a duct, or vessel, closed by adhesion of its parietes, or plugged up by the presence of a foreign or morbid product. The term was, heretofore, improperly applied to denote the state of an organ enlarged in volume, or altered in structure, and, consequently, performing its functions irregularly. See *RÉTENTION*.

OBTONDANT, adj.—*obtundens*, L. : an epithet applied, in *Materia Medica*, to remedies,—*Medicamina obtundentia*, L.—*lindernde Mittel*, G. ; to which the property of blunting, or obtunding, the morbid acrimony of the animal humours has, heretofore, been hypothetically ascribed.

OBTURATEUR, s. m.—*obturator*, m. L. : in Chemistry, a circular piece of flattened glass ; employed to prevent the escape of gas, or volatile fluids, from vessels wherein they are contained : in Surgery, a plate of metal ; destined to close fissures in the palate, from congenital defect or caries. **OBTURATEUR**, adj. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs, of the animal body ; as, 1. a large oval orifice,—*Trou obturateur, ovulaire, ou sous-pubien*, F.,—*foramen obturatorium, ovale, vel thyroideum*, L.—*das Hüftbeinloch*, G. ; existing in each *os innominatum*, between its ischiatic and pubic portions : 2. a ligament, or membrane,—*L. obturateur, ou M. obturatrice*,—*ligamentum obturatorium, vel membrana obturatoria*,—*Verstopfungband*,—of fibrous structure ; attached to the whole circumference of, and closing, the sub-pubic foramen, except at the upper part, where an opening is left for the passage of, 3. an Artery and Vein,—*Artère* (—*sous-pubio-fémorale*, Ch.), et *Veine obturatrice*,—*arteria, et vena, obturatoria*,—*die Hüftbeinschlagader, und -blutader*,—branches, commonly, of the hypogastric—, sometimes, of the epigastric trunks ; and, 4. a Nerve,—*Nerv obturateur* (—*sous-pubio-fémoral*, Ch.),—*nervus obturatorius*,—*Hüftbeinloch Nerv*,—principally supplied by the 2nd and 3rd lumbar— : and, 5. two Muscles, *M. obturateurs*,—distinguished into an external and internal,—*M. obt. externe, et interne* (—*sous-pubio-trochantérien ext. et int.*, Ch.),—*Obturator externus et internus*,—äusserer und innerer Hüftbeinlochmuskel ; the first attached to the exterior—, the second, to the interior, or pelvic, surface of the obturator ligament, and adjacent bone ; and both inserted, by tendons, into the cavity of the great femoral trochanter.

OBTURATION, s. f. : a term, in Pathology, nearly syn. with *OBLITÉRATION*, and *OBSTRUCTION*. *Obturation pupillæ*, L.,—*die Verschliessung der Pupille des Auges*, G.,—*obliteration of the pupil of the eye*.

OBTUS, adj.—*obtusus*, L.,—*ἀμύλδης*,—*stumpf*, G.,—*obtuse* : an epithet applied

to an angle,—see *ANGLE*, et *AIGU*,—formed of a greater number of degrees than the right angle. **OBTUSANGULÉ**, adj.,—*obtusangulatus*, L.,—*stumpfeckig, stumpfkantig*, G. : an epithet specifically, or generally, designative of plants, or the organs of plants, which, as *Sisymbrium obtusangulum*, in the construction of its leaf, and the stem of *Salvia pratensis*, exhibit obtuse angles. **OBTUSIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—*obtusifolius*, L.,—*stumpfbllättrig*, G.,—*obtuse-leaved* ; as, in Botany, *Alyssum obtusifolium*.

OBVOLUTE, adj.,—*obvolutus*, L.,—*zwischenengerollt*, G. : an epithet applied to the organs of plants, which, as the leaves of *Salvia officinalis*, and petals of *Oxalis*, are rolled one upon the other, previously to evolution.

OCCIPITAL, adj.,—*occipitalis*, L. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the occiput ; as, 1. the Region,—*Rég. occipitale*, F.,—*die Hinterhauptgegend*, G.,—situated at the posterior part of the head of Man and the *Vertebrata*, and corresponding, in site, to, 2. the occipital bone,—*Os occipital*, F.,—*os occipitale*, L.,—*das Hinterhauptbein*, G.,—a pairless cranial bone ; united, anteriorly, with the sphenoid ; articulated, above and laterally, with the parietal and temporal bones ; and, below, with the first cervical vertebra : 3. a Muscle,—*M. occipital*,—*die Hinterhauptmuskel*,—regarded, by the older anatomists, as distinct ; but forming, in modern Systems, merely the posterior belly of the *Occipito-frontalis* : 4. an Artery, and a Vein,—*Artère, et Veine, occipitale*,—*arteria, et vena, occipitalis*,—*die Hinterhauptschlagader, und -vene* ; the first, a branch of the external carotid ; the second, usually pouring its blood into the internal—, sometimes, into the external jugular—vein : 5. a Nerve,—*Nerv occipital, ou sous-occipit.* (*première paire trachélienne*, Ch.),—*nervus occipitalis*,—*der Hinterhauptnerv* ; which arising, by eight or ten filaments, from the superior part of the spinal cord, and passing from the skull between, 6. the great occipital hole,—*Trou occipital*,—*foramen magnum occipitale*,—*das grosse eiförmige Hinterhauptsloch*, and posterior arch of the atlas, finally divides into an anterior and posterior branch : and, 7. the occipital Sinuses,—*les Sinus occipitaux* ; distinguished into, a. the basilar, or anterior occipital,—*Sinus basillares, vel occipitales anteriores*, L.,—*die Grundblutleiter*, G.,—and the posterior,—*S. occipitales posteriores*,—*die Hinterhauptsblutleiter*, G.

In Zoology, applied to the feathers,—*Plumes occipitales* ; F.,—which invest the occiput of Birds ; and used as specifically designative of animals, in which, as *Picus occipitalis*, the occiput differs, in colour, from the rest of the head.

OCCIPITO-ATLOÏDIEN, adj.,—occipito-atloideus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*A. occipito-atloïdienne*, F.,—resulting from the union of the *occipital* bone with the first cervical vertebra, or *atlas*; and to the two *ligaments*,—*L. occipito-atloïdien antérieur, et postérieur*,—by which that *articulation* is secured.

OCCIPITO-AXOÏDIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*Art. occipito-axoïdienne*, F.,—resulting from the mediate union of the *occipital* bone with the *axis*. The ligamentous apparatus, by which this union is effected, consists of, 1. the two odontoid ligaments,—see **ODONTOÏDIEN**; and, 2. a strong fibrous ligament,—*Ligamentum occipito-axoideum*, L.,—which passes from the basilar sulcus in front of the great occipital foramen, to the transverse ligament, and posterior surface, of the 2nd cervical vertebra, or *axis*; and is there continuous with the great posterior vertebral ligament.

OCCIPITO-FRONTAL, adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a muscle,—*M. occipito-frontal*, F.,—*Occipito-frontalis*, L.,—der *Hinterhauptstirnmuskel*, G.; extending from the *occipital* to the *frontal* bone. Many anatomists, like the German Krause, describe this as two distinct muscles,—see **FRONTAL**, et **OCCIPITAL**,—united by the epicranial aponeurosis,—*galea aponeurotica cranii*, L.,—die *Sehnenhaube der Hirnschaale*, G.,—see **CALOTTE**.

OCCIPITO-MÉNINGIEN, adj.: the term applied, by Chaussier, to an artery,—*Artère occipito-méningienne*, F.,—*arteria occipito-meningea*, L.; furnished, to the *dura mater*, by the vertebral, on its entrance into the cranium.

OCCIPITO-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—occipito-parietalis, L.: an epithet applied, in philosophical Systems of Anatomy, to the *suture*,—*S. occipito-pariétale*, F.,—*sutura occipito-parietalis*, L.; which connects the *occipital* and *parietal* bones. Far more precise than the *lambdoid*, of the older Anatomists.

OCCIPITO-PÉTREUX, adj.,—occipito-petrosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to an *orifice*,—*Trou occipito-pétreux, ou déchiré postérieur*, F.,—*foramen lacerum posterius, vel jugulare*, L.,—*hinteres gerissenes Loch*, G.,—see **HIATUS**, 2.; which, existing in the basis cranii, gives passage to the internal jugular vein, and the pneumogastric, glosso-pharyngeal, and spinal accessory nerves,—see **ACCESSOIRE**.

OCCIPUT, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀπίον, Hinterhaupt, n., Hinterkopf, m. G.,—hindhead: in Anatomy, the posterior region of the head of the *Vertebrata*; extending from the vertex to the great occipital foramen; the posterior part of the head of *Insects*.

OCCCLUSION, s. f.,—occlusio, f. L.,—Ver-schliessung, f. G.,—closure: in Pathology,

the condition of a duct, blood-vessel, or hollow organ; the canal or cavity of which has been partly, or wholly, *obliterated*.

Océanique, adj.,—ὠκεανίος, —oceanicus, L.,—zum *Ocean* gehörig, G.,—oceanic: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, and plants, which inhabit the *ocean*,—**Océan**, s. m.,—ὁ ὠκεανὸς, —oceanus, m. L.,—das Weltmeer, G.

OCELLE, s. m.,—ocellus, m. L.,—eyelet, or little eye: in Comparative Anatomy, the *simple*, as distinguished from the compound, *eye* of *Insects*. In Zoology, and Botany, the designation of minute rounded spots, with a centre differing, in colour, from the circumference. **OCELLÉ**, adj.,—ocellatus,—ocellated: marked with *small eye-like spots*; as the *wing* of *Vanessa io*; and the *petal* of *Ferraria pavonia*.

OCHRE, ou **OCRE**, s. m.,—ἡ ὠχρεα, —ochra, f. L.,—Ocher, Ocker, m. G.,—ochre: argile, coloured with oxide of iron.

OCHROCÉPHALE, adj. (ὠχροῦς, yellow, κεφαλή, the head),—gelbköpfig, G.,—yellow-headed: **OCHROPE**, adj. (same, and ποῦς, foot),—gelbfüßig, G.,—yellow-footed: as, in Ornithology, *Muscicapa ochrocephala*; and *Tringa ochrope*.

OCHROPYRE, s. m.,—ochropyra, f. (ὠχροῦς, yellow, πυρετός, fever), L.,—the yellow fever. See **ICTÉRODE**.

OCTAÈDRE, s. m.,—octaedrum, n. (ὀκτώ, eight, ἔδρα, a base),—Octaeder, n. G.: a body with *eight surfaces*; more especially, the *eight-sided* crystal,—ein Körper mit 8 Flächen, bes. der 8-seitige Krystall, G.—The crystal of alum presents the figure of the *octahedron*,—*Forme octaédrique*, F.

OCTANDRIE, s. f.,—octandria, f. (ὀκτώ, eight, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Oktandrie, G.: the name of the eighth Class, and of three Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants, whose *flowers*,—flores *octandri*, L.,—achtmännige Blüten, G.,—are furnished with *eight male* organs, or stamens. **OCTANDRE**, adj.,—octandrous: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Luxemburgia octandra*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *eight stamens*. **OCTANDRIQUE**, adj.,—octandricus, L.: belonging to Class *Octandria*.

OCTOFIDE, adj.,—octofidus, L.,—achtspaltig, G.,—eight-cleft; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Tormentilla*. **OCTOMACULÉ**, adj.,—octo-maculate, marked with *eight spots*,—*octo maculis*, L.; as, in Entomology, the *elytron* of *Tetraonix octomaculatum*.

OCTOGYNIE, s. f.,—octogynia, f. (ὀκτώ, eight, γυνή, a female), L.,—die Oktogynie, G.: the name of an Order in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose *flowers*,—*Fleurs octogynes*, F.,—flores *octogyni*, L.,—achtweibige Blüten, G.,—are furnished with *eight female* organs, or

pistils. OCTOGYNIQUE, adj.;—octogynicus, L.: pertaining to *Octogynia*.

OCTOPÉTALÉ, adj. (ὀκτώ, eight, πέταλον, a petal),—octopetalous: consisting of *eight petals*; as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Dryas octopetala*. OCTOPHYLLE, adj. (same, and φύλλον, a leaf),—achtblättrig. G.,—octophyllous: composed of *eight leaflets*; as the *digitated leaf* of *Aralia octophylla*.

OCULAIRE, adj.,—ocularis, belonging to the *eyes, oculi*, L.,—zu den *Augen* gehörig, G.,—ocular: an epithet applied, by Chausier, to the *optic nerve*,—see OPTIQUE: also, by some Anatomists, to the *canine*, or *eye-teeth*,—*Dents oculaires, ou oeillères*, F.: in Surgery, to a *vessel*,—see BASSIN,—employed in affections of the *eye*.

OCULISTE, s. m.,—oculista, m. L.,—der Oculist, Augenarzt, G.,—oculist: a practitioner, specially, or exclusively, occupied in the observation, and treatment, of diseases of the *eye*,—*oculus*, L.

OCULO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—oculo-muscularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Vicq d' Azyr, to the third pair of cerebral nerves.

ODAXISME, s. m.,—ὁ ὀδᾶξις, —odaxismus, m. L.: a painful itching of the gums, which precedes the evolution of the teeth in the process of dentition.

ODEUR, s. m.,—odor, m. L.,—ἡ ὀσμή, ὀδμή, —Geruch, m. G.,—odour, smell: the peculiar impression which certain bodies produce, by their effluvia, on the *olfactory organ*; also, the quality of the substances by which such sensation is excited.

ODOMÈTRE, —ou *Compte-Pas*, —s. m., —τὸ ὀδόμετρον, —odometrum, n. L., —Wegmesser, n. G., —odometer: an instrument for calculating the number of paces taken by an individual who walks, or of revolutions performed by a carriage-wheel in, a given distance of road.

ODONTAGOGUE, s. m., —τὸ ὀδονταγωγόν, —odontagogum, n. L., —Zahnzange, f. G.: an instrument for *extraction of teeth*.

ODONTAGRE, s. f., —odontagra, f. (ὀδούς, a tooth, ἄγγρα, seizure), L.: according to *French* lexicographers, a *gouty* or *rheumatic pain* of the *teeth*, with tumefaction of the cheek. By *Greek* writers, the term, ὀδοντάγγρα, is employed as *synon.* with ὀδονταγωγόν,—see ODONTAGOGUE.

ODONTALGIE, s. f., —ὀδονταλγία, —odontalgia, f., dolor dentium, L., —Zahnschmerz, m. Zahnweh, n. G., —tooth-ach, *pain* of the *teeth*. ODONTALGIQUE, adj., —odontalgicus, L., —odontalgic: relating to *odontalgia*, —zu den *Zahnschmerz* gehörig, G. Sometimes, incorrectly employed as *syn.* with ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE.

ODONTIASE, s. f., —ἡ ὀδοντίασις, —odontiasis, f. L., —das *Zahnen*, G., —dentition.

ODONTIQUE, adj. *Syn.* with ODONTALGIQUE. Remèdes odontiques, F., —remedia odontica, L., —die *Zahnmittel*, G.

ODONTITE, s. f., —odontitis, f., *dentium* inflammatio, L., —die *Zahnentzündung*, G., —inflammation of the *teeth*.

ODONTOGLYPHE, s. m., —τὸ ὀδοντόγλυφον, —odontoglyphon, n. L.: an instrument for *cleaning the teeth*, —a *tooth-pick*?, —ein Zahnstocker, G.?

ODONTOÏDE, adj., —ὀδοντοειδής, —odontoides, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *tooth-like process*, —l' *Apophyse* *odontoïde*, —processus odontodes, L., —der *zahnförmige Fortsatz*, G., —which arises from the superior part of the body of the second cervical vertebra, hence named *v. dentata*. ODONTOÏDIEN, adj., —odontoideus, L.: an epithet applied to two *ligaments*, —L. *odontoïdiens*, —which extend from the *odontoid process* of the axis, or vertebra dentata, to the rugged depressions existing on the inner side of the occipital condyles.

ODONTOLITHE, s. f., —odontolithus, m. (ὀδούς, a tooth, λίθος, a stone), tartarus dentium, L., —Weinstein an der Zähnen, Zahnstein, G., —tartar of the teeth: an earthy substance, consisting principally of phosphate of lime; which forms at the base of the teeth, especially on their internal surface; and is removable by the process of scaling, —Abrasio calculi dentalis, L. ODONTOLITHIASIS, s. f., —odontolithiasis, f. (same, and λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.: formation of the tartar of the teeth.

ODONTOLOGIE, s. f., F., and G., —odontologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L., —odontology: a *Treatise on the teeth*.

ODONTOPHYE, s. f., —ἡ ὀδοντοφυία, —odontophyia, f. L., —Zahnausbruch, m. G.: *evolution* of the *teeth* from the gum.

ODONTORRHAGIE, s. f., —odontorrhagia, f. (ὀδούς, a tooth, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L., —odontorrhage: *hemorrhage* from the socket of a *tooth*.

ODONTOTECHNIE, s. f., —odontotechnia, f. (same, and τέχνη, art), L.: odontotechny: the *knowledge* of all which pertains to the development, injuries, and morbid affections, of the *teeth*.

ODONTOTRIMME, s. m., —see DENTIFRICE, —odontotrimma, n. (same, and τρίμμα, a pulverized substance), L., —Zahnpulver, m. G., —tooth-powder.

ODORANT, adj., —odorus, L., —ἔσμος, —riechend, G., —odorous, exhaling *odour*: an epithet commonly applied to bodies which exhale a *grateful odour*; as, in Botany, *Asperula*, —et *Viola odorata*, the *sweet Woodruff*, and *sweet-scented Violet*.

ODORAT, s. m., —odoratus, m. L., —ἡ ὀσφρησις, —Geruch, m. G., —smell: in Physiology, one of the five senses of the higher animals; that by which the impression of odours is perceived. See OLFACTIF. ODORATION, s. f., —see OLFACTION.

ODORIFÈRE, adj., —odoriferus, L., —starkriechend, wohlriechend, G., —odorifer-

rous: exhaling a potent or agreeable odour. See ODORANT.

ŒDÉMATEUX, adj.,—οἰδηματώδης,—œdematodes, L.,—œdematous: an epithet commonly applied, by French writers, to an individual suffering from —; as ŒDÉMATIÉ, adj.,—οἰδηματώδης,—œdematicus,—œdematic?,—to a limb, or other part, or organ, affected with, ŒDÉMATIE, ou ŒDÈME, s. m.,—τὸ οἰδήμα,—œdema, n. L.,—Oedem, n., Wassergeschwulst, f. G.: tumefaction, consequent on infiltration of serum into the cellular structure. There are many varieties of œdema, peculiarly designated according to the site, or organ, which the affection occupies: as œdema of the eye-lids,—Œdema palpebrarum, L.,—die Wassergeschwulst der Augenlider, G.; — of the glottis,—Œdème de la glottis, F.,—œd. vel hydrops glottidis, L.,—die Wassergesch. der Stimmritze, G.; — of the vulva,—das Oedem der Lefzen; and — of the feet,—Œd. pedum, L.,—Fussœdem, G. The œdematous affection which attacks the pelvic limb of puerperal woman, is œd. lacteum, vel puerperarum, of Latin,—das Oedem der Wöchnerinnen, of German pathological writers.

ŒDÉMOSARQUE, s. m.,—œdemosarca, n. L.: a tumour, which exhibits the combined characters of œdema and sarcoma. Œdemoscheocèle, s. f., L.: ein mit Oedem verbundener Hodensacksbruch, G.,—scrotal hernia, complicated with œdema.

ŒIL, s. m., pl. Yeux,—ὀφθαλμός, ὄψ,—oculus, m. L.,—das Auge, G.,—eye: an organ, existing in all the more elevated Classes of the Animal Kingdom; occupying, in the Vertebrata, a bony cavity termed orbit,—see ORBITE; and constituting the especial instrument of vision. For an account of the various parts, and structures, of which the eye is composed, and its appendages, see HUMEUR, LACRYMAL, OPHTHALMIQUE, OPTIQUE, and PALPÉBRAL. Certain Insects, as the Hymenoptera, possess two kinds of eyes, the simple,—stemmata, L.,—die Nebenaugen, G.,—see OCCELLE; and the compound,—zusammengesetzte Augen, G.,—see FACETTE. Œil de bœuf,—d'Eléphant,—see HYDROPTHALMIE; — de lièvre,—LAGOPHTHALMIE: — double,—see BINOCLE; — simple,—MONOCLE. In Botany, the bud of trees,—BOURGEON,—gemma, L.,—Knospe, G.,—when beginning to appear; and the germs scattered over the surface of vegetable tubers, as the root of potatoe,—Solanum tuberosum.

ŒILLIÈRE, s. f.,—see BASSIN oculaire.—ŒILLIÈRE, adj.: an epithet applied to the canine or eye-teeth,—die Augenzähne, G.,—of the upper jaw. See CANIN, et DENT.

ŒILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, Dianthus (Decandria, digyn.; Caryophyllæ), L.,—die Nelke, G.,—the Pink. A Syrup, prepared from the flowers of l'Œillet des char-

treux, F.,—D. cartusianorum,—die Karthäusernelke, G.,—is antispasmodic, and tonic.

ŒNANTHE, s. f. F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferae), L.,—die Rebendolde, G.,—Water-dropwort; comprehending several poisonous or suspected species. The yellow juice of l'Œn-anthe safranée (CIGUE aquatique?), F.,—Œ. crocata,—safrangelbe Rebend. oder Tropfwurz, G.,—is highly deleterious: and that of Œ. fistulosa,—die gemeine oder holrörichte Rebendolde,—employed, in French practice, as deobstruent.

ŒNÉLÆUM, m. F.,—n. L.,—Weinöl, n., ein Getränk aus Wein und Oel, G.: a beverage composed of wine,—ὃ οἶνος, and oil,—τὸ ἔλαιον. ŒNOGALE, s. m.,—τὸ οἶνόγαλα,—œnogala, f. L.,—Weinmilch, f. G.: a mixture of wine and milk. ŒNOMEL, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ οἶνόμελι,—Weinmeth, m. G.,—honied wine.

ŒSOPHAGE, s. m.,—οἰσοφάγος,—œsophagus, m. L.,—Speiseröhre, f. G.,—gullet: in Anatomy, a musculo-membranous tube; extending from the inferior, or posterior, extremity of the pharynx, to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach. ŒSOPHAGIEN, adj.: an epithet applied to the orifices of organs which are perforated by, or communicate with—, and a muscle, glands, and blood-vessels which belong to, or are distributed on—the œsophagus: as, 1. the œsophageal orifice of the diaphragm,—Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme, F.,—hiatus œsophageus diaphragmatis, L.,—der Speiseröhrenschlitz des Zwerchfells, G.,—and of the stomach,—see CARDIA. 2. a Muscle,—M. œsophagien, F.,—musculus œsophageus, L.,—der Schlundmuskel, G.?,—formed, in the description of some anatomists, of the transverse muscular fibres which surround the œsophagus at its superior or pharyngeal extremity. 3.—Mucous follicles,—Glandes œsophagiennes, F.,—die Schlunddrüsen, G.?,—distributed beneath the mucous membrane of the œsophagus. 4. Arteries,—Artères œsophagiennes,—die Schlundschlagadern—branches of the thyroideal, bronchial, of the aorta, of the inferior diaphragmatic, and coronary stomachic, which supply the organ with blood: and, 5. Veins,—venæ œsophageæ, L.,—which return the blood to the inferior thyroideal, superior cava, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronary stomachic. The œsophageal nerves,—die Schlundnerven, G.,—are supplied by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexus, by the cardiac nerves and ganglia, and, more especially, by the pneumogastric and their recurrent branches.

ŒSOPHAGISME, s. m.,—œsophagismus, m. L.,—Schlundkrampf, m. G.: according to some writers, spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus:—to others, inflammation,—ŒSOPHAGITE, s. f.,—œsophagitis, f. L.,—Speiseröhrenentzündung, f. G.,—of that organ.

ŒSOPHAGORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*œsophagorrhagia*, f. (*οισοφάγος*, the gullet, *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—eine *Blutung* aus den *Speiseröhre*, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *œsophagus*. **ŒSOPHAGOTOMIE**, s. f.,—*œsophagotomia*, f. (*same*, and *τομή*, incision), L.,—der *Speiseröhrenschnitt*, G.,—*œsophagotomy*: in Surgery, *incision* of the *œsophagus* for the extraction of foreign bodies.

ŒSTRE, s. m.,—*ὁ Οἶστρος*: a genus of *Dipterous Insects*,—*Œstrus*, m. L.,—die *Bremse*, G.,—the *Gadfly*; constituting the type of the Family of the *Œstridæ*,—*ŒSTRIDES*, s. m., and adj., pl.,—die *Bremsen*, G.; and comprehending several species, the larvæ of which inhabit the intestines, or burrow beneath the skin, of the horse, cow, and other *Mammifera*; or infest the frontal sinus of the Sheep, and sometimes even of Man. See Bracy Clark, *Linnean Transactions*, vol. iii, p. 289.

ŒSTROMANIE, s. f.,—*œstromania*, f. (*οἶστρος*, vehement amorous desire, *μανία*, madness), *æstrus veneris*, L.,—*Fureur vénérienne dans les deux sexes; le désir immodéré du coït*, F. Synon. with *ŒSTROPHOSIE*, et *ŒSTROPLÉGIE*. *Œstrum venereum*, L.: the periodical *sexual orgasm*,—the rutting,—die *Brunft*, G.,—exhibited by certain animals, as those of the *Cervus* genus.

ŒUF, s. m.,—*τὸ ὠόν*,—*ovum*, n. L.,—*Ei*, n. G.,—egg: in popular language, a body, of peculiar nature, formed in the internal organs,—see *OVAIRE*,—of the female of the *Monotrematous Mammifera*, and all Birds, and, generally, of the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, the Mollusca, and Articulata; and enclosing the rudiment of a future animal. The term is employed, by Physiologists, in a more extended sense, to designate every rudiment of a new organized being which constitutes the product of generation or sexual intercourse. In this large acceptance, the foetal membranes of all the *Mammifera*, with their contained germ, and even the seeds of plants, may be regarded as real *ova*.

OFFICINAL, adj., F., G., and E.,—*officinalis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to *remedies*,—*medicamenta officinalia*, L.,—which are kept, prepared for use, by the apothecary, in his dispensary or shop,—*officina*, f. L. See *APOTHICAIRE*.

OGNON, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Allium*,—see *AIL*. The bulb of the onion,—*A. cepa*,—*τὸ κρῦμιον*,—die *Zwiebel*, G.,—so commonly employed in diet, is *stimulant*, from the acrid juice, and *sedative*, from the hydrocyanic acid, which it contains: as a topical remedy,—*rubefacient* and *maturative*. In Pathology, an *indurated and painful tumour*,—*tuber verrucosum*, L.,—*bunion*,—of the *foot*; ordinarily seated on the metatarso-phalanganian articulation of the first or great toe.

OISEAU, s. m.,—*ὄρνις*,—*avis*, f. L.,—*Vogel*, m. G.,—bird: in Zoology, a vertebrated, biped, warm-blooded, oviparous animal; destitute of auricles, lips, teeth, epiglottis, mammae, and scrotum; clothed with feathers; possessing a quadrilocular heart and double circulation, a cloaca with one external orifice,—see *MONOTRÈME*,—for the evacuation of feces, urine, and ova, and pectoral limbs generally organized for flight, under the name of *wing*,—see *AILE*; but employed, by the *Struthionidæ*, as instruments of terrestrial progression. *Birds*,—les *OISEAUX*, pl.,—*οἱ & αἱ ὄρνιθες*,—*Aves*,—die *Vögel*,—constitute the second Class of the warm-blooded Division of the *Vertebrata*,—see *VERTÉBRÉ*; and are, respectively, distributed, in the ornithological arrangements of Vigers, Cuvier, Kirby, Temminck, and Brisson, into five, six, seven, sixteen, and twenty-eight Orders. See Gould, *Birds of Europe*, 5 vols Fol., 1832–38; and Owen's admirable article, *Aves*, in *Cyclop. of Anatomy and Physiology*. The *flesh*, and *eggs*, of many birds, and even the *nest* of one species,—see *ALCYON*,—form highly nutritious, digestible, and stimulating articles of diet. The value of the *quills* and *feathers*,—see *PLUME*,—in literature and commerce, and in domestic economy, is well known.

OLÉAGINEUX, adj.,—*oleaginosus*, *oleosus*, L.,—*ελαιώδης*, *ελαιώδης*,—*ölig*, G.,—*oleaginous*, *oily*: resembling, or containing, *oil*,—*oleum*, L.,—see *HUILE*.

OLÉATE, s. m.,—*oleas*, n. L.: a genus of salts,—*öligsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of an *acid*,—*Acide oléique*, F.,—*acidum oleicum*, L.,—die *Oelsäure*, G.,—the product of the action of *alcalis* upon *fatty substances*,—with *salifiable bases*.

OLÉCRANE, s. m.,—*τὸ ὠλέκρανον* (*ὠλέκη*, the elbow, *κράνον*, a head),—*olecranon*, n. L.,—das *Olecranon*, der *Kopf des Ellenbogenbeins*, G.: in Anatomy, the large process; situated at the brachial extremity of the ulna, and constituting the *projection* of the *elbow*. **OLÉCRANIEN**, adj.,—*olecranianus*, L.: forming, or belonging to, the *olecranon*; as, 1. *l'Apophyse olécraniene*, ou *Olécrane*,—the *olecranon* itself; and, 2. *Cavité ou fosse olécran.*,—the hollow on the posterior surface of the cubital extremity of os brachii; which receives *that process* when the fore-arm is extended. **OLÉCRANARTHROCE**, s. f. (*ὠλέκρανον*, *ἄρθρον*, a joint,—*κακὸν*, injury), F., et L.,—die *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss*, G.: *caries* of the *brachio-cubital articulation*.

OLÉFIANT, adj.,—*olefians*, L.,—*ölbildend*, *ölerzeugend*, G.: an epithet applied, by the *Dutch*, to one of the compounds of carbon and hydrogen,—*Gaz oléfiante* (—*hydrogène percarboné*, le *Carbure dihydrique*), F.; because, on being brought into contact with chlorine, it *forms* an *oil-like*

substance, when the condensation has been effected over water.

OLÉINE, s. f.,—oleina, f. L.,—Oelfett, n. G. Synon. with ELAINE.

OLÉRACÉ, adj.,—oleraceus, L.,—gemüse-ähnlich, salatartig, G.: an epithet applied to all the esculent plants,—les *Plantes oléracées* ou *potagères*, F.,—plantæ *oleraceæ*, L.,—gemüseartige Pflanzen, G.,—of the kitchen-garden.

OLFACTIF, adj.,—olfactivus, f. I.,—olfactive, olfactory, belonging to the sense of smell,—*olfactus*, L.,—zum Geruch gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, I. to two *Nerves*,—*Nerfs olfactifs* (—*éthmoïdales*, Ch.), F.,—*nervi olfactorii*, L.,—die Geruchsnerven, G.; which, constituting the first cerebral pair,—erstes Hirnpaar, G.,—pass, in numerous filaments, through, 2. the minute *Orifices*,—*Trous olfactifs*,—*foramina cribrosa*,—see CRIBLE,—of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, to be distributed on, 3. the delicate membrane,—*M. olfactive*, ou *PITUITAIRE*,—which invests the nasal fossæ, and constitutes the especial seat of the sense of smell,—OLFACTION, s. f.,—*olfactus*, m. L. See ODORAT.

OLIBAN, s. m.,—olibanum, n. L.,—ὁ Λιβανωτός, —der Weihrauch, G.: a resin, represented, by some writers, as the produce of *Juniperus lycia*,—ὁ λίβανος?—die Ceder aus Lycien, G.;—by others, of a yet undetermined species of *Amyris*. Medicinally employed, by the ancients, in diarrhœa and hæmoptysis: by the moderns only as a perfume under the name of incense,—*Encens*, F.

OLIGOBLENNIE, s. f.,—oligoblennia, f. (ὀλίγος, few, little, βλέννα, mucus, L.,—der Schleimmangel, G.: the deficiency of mucus. OLIGOCHOLIE, s. f.,—oligocholia, f. (same, and χολή, bile), L.,—der Gallenmangel, G.: deficient secretion of bile.

OLIGOCHYLIE, s. f.,—oligochylia, f. (ὀλίγος, little, χυλός, chyle), L.,—Speisesaftmangel, m. G.: deficiency of chyle. OLIGOCHYMIE, s. f.,—oligochymia, f. L.,—Saftmangel, m. G.: deficiency of juice,—ὁ χυμός.

OLIGOCOPRIE, s. f.,—oligocopria, f. (ὀλίγος, little, κόπρος, excrement, L.,—ein zu geringer Kothabgang, G.,—deficiency of the fecal evacuation. In a like manner, OLIGODACRIE, -GALIE, -HÉMIE, ou -HÆMIE, -HIDRIE, -PIONIE, -PSYCHIE, -SIALIE, et -SPERMIE,—feminine substantive compounds of ὀλίγος, with δάκρυον, γάλα, αἷμα, ἰδρῶς, πῖον, ψύχη, σίαλον, καὶ σπέρμα,—are employed, by the French, to, respectively, designate deficiency of the lacrymal secretion,—der Thränenmangel, G.,—and of the lacteal or mammary,—Milchmangel; — of blood,—Blutmangel; — of perspiration,—Schweissmangel; — of adipose substance,—Fettmangel; — of courage,—die Geisteschwäche oder -armuth; — of saliva,—der Speichelmangel; and — of the seminal se-

cretion, or seed,—Samenmangel. The whole may be latinized by conversion of the final *e* into *a*;—germanized by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

OLIGOPHYLLE, adj.,—ὀλιγόφυλλος,—armblättrig, G.,—few-leaved: an epithet, in Botany, generally, or specifically, designative of plants, which, as *Polygala oligophylla*, possess but few leaves. OLIGOSPERME, adj.,—ὀλιγόσπερμος,—few-seeded,—of plants whose seed-vessels, as the berry of *Psidium oligospermum*, and the legume of *Indigofera oligosperma*, contain but few seeds.

OLIGOTROPHIE, s. f.,—oligotrophia, f. (ὀλίγος, little, τροφή, food, or nourishment), L.,—die mangelhafte Ernährung, G.,—defect of nutriment; incipient atrophy. Ὀλιγότροφος, adj.,—innutritive. OLIGOURÉSIE, s. f.,—oligouresia, f. (same, and οὐρησις, the act of discharging urine), L.,—die krankhaft verminderte Harnabsonderung, G.,—a morbid deficiency of urine.

OLIVAIRE, adj.,—olivary: resembling an olive; as, in Anatomy, certain bodies,—les *Corps olivaires*,—Olivæ, L.,—die Oliven, oder Olivenkörper, G.,—situated upon the medulla oblongata: in Surgery, a cautery,—*Cautère olivaire*, F.,—the cauterizing extremity of which is terminated by an olive-shaped knob.

OLIVE, s. f.: in Conchology, a genus of univalve shells,—*Oliva*, f. L.,—die Olive, Olivenwalze, G.: in Botany, and *Materia Medica*, the fruit of the Olive-tree. See

OLIVIER, s. m.: a genus of Plants, *Olea* (*Decandria*, *monogynia*; *Jasmineæ*), L.,—der Oel- oder Olivenbaum, G.; comprehending several species, the most common of which,—*O. Europæa*,—ἡ ἐλαία,—yields a fruit,—*Oliva*, f. L.,—die Olive, oder Oelbaumfrucht, G.,—valuable for its dietetic properties, and the edible and medicinal oil,—τὸ ἔλαιον,—das Olivenöl, G.,—see HUILE,—which it yields upon expression. From the trunk of this plant exudes, in Calabria, an odoriferous resin: and the leaves of *O. fragrans* are employed, in China, to flavour tea. OLIVILE, s. f.,—olivilia, f. L.: a peculiar principle; obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

OLIVACÉ, adj.,—olivenbraun, olivengrün, G.,—olivaceous: exhibiting the colour of an olive; as in Conchology, the shell of *Buccinum olivaceum*. OLIVIFORME, adj.,—ἐλαιώδης,—olivenförmig, G.,—olive-shaped; as, in Botany, the acorn of an oak, hence termed *Quercus olivæformis*.

OMAGRE, s. f.,—omagra, f. (ὤμος, the shoulder, ἄγχα, seizure), L.,—die Schultergicht, G.,—pain, or a gouty affection, of the shoulder. OMARTHROCAE, s. m.,—ὤμος, —ἄρθρον, a joint,—κακόν, injury), L.,—die Schultergelenkentzündung, oder -krankheit, G.,—inflammation, or disease, of the scapulo-humeral articulation.

OMASUM, OMASUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*,—see ABOMASUM,—to designate the *third stomach*,—*Feuillet*,—*ὁ ἐχῖνος*,—der Löser, G.,—of the *Ruminantia*,—*tertius Animalium ruminantium ventriculus*, L.,—der dritte Magen der Wiederkäuer, G.

OMBELLE, s. f.,—umbella, f. L.,—Dolde, f.,—Schirm, m. G.,—umbel: in Botany, the disposition of a group of flowers, the peduncles of which diverge from one point, as the rays from the stem of an umbrella; and terminate in a lesser or *secondary umbel*,—OMBELLULE, s. f.,—umbellula, f. L.,—Doldchen, n. G. OMBELLE, adj.,—umbellatus, L.,—doldig, G.,—umbellated: furnished with an *umbel*. OMBELLULÉ, adj.,—umbellulatus, L.: furnished with an *umbellule*, or *partial umbel*.

OMBELLIFÈRE, adj.,—umbelliferus, L.,—doldentragend, schirmtragend, G.,—umbelliferous: *bearing an umbel*; as, in Botany, the *Umbelliferae* vel *Umbellatæ*,—OMBELLIFÈRES, s. m. pl.,—*Doldentragende Pflanzen*, G.,—a Natural Family of plants; comprizing the pentandrous digynous genera, of the Artificial System of Linnæus. Specifically designative, moreover, of plants whose organs, as the *pileus* of *Agaricus umbelliferus*, exhibit the figure of an *umbel*.

OMBELLIFLORE, adj.,—umbelliflorus, L.,—doldenblumig, G.,—umbelliflorous: OMBELLIFORME, adj.,—umbelliformis, L.,—doldenförmig, G.,—umbelliform: epithets, in Botany, specifically designative of plants whose inflorescence *resembles*, in character, that of the true *Umbelliferae*.

OMBILIC, s. m.,—umbilicus, m. L.,—*ὁ ὀμφαλός*,—der Nabel, G.,—navel: in Anatomy, the rounded and much *depressed cicatrix* which, situated in the *linea alba* abdominis of the *Mammifera*, supplants the orifice traversed by the urachus, and umbilical cord, of the foetus: also, the centre of the umbilical region,—see OMBILICAL. In Botany, a synonym of the *Latin*, *cicatricula*, et *hylus*,—see HILE; and the *elevated centre* of the *pileus* of certain Agarics,—der Mittelpunkt des Hutes eines Pilzes, G.; as exhibited in *A. conspurcatus*.

OMBILICAL, adj.,—umbilicalis, L.,—zum Nabel gehörig, G.,—pertaining to the *navel*,—umbilicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, organs, and blood-vessels, so *circumstanced*; as, 1. the *region*,—*Région ombilicale*, F.,—*regio umbilicalis*, L.,—die Nabelgegend, G.,—in the centre of which the *navel* is situated: 2. the *fibrous ring*,—*l'Anneau ombil.*,—*annulus umbilicalis*, L.,—which forms the margin of, 3. the *umbilical orifice* in the foetus, and of the *depression*,—*Fosse ombilicale*, F.,—die Nabelgrube, G.?,—which, in the more mature or adult animal, indicates its site: 4. the *umbilical cord*,—*Cordon ombil.*,—der Nabel-

strang, G.: 5. a *membranous organ*,—*Vésicule ombilicale*,—see OURAQUE,—peculiar to the foetal state: and, 6. the *umbilical vessels*,—*Vaisseaux ombilicales*, F.,—die Nabelgefäße, G.; of which, A. the *artery*,—*Artère ombilicale*,—*arteria umbilicalis*, L.,—die Nabelschlagader, G.,—is a continuation of the primitive iliac of the foetus; and, B. the *vein*,—*Veine ombilicale*,—*vena umbilicalis*,—die Nabelvene,—destined to convey arterialized blood from the parent to the foetal system; and transformed, after birth, into a fibro-cellular and impervious cord.

In Surgical Pathology, a species of *hernia*,—*Hernie ombilicale*,—see EXOMPHALE.

OMBILICO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE, see OMPHALO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE.

OMENTÉSIE, OMENTITE, s. f.,—omentesis, omentitis, f. L. See EPIPLOÏTE.

OMNIVORE, adj.,—omnivorus (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour), L.,—allfressend, G.,—omnivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, like *all-devouring Man*, feed, indiscriminately, on *animal and vegetable substances*:—by Temminck, to his Second Order of *Birds*,—les *Omnivores*,—*Omnivori*, L.,—which *subsist upon fruits and insects*. OMNIPHAGE, adj.,—omniphagus, L.: a barbarous synonym of the preceding; compounded of the *Latin*, *omnis*, and the *Greek*, *φάγω*, to eat.

OMO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—omo-clavicularis, L.: an hybrid and illegitimate synonym of CORACO-CLAVICULAIRE.

OMOCOTYLE, s. f., F., et L.,—*ἡ ὀμοκοτύλη*,—die Schultergelenkspfanne, G.: in Anatomy, the *socket*, exhibited by the scapula, for reception of the head of the humerus,—see GLÉNOÏDE.

OMO-HYOÏDIEN. See OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN.

OMOÏDE, adj.,—omoideus, L.: a term applied, by Herissant, to a small oblong *bone*; with which the palatine branch of the superior mandible of *Birds* is articulated, on each side.

OMOPLATE, s. f.,—omoplatea (*ὀμος*, the shoulder, *πλάτυς*, broad, flat), scapula, f. L.,—das Schulterblatt, G.,—shoulder-blade. The scapulæ,—*αἱ ὀμοπλάται*,—die Schulterblätter: in Anatomy, two broad, flat, irregularly triangular bones; situated, one on each side, in the superior dorsal,—hence termed the *scapular*—region,—die *Schulterblattgegend*, G.,—see SCAPULAIRE,—of the *Vertebrata*; and serving principally to connect the thoracic extremity of the animals possessing them, with the trunk. Developed, in the human subject, by six or seven centres of ossification; and articulated with the clavicle and humerus, it affords points of attachment to sixteen muscles.

OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle* (*M. scapulo-hyoïdien*, Ch.),—*Omo-hyoideus*, vel *O-*

muodes, L.,—der Schulterzungenbeinmuskel, G.; which, traversing the throat, obliquely, from a point of the superior margin of each *scapula*, behind the coracoid notch, is attached to the inferior border of the body of the *hyoid bone*.

OMPHALOCÈLE, s. f., *Hernie ombilicale*,—omphalocoele, f. (ὀμφαλὸς, the navel, κήλη, hernia), h. *umbilicalis*, L.,—EXOMPHALE.

OMPHALO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE, adj.,—omphalo-mesentericus, L.,—omphalo-mesenteric: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by Haller, to *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux omphalo-mésentériques*, F.,—die Nabelgekrösgefässe, G.?,—which, consisting of an artery and vein, distribute their ramifications on the *umbilical vesicle*,—see OURAQUE; and traversing, with the funis, the umbilical orifice, terminate, respectively, in the superior *mesenteric* artery and vein. They shrink as the urachus contracts; and finally disappear with it. Sometimes, yet rarely, they exist, in the mature foetus, as whitish filaments, extending from the mesenteric vessels to the navel. Béclard has observed them on dissection of a child, aged 4.

OMPHALONCIE, s. f.,—omphaloncus, m. (ὀμφαλὸς, navel, ὄγκος, a tumour), L.,—Nabelgeschwulst, f. G.,—*tumour of the navel*.

OMPHALORRHAGIE, s. f.,—omphalorrhagia, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—der Nabelblutfluss, G.,—*hemorrhage from the navel*; rarely occurring except in the new-born infant. OMPHALOTOMIE, s. f.,—omphalotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—*incision of the navel*,—der Nabelschnitt, G.: according to some writers, *division of the umbilical cord*,—das Abschneiden des Nabelstranges, G.

ONANISME, s. m.,—onanismus, m. L.,—Onanie, Selbstbefleckung, f. G.,—see MASTURBATION.

ONCE, s. f.,—uncia, f. L.,—ὀγκία,—Unze, f. G.,—ounce: the 16th part of the *French Livre*; containing eight drachms,—see GROS, twenty-four scruples,—SCRUPULE, and five hundred and seventy-six grains.

ONCOTOMIE, s. f.,—oncotomia, *tumoris incisio*, f. L.,—oncotomy: in Surgery, the opening (ἡ τομή) of a *tumour*,—ONCOSE, s. f. (ἡ ὄγκος), oncosis, f. L.;—die Oeffnung einer Geschwulst,—and, especially, of an *abscess*,—und bes. einer Abscesses, G.,—with a cutting instrument.

ONCTION, s. f.,—unctio, illitio, f. L.,—ἡ ἄλειψις,—Salbung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, gentle friction with *unctuous* remedies,—die Linderungsmittel, G.

ONCTUOSITÉ, s. f.,—unctuositas, f. L.,—ἡ λιπαρότης,—Fettigkeit, f. G.,—unctuosity: the quality of anything fat, oily, or *unctuous*,—ONCTUEUX, adj.,—unctuosus, λιπαρός,—fett, ölig, schmierig, G.

ONDULANT, ONDOYANT, adj.,—undulans, L.,—wellend, wellenförmig, G.,—un-

dulating, wave-like: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *pulse* which resembles, from its fulness and inequality of stroke, the *undulation*,—ONDULATION, s. f.,—undulatio, f. L.,—das Wellenschlagen, G.,—or *undulatory* motion,—die wellenförmige Bewegung,—of waters,—a term synon., in Surgical Pathology, with FLUCTUATION.

ONDULÉ, ONDULEUX, adj.,—undulatus, undulosus, L.,—wellig, wellenrändig, G.,—undulated, undulous: epithets, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, whose organs, as the *pileus* of *Hypoglossus undulatus*, and *leaf* of *Nicotiana undulata*, exhibit a *waved* or *undulating* outline; and, generally,—of the organs themselves, as the *undulated petal* of *Geranium phæum*, and the *frond* of *Ulva crispa*. In Zoology,—of *birds*; which, as *Loxia undulata*, possess a plumage, of *wavy* colouring. ONDULIFOLIÉ, adj.,—wellenblättrig, G.,—wave-leaved: an epithet applied, in Botany, plantis quæ ferunt *undulata folia*, L.

ONÉIRODYNIE, s. f.,—Oneirodynia, f. (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—morbid disturbed dreaming,—das krankhafte, ängstliche, Traumen, G.: in Nosology, a genus of diseases, instituted by Cullen; and comprehending the *active*,—*Oneir. active*, F.,—*On. activa*, L.,—or *somnambulism*; and the *gravative*,—*On. grav.*,—*On. gravans*, or the *nightmare*,—see CAUCHEMAR.

ONÉIROGME, s. m.,—ὀνειρωγμός,—oneirogmus, m. L.: 1. a *lascivious dream*,—ein lebhafter Traum, G.; synon. with ONÉIROGYNE, s. m.,—oneirogyne, f. (ὄνειρός, a dream, γυνή, a female), L.: 2., according to some writers, the *nocturnal pollution*,—ONÉIROGONE, s. m.,—oneirogonus, m. (same, and γονή, semen), L.,—die Pollution im Traume, G.,—ἡ ὀνειρωγμία, of the Greeks,—consequent on dream.

ONÉIROLOGIE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀνειρολογία,—oneirologia, f. L.: the *doctrine*, or the *theory*, of *dreams*,—die Lehre von den Träumen, die Traumtheorie, G. ONÉIROMANCIE, s. f.,—oneiromantia, f. (ὄνειρός, a dream, μαντεία, divination), L.,—Traumdeuterie, f. G.: the pretended art of *predicting* future events from *dreams*. Ὀνειρόμαντις: a professor of *oneiromancy*, an *interpreter of dreams*.

ONGLE, s. m.,—ὁ ὄνυξ,—unguis, m. L.,—der Nagel, G.,—nail: in Anatomy, the elastic, horny, and semi-transparent plate which protects the extremity of the dorsal surface of each finger and toe in Man, and divers of the *Quadrumana*. Assuming the figure of a *claw*,—die Klaue, Krallen, G.,—in the lower *Mammifera* and the *Raptorial Birds*, and of a laterally compressed hook, or *clutch*,—Griffe, f. F.,—in the *Felidae*, it serves as an instrument of capture, aggression, or defence:—in the *Solidungula*, of a *hoof*,—see SABOT,—as a protection for the foot: also, the curved appendage, one or

two in number, attached to the extreme articulation of the tarsus of *Insects*.

ONGLEE, s. f.,—digitorum stupor e gelu, L.: the painful sensation at the *extremity of the fingers*; produced by exposure to extreme cold.

ONGLET, s. m.,—τὸ οὐνχίον,—unguis, unguiculus, m. L.,—Klaue, Kralle, f., Nagel, m. G.,—claw: in Botany, the inferior and ordinarily contracted portion of each piece of a polypetalous corolla; by which the petal is attached to the flower: in Entomology, the minute and rigid spine, or spines, which project from the external border of the wing of certain *Diptera*: in Ophthalmic Pathology, *synon.* with PTÉRYGION. ONGLETÉ, adj.,—See

ONGUICULÉ, adj.,—unguiculatus, L.,—beklaut, G.,—unguiculated, clawed: an epithet, in Zoology, specifically designative of animals whose organs, as the *arms* of *Serpia unguiculata*, are furnished with *claws*; generally,—of organs themselves which, as as the *maxillæ* of *Cicindela*, terminate in an articulation possessing a *claw-like* motion: in Botany,—of plants whose *petals*, as the two superior of *Corysanthes unguiculata*—, and, of petals, themselves, which, as those of *Statice armeria*,—possess a long and conspicuous *claw*.

ONGUIFORME, adj.,—ὄνυχοςειδής, —klauen-, krallen-, nagelförmig, G.,—unguiform: exhibiting the *figure* of a nail, or *claw*,—*unguis*, L.; as, in Conchology, the *testaceous envelope* of *Patella unguiformis*. ONGULE, adj.: presenting the *figure* of a hoof, —*ungula*, L.; as the *shells* of *Mytilus unguatus*.

ONGUENT, s. m.,—unguentum, n. L.,—τὸ μύρον, —die Salbe, G.,—unguent, ointment: in Pharmacy, a compound, for external application, of fatty substances with juices, resins, or powders, of divers kinds; and of an intermediate consistence between liniment and plaster.

ONYCHOGRYPTOSE, s. f.,—onychogryptosis, f. (ὄνυξ, a nail, γρύπτω, to curve), L.,—die Nagelkrümme, das Gebogensein der Nägel, G.: *curvature* of the *nails*; a phenomenon, of frequent occurrence, in hectic fever. ONYCHOPHTHORIE, ONYCHOPHYME, ONYCHOPTOSE: feminine substantive compounds of ὄνυξ, with φθορά, vitiation; φῦμα, swelling; and πτῶσις, falling; employed to, respectively, designate a *morbid alteration*, —onychophthoria, f. L.,—das Verderbniss der Nägel, G. —; *tumefaction*, —onychophyma, n. L.,—die Nagelgeschwulst, das Nagelauswuchs —; and *spontaneous separation*, —onychoptosis, f. L.,—das Abfallender Nägel,—of the human *nails*.

OOLOGIE, s. f.,—oologia, f. (ὄν, an egg, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oologie, Eierlehre, G.?: a *Treatise* on, or *History* of, the *eggs* of Birds. See Hewitson's *British Oology*, 3 vols 8vo., London, 1831–38. O-

OLOGISTE, s. m.,—oologista, m. L.,—oologist: an author of *such Treatise*; a student of *oology*.

OOPHORITE, s. f.,—oophoritis, f. (ὠφάρος, that which bears, or produces, eggs), L.,—die Eierstocksentzündung, G.: inflammation of the *ovary*,—oophoron (Kraus), n. L.,—der Eierstock, G.

OOTHÈQUE, s. f.,—ootheca, f. (ὠθν, an egg, θήκη, repository), L.: a term applied, by some Botanists, to the *ovary* of the *Filices*; and proposed, by Dr. Palmer, as a substitute for the obviously objectionable *ovarium*,—see OVAIRE,—in designating a cabinet-collection of the *eggs* of Birds.

OZOAIRE, s. m.,—oozoon, n. (ὠδν, an egg, ζῶον, an animal), L.,—das Eithier, G. OZOAIRES, pl.,—Oozoa,—die Eithiere: in Zoology, a division of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending those countless forms of animated being, in which neither nervous nor vascular system is visibly developed; and which, consequently, exhibit the simple character of the *ova* of the superior animals.

OPACITÉ, s. f.,—opacitas, f. L.,—ἡ ζόφωσις, —die Dunkelheit, Undurchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—opacity: the quality of that which is *opaque*, or incapable of transmitting the rays of light,—OPAQUE, adj.,—opacus, —ζοφεύδης, —dunkel, undurchsichtig; and, consequently, opposed, in signification, to *transparency*,—see TRANSPARENCY. Opacité de la cornée transparente,—(die durchsichtige Hornhaut, G.),—opacitas corneæ lucidæ, L.,—see ALBUGO, et LEUCOME; —du crystalin,—see CATARACTE. Cornée opaque,—cornea opaca, L.,—see SCLÉROTIQUE.

OPÉRATEUR, s. m.,—operator, m. L., and E.,—Handarbeiter, m. G.: in common language, one who performs a manual process, or *operation*,—OPÉRATION, s. f.,—operatio, f. L.,—die Wirkung, Verrichtung, G.: in Science, a surgeon,—Wundarzt, G.,—who devotes himself to the performance of the greater *chirurgical operations*,—majores chirurgiæ operationes, L.,—or professes *operative Surgery*,—la MÉDECINE opératoire. A chemical or pharmaceutical *operation*,—ein chem. od. pharmaceutischer Process, G.

OPERCULE, s. f.,—operculum, n. L.,—Deckel, m. G.,—opercule or lid: in Mastozoology, the *tragus* of the ear, when sufficiently elongated to *close* the auricular cavity: in Ichthyology, the *apparatus*,—operculum branchiarum, L.,—der Kiemendeckel, G.,—gill-cover,—composed of four osseous pieces, which *covers*, and protects, the branchiæ of many Fishes: in Conchology, the *calcareous* or *horny plate* which *closes* the orifice of certain univalve shells,—see HÉLICE; the assemblage of two, or more, minute *testaceous pieces*, which *shuts*, above, the cavity resulting from the union of the several valves of multivalve Shells, as *Ba-*

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lanus; and, according to Linnæus, the smaller of the *two pieces* constituting divers inequivalve bivalve shells, especially when it is flat, as in *Ostrea*. In Botany, a term synonym. with EPIPHRAGME.

OPERCULÉ, adj.,—operculatus, L.,—ge-
deckelt, G.,—operculated: closed by an *opercule*; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Helix*,—see HÉLICE,—during winter: in Entomology, the *eyes* of *Noctua conspicillata*; and, in Botany, the *capsule* of *Convolvulus*—, and *fruit* of *Momordica operculata*. In Ichthyology, specifically designative of fishes which, as *Labrus operculatus*, exhibit spots on the *operculum*, or gill-cover. OPERCULIFORME, adj.,—operculiformis, L.,—deckelförmig, G.: *resembling* an *opercule* or *lid*; as, in Conchology, the smaller flat valve of *Ostrea*.

OPIASE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀφίασις,—ophiasis, f. L.: a variety of *partial baldness*,—ALOPECIE,—in which the parts, destitute of hair, exhibit a winding *serpent-like* figure,—das Ausfallen der Haare auf einzelnen geschlungenen oder *schlangenförmigen* Streifen auf dem Kopfe, G.: also, an ancient synonym of ICHTHYOSE.

OPHIDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ὀφιοειδής,—schlangenartig, G.,—ophidian, snake-like, of the *snake* kind. OPHIDIENS, s. m., pl.,—*Ophidii*, vel *Ophidia*, L.,—die *schlangenartigen* Thiere, Schlangen, G.: in Herpetology, one of the four, or three, Orders into which the Class, *Reptilia*,—see REPTILE,—has been distributed by Cuvier, and the later Zoologists; comprehending the *serpents*,—οἱ ὀφίδες,—or *Ophidian Reptiles*.

OPHIOPHAGE, adj.,—ὀφιοφάγος,—ophiophagus, L.,—schlangenfressend, G.: an epithet, in Zoology, applied to Man, or other animals; which, as certain people of *Africa*, hence termed *Ophiophagi* by Pliny, feed upon *serpents*.

OPHIORHIZE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ophiorhiza* (*Pentandria, monogynia*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—die Schlangelwurz, G.,—Snake-Root. The *root* of the common species,—*O. mongas*,—is employed, by the *Indians*, as an antidote to the bite of venomous *serpents*. Hence the name: ὀφίς, a snake; ῥίζα, a root.

OPHIOSTOME, s. m.,—*Ophiostoma* (ὀφίς, a snake, στόμα, a mouth), L.: in Helminthology, a genus of cylindrical, elastic, and *bilabiate Entozoa*; constituting, in the Arrangement of Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 60,—the 10th, of the Order, *Nematodea*. The few species which it comprehends, inhabit the *primæ viæ* of the lower *Mammifera* and *Fishes*. One is said, by a *French* lexicographer, to infest the human intestines.

OPHTHALGIE, s. f.,—ophthalmia, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ἄλγος, pain), L.: a synonym of OPHTHALMODYNIE.

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OPHTHALMIATRE, s. m.,—ophthalmiater, vel ophthalmiatus, m. (*same*, and ἱατρός, a physician), L.: an oculist,—see O-
CULISTE,—a professor, or practitioner, of *ophthalmic medicine* or *surgery*,—OPHTHALMIATRIE, s. f.,—ophthalmiatria, f. L.,—die Augenheilkunde, G. See Weller, *Die Krankheiten des Menschlichen Auges*, 8vo. Berlin, 1830.

OPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀφθαλμία: in Pathology, according to modern distinctions, inflammation of the mucous membrane which invests the *eye-ball* and corresponding surfaces of the *eye-lids*. The external *ophthalmia*,—*ophthalmia, inflammatio oculi, externa*,—die äussere *Augenentzündung*, *Entz. der äusseren Augenhaut*,—of *Latin*, and *German* writers, it is distinguished into the *acute* and *chronic*,—l' *Ophthalm. aiguë*, et *chronique*, F.,—*ophth. acuta* et *chronica*, L.,—die acute oder hitzige, und die chronische *Augenentz.*, G. The former exhibits two marked varieties: the *puriform*,—l' *Ophth. puriforme*,—*ophth.*—*blennorrhœa oculi-neonatorum*,—die *Augenentz. Neugeborener*; and the *gonorrhœal*,—l' *Ophth. blennorrhagique*,—*ophth.*—*blennorrhœa oculi-gonorrhœica*,—die *gonorrhœische Augenentz.*

The various forms of *ophthalmia* receive, also, specific designations from their peculiar exciting causes, or the morbid conditions of system with which they are connected; as the *catarrhal*, *scrofulous*, and *syphilitic*,—*Ophth. catarrhalis, scrophulosa, venerea* vel *syphilitica*, L.,—die *katarrhalische, scrophulose, venerische* oder *syphilitische Augenentz.*, G.; or from the country in which they are endemic, as the *Egyptian*,—*Ophth.*—*blennorrhœa oculi-Ægyptiaca*,—die *ägyptische Augenentzünd.*

“Im weitern Sinne,” observes Most, in his excellent *Encyclopädie der gesammten Medicinischen und Chirurgischen Praxis*, “umfasst das Wort *Ophthalmie* die ganze Gattung jenen acuten und chronischen Entzündungen, welche am Augapfel, an seinen Häuten und Muskeln, an den Augenliedern und den Thränenwerkzeugen verkommen. Im engern Sinne, nennt man auch die am häufigsten verkommende Entzündung der *Conjunctiva Ophthalmie*.—Noch andere nahmen das Wort identisch mit *Ophthalmitis*, und nennen die Entzündung des *Bulbus Ophthalmie*.” See, also, OPHTHALMITE.

OPHTHALMIQUE, adj.,—ὀφθαλμικός,—*ophthalmicus*, L.,—die *Augen* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—relating, or belonging, to the *eyes*,—οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an *Artery*,—*Artère ophthalmique* (—*orbitaire*, Ch.), F.,—*arteria ophthalmica*, L.,—die *Augenarterie*, G.,—a branch of the internal carotid which passes to the eye through the foramen opticum: 2.—two *Veins*, one of which,—*Veine*

ophthalmique,—*vena ophthalmica*,—die *Augenvene*,—quits the orbit by the sphenoid fissure, and pours its blood into the cavernous sinus; and the other,—*V. ophthalm. faciale*,—forms a branch of communication between the facial and *ophthalmic* veins: 3. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf ophthalmique* (—*orbito-frontal*, Ch.),—*nervus ophthalmicus*,—der *Augennerv*,—the smallest division of the fifth, or *TRIFACIAL*; which, receiving a twig from the first cervical ganglion, enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into a lacrymal, frontal, and nasal branch: and, 4. a minute *Ganglion*,—*G. ophthalmique*, ou *Lenticulaire*,—*g. ophthalmicum*,—der *Augenknoten*,—situated on the external part of the optic nerve. In *Pharmacy*,—to *remedies*,—les *Topiques ophthalmiques*, F.,—τὰ ὀφθαλμικά,—*remedia ophthalmica*, L.,—die *Augenmittel*, G.,—topically employed in the treatment:—in common language, that branch of Medical Science which, as *Médecine ophthalmique*,—see *OPHTHALMIATRIE*,—is restricted to the study:—; and those *Institutions* which, as an *Eye-Infirmiry*,—die *Augenkrankenanstalt*, are specially, or exclusively, devoted to the observation, and management—of *ophthalmic* diseases,—die *Augenkrankheiten*, G.

OPHTHALMITES, s. f.,—*ophthalmitis*, f. L.: according to the *French* Lexicographers, a synonym of *OPHTHALMIE*;—to the *German*,—*internal ophthalmy*, inflammation of the *eye-ball*,—die wahre innere *Augenentzündung*, *Entz. des Augapfels*, G.,—*ophthalmia interna*, inflammation *bulbi oculi*, L.

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHÉE, s. f.,—*ophthalmoblenorrhœa*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and *BLENNORRHÉE*), L.,—der *Augenschleimfluss*, G.: a puriform discharge from the *eye-lids*. *OPHTHALMOCARCINÔME*, s. m.,—*ophthalmocarcinoma*, n. L.,—der *Augenkrebs*, G.,—*cancer of the eye*. *OPHTHALMOCÈLE*, s. f.,—*ophthalmocele*, f. L.,—der *Augenbruch*, G.,—*hernia*, or inordinate protrusion, of the *eye-ball*,—*EXOPHTHALMIE*.

OPHTHALMODYNIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmodynia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, eye, ἰδύνη, pain), *dolor oculi*, L.,—der *Augenschmerz*, G.,—*pain of the eye-ball*: according to some writers, *orbito-frontal neuralgia*. *OPHTHALMÈDEME*, s. m.,—*ophthalmoedema*, n. L.,—das *Oedem der Conjunctiva Oculi*, G.,—an *œdematous* condition of the *conjunctiva* of the eye.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmographia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, γράφω, to describe), L.,—*Beschreibung des Auges*, G.,—*description of the eye*. *OPHTHALMOIATRIE*, s. f. See *OPHTHALMIATRIE*. *OPHTHALMOLOGIE*, s. f.,—*ophthalmologia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, καὶ λόγος), L.,—die *Augenlehre*, G.,—a discourse, or *Treatise*, upon the eye. *OPHTHALMOLOGIQUE*, adj.,—*ophthalmologicus*, L.,—*ophthalmologisch*, G.,—*ophthalmological*: pertaining to *Ophthalmology*.

OPHTHALMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—*ophthalmometrum*, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.,—*Augenmesser*, m. G.?,—*ophthalmometer*: an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye.

OPHTHALMONCIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmoncus*, m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, tumour), L.,—die *Augengeschwulst*, G.,—*tumefaction of the eye*.

OPHTHALMONOSOLOGIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmonosologia*, f. (*same*, and *NOSOLOGIE*), L.,—die *Ophthalmonosologie*, *Augenkrankheitslehre*, G.,—*ophthalmonosology*. See *Beer*, *Lehre von den Augenkrankheiten*, etc. 2 vols, Wien, 1813; and *Middlemore's elaborate Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*, 2 vols 8vo. Birmingham, 1835.

OPHTHALMOPLEGIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmoplegia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, πλῆγη, a stroke), L.,—die *Lähmung der Augenmuskeln*, G.,—*paralysis of the muscles of the eye-ball*. *OPHTHALMOPTOSE*, s. f.,—*ophthalmoptosis*, f. (*same*, and πτώσις, a falling down), *prolapsus bulbi oculi*, L.,—ein Vorfall des *Augapfels*, G.,—*protrusion of the eye-ball*, consequent on *hydropthalmus*; complete *prolapsus of the organ*. See *EXOPHTHALMIE*.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmorrhagia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), *hæmorrhagia oculi vel orbitæ*, L.,—eine starke *Blutung aus dem Auge*, oder aus der *Augenhöhle*, G.,—a profuse flow of blood from the eye or orbit. *OPHTHALMORRHAGIQUE*, adj.,—*ophthalmorrhagicus*,—*ophthalmorrhagic*: relating to, suffering, or proceeding from, *Ophthalmorrhage*,—*Ophthalmorrhage* betreffend, daran leidend, davon herrührend, G. *OPHTHALMORRHÉE*, s. f.,—*ophthalmorrhœa*, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der *Augenfluss*, G. *Extravasation of blood*, or other fluid, beneath the *eye-lids*,—unter den *Augenliden*,—constitutes the *O. externa*;—within the eye,—im *Auge*,—*O. interna*, of *German ophthalmological* writers.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIE, s. f.,—*ophthalmoscopia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, σκοπέω, to examine), L.: according to the *French* lexicographers, the art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by examination of his eyes;—to the *German*,—*ophthalmoscopy*, or *inspection of the eye*,—die *Augenschau*, *Untersuchung des Auges*, G. *OPHTHALMOSTATE*, s. m.,—*ophthalmostatium* (*same*, and στάω, to fix), *speculum oculi*, n. L.,—ein *Ophthalmostät*, *Augenhalter*, G.: an instrument for separating the *eye-lids*, and fixing the eye, during the performance of the more important surgical operations upon that organ.

OPHTHALMOTHÉRAPEUTIQUE, s. f.,—*ophthalmotherapia*, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, θεραπεία, cure), L.,—*ophthalmic therapeutics*: treatment of the morbid affections of the eye. *OPHTHALMOTOMIE*, s. f.,—*ophthalmotomia*, f. (*same*, and τομή, incision), L.,—

ophthalmotomy : in Anatomy, *dissection*—: in Surgery, *incision* of the *cornea* or other membranes, or *extirpation*—of the *eye-ball*. Ophthalmotherapeuticus, adj., L. : pertaining to the *treatment* of *eye-diseases*.

OPHTHALMOXYSE, s. f.,—ophthlamoxy-sis, f. (ὀφθαλμός, the eye, ζῶω, to scratch), L. : *scarification* of the *eye*,—die *Scarification* des *Auges*, G.,—with an instrument,—OPHTHALMOXYSTRE, s. m.,—ophthlamoxystrum, n. (*same*, and ζύστρον, a scarifier), L.,—ein Augenkratzer, G.,—constructed for the purpose.

OPIACÉ, adj.,—opiacus, L. : containing *opium*. OPIAT, s. m.,—opiatum, n. L. : in *French Pharmacy*, an *Electuary*,—of these there are several different formulæ,—into the constitution of which *opium* essentially enters : in *German*, and *English*, a *remedy*,—das Opiat,—opiate; composed principally, or exclusively, of *opium*. OPIOLOGIE, s. f.,—opiologia, f. L. : a compound of the *Greek*, ὀπίον, juice of the poppy, and λόγος; employed to designate a *Treatise* on, or the *doctrine* of, *opium*,—die *Lehre vom Opium*.

OPILOTION, s. f. See OBSTRUCTION.

OPISTHOTONOS, s. m. : in Pathology, a term borrowed from the *Greek*, ὀπισθοτονία (ὀπισθε, backwards, τείνω, to bend),—opisthotonus, m., L. ; and employed to designate that variety of *tetanus*,—*t. dorsalis*, L.,—in which the body is *bent* backwards,—Starrkrampf mit *Ruckbiegung* des Körpers, G.

OPISTO-GASTRIQUE, adj.,—opisto-gastricus, L. : an epithet applied, by *Clausier*, to the *cæliac artery*,—see CELIAQUE; from its situation *behind*,—ὀπισθε, the stomach,—γαστήρ.

OPIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀπίον,—das Opium, der Mohnsaft, G. : in Pharmacy, the *inspissated juice* of the stems, and capsules, of *Papaver album*,—see PAVOT. *French* and *German Official Preparations* : an *Aqueous Extract*,—Extractum Opii Aquâ frigidâ paratum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wässriges Opiumextract, G. ; a *Simple Tincture*,—Tinctura de Opii Extracto,—Einfache Opiumtinctur ; a *Compound Wine* or *Tincture*,—Vinum de Opio compositum (Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami),—Safranhaltige Opiumtinctur (Tinct. Opii crocata) ; a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Opio,—Opiumsyrup,—see DIACODE ; and an *Electuary*,—Electuarium Opiatum Polypharmacum,—Theriaca. The *French*, moreover, have *Extracts*, in addition to the *Morphia*,—see MORPHINE,—prepared by long digestion ; by fermentation ; and with wine : and an *Astringent Electuary*,—see DIASCORDE. The *Germans*, a *Vinous*, and a *Benzoic Tincture*,—Weinige, und Benzoessäurehaltige Opiumtinctur,—Tinct. Opii Benzoica, vel Elixir Paregoricum ; an *Ether*,—Opiumäther ; a *Distilled Water*,—Destillirtes Opiumwasser ; and a *Plaster*,—Opiumpflaster. For an a-

nalysis of *opium*,—see *Dictionnaire Universelle de Matière Médicale*, vol. v.

OPOBALSAMUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀπὲλασμον,—opobalsam : a term applied, by the *Greeks*, to a liquid, odoriferous, and aromatic balsam,—Baume de la Mecque, B.—TÉRÉBINTHINE—de Judée ; which possesses the general *stimulant* properties of the balsams. The *Balsam of Mecca* is the produce of *Amyris opobalsamum*, and *gileaden-sis*. See BALSAMIER.

OPODELDOCH, ou OPODELTOCH, s. m. : a term of *Arabic* origin ; employed to designate, in *French Pharmacy*, a *remedy*, for external application, consisting of an infusion of divers bitter and aromatic plants in alcohol, with the addition of castor, camphor, and white soap. Probably less effective, as less simple and elegant, than its modern analogue, Linimentum Saponis, of the *London Pharmacopeia*,—I. saponato-camphoratum, of *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, of the *German Schwartz*.

OPODEOCÈLE, ou OPOCÈLE, s. f.,—opodeocele, vel opocele, f. (ὀπή, an orifice, κήλη, hernia), h. foraminis ovalis, L.,—der Bruch am eiförmigen Loche, G.,—hernia of the oval, obturator or sub-pubic foramen. Synon. with, but less objectionable than, OODEOCÈLE ; a compound of the *Greek* adj., ὠόδης,—oodes,—eiförmig,—egg-shaped, oval,—and κήλη ; and justly designated, by *Kraus*, as “etwas dreist gebildet.”

OPOPANAX, s. m. F., et L.,—ὁ ὀποπάναξ,—das Panaxgummi, der Panaxsaft, G. : in Pharmacy, a fetid gum-resin ; supplied by the root of *Pastinaca opopanax*,—see PANAXIS. Reputed *antispasmodic* and *expectorant*.

OPPOSANT, adj.,—opponens, L.,—opponent, placed in *opposition* : a term substantively employed, in Anatomy, to designate two muscles of the hand ; as, 1. Muscle opposant (—CARPO-MÉTACARPIEN, Ch.), du pouce,—Opponens—Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis,—Gegensteller des Daumens, G. : a flat triangular muscle ; attached, on one side, to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, and os trapezium,—on the other, along the whole external border of the first metacarpal bone : and, 2. M. oppos. (—CARPO-MÉTACARPIEN) du petit doigt,—Opponens—Abductor metacarpi—minimi digiti manûs,—Abzieher des kleinen Fingers : a muscle of like figure and disposition ; extending from the anterior carpal ligament, to the whole internal border of the fifth, or last, metacarpal bone.

OPPOSÉ, adj.,—oppositus, L.,—gegenüberstehend, gegenständig, entgegengesetzt, G.,—opposed, placed *opposite* to each other, on the same horizontal plane : an epithet, in Botany, generally designative of parts which, as the flowers of *Lysimachia nummularia*—; and, specifically,—of plants whose organs, as the bractæ of *Rafnia opposita*,—

are so *circumstanced*. **OPPOSITIFOLIÉ**, adj., —gegenüberstehendblättrig, paarblättrig, G.:—generally designative of *parts*, or *organs*, which, as the *flower* of *Solanum dulcamara*, and *tendrils* of *Vitis vinifera*, are placed diametrically *opposite* to the point from which the *leaf* arises;—specifically, of those which, as *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, exhibit *leaves* arranged, in *opposition*, on the stem. See **ALTERNE**.

OPPRESSION, s. f. F., and E.,—oppressio, f. L.,—die Beängstigung, G.: in Pathology, a sense of *weight* in any part of the body, more especially the breast,—*Oppress. de poitrine*,—*oppressio pectoris*, L.; — *des forces*,—*oppressio virium*,—*oppression* of the vital powers.

OPTICO-TROCHLEI-SCLÉROTICIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the superior oblique muscle of the eye,—see **OBLIQUE**; from its attachments.

OPTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀπτική, —optice, f. L., —die Optik, Lichtlehre, G.,—Optics: that branch of Physics which regards *vision* in general, and, more especially, the phenomena of light as propagated, in a direct line, to the organ of vision. **OPTICIEN**, s. m.,—optices peritus vel professor, L.,—der Opticus, G.,—an optician.

OPTIQUE, adj.,—ὀπτικός, —opticus, L.,—optisch, G.,—optic, optical: relating to *optics*, or the organs, or instruments, whereby *vision* is accomplished, or assisted; as, in Anatomy, an *orbital orifice*,—*Trou optique*, F.,—foramen opticum, L.,—das Sehnervenloch, G.; situated near the base of lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, and transmitting to the *orbit*, 2. a *Nerve*,—*NERF optique* (—oculaire, Ch.),—nervus opticus, —der Sehnerv, —of the second cerebral pair, —zweites Hirnpaar, G.; which, on arrival at the eye-ball, expanding into the retina, —see **RÉTINE**,—constitutes the especial seat of the sense of *vision*; but does not arise from, 3. the incorrectly designated *optic thalamus*, —see **COUCHE**, —th. *opticus*, —der Sehhügel, —of the older, —Ganglion cerebri posterius, —das hintere Hirnganglion, —of modern anatomical writers: in Physics, an *instrument*, —*optisches Instrument*, G.,—for the purposes of more minute or extended *vision*.

In Psychology, and Pathology, the erroneous *impressions*,—*optical delusions*, —*illusiones opticae*, L.,—sometimes conveyed, through the organ of *vision*, to the mind, under the influence of natural or morbid causes; as the celebrated spectre of the Brocken, or the fantastic imagery which disturbs the sensorium of the patient in typhus gravior, delirium tremens, and other pathological conditions of the brain.

OR, s. m.,—aurum, n. L.,—ὁ χρυσός, —Gold, n. G., and E.: a well-known *metal*; found, in nature, either pure, or combined

with a small quantity of silver, copper, and iron. Spec. Grav. 29,157. *Or musif*, *mosaïque*, ou *moraïque*,—aurum mosaicum, —das Mahlergold, —*mosaic gold*: deuto- or persulphuret of tin. —*fulminant*,—aurum fulminans, —**Knallgold**: an oxide of gold, —*oxyde d'or ammoniacal*,—precipitated, from the hydrochlorate, by an excess of ammonia. —*potable*,—aurum potabile: the liquid resulting from addition of a volatile oil to a solution of hydrochlorate of gold.

ORAGE, s. m.,—ἡ θύελλα, τὸ χεῖμα, —procella, tempestas, f., turbo, m., L.,—der Sturm, Sturmwind, G.,—storm, tempest: a meteorological phenomenon, varying in violence and duration. Figuratively, excessive mental agitation: *l'orage de l'âme*,—animi perturbatio, L.,—the tempest of the passions. **ORAGEUX**, adj.,—θυελλώδης, —procellosus, —stürmisch, —stormy; as the ocean when agitated by the *tempest*: or appearing, or delighting, in *storms*; as the common *Stormy Petrel*,—*Pétr. tempête*, F., —*Thalassidroma*—olim *Procellaria*—*pelagica*,—der gemeine Sturmvogel, G.

ORANGE, s. f., F., and E.,—aurantium, n. L.,—die Pomeranze, Orange, G.: the fruit of the *Orange-tree*,—see **ORANGER**. **ORANGÉ**, adj.,—pomeranzenfärbig, G.,—orange: in Physics, one of the seven colours of the solar spectrum, second after the red.

ORANGEADE, s. f., F., G., and E.: the juice of *orange*, diluted with water.

ORANGER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Citrus* (*Polyadelphia*, *polyandria*), L.,—der Pomeranzenbaum, G.,—Orange-tree; constituting the type of the *Aurantiaecæ*, of *British*, and les **ORANGERS**, s. m., pl., ou **HESPERIDÉES**, of *French* botanical writers. The three principal medicinal and dietetic species are the *Citron-tree*,—*C. medica*,—see **CITRONNIER**; the *Lemon*,—*C. limonium*,—**LIMONIER**; and *sweet Orange*,—*C. aurantium*. The flowers of the latter afford an *antispasmodic Distilled Water*,—*Aqua stillatitia de floribus Citri Aurantii*, Ph. Gall.,—das Pomeranzenblüthenwasser, G.; and an odoriferous *Volatile Oil*,—**NEROLI**, —das Neroliöl. The leaves, tonic and anodyne: the dried rind, —*Cortex Aurantii exsiccata*, L.,—die getrocknete Pomeranzeneschale,—of the fruit,—see **ORANGE**,—bitter, aromatic, stimulant and tonic: juice largely impregnated with citric acid.

ORBICULAIRE, adj.,—subrotundus, L.,—zirkelrund, kreisförmig, G.,—an epithet applied, in the Natural Sciences, to organs, or objects, which exhibit the figure of the *sphere* or *circle*,—*orbis*, L.; as, in Anatomy, 1. the smallest of the *Ossicula auditus*, —die Gehörknöchelchen, G.,—*Os orbic. ou lenticulaire*, F.,—*os orbiculare*, *lenticulare*, vel *ossiculum Sylvii*, L.,—das runde Ohrbeinchen, G.; connecting the longer process of the incus with stapes; and regard-

ed, by Sömmerring, as, itself, a process of the latter,—see **ETRIER**: 2. an azygous orbicular Muscle,—*M. orbiculaire des lèvres*, ou **LABIAL**,—*Orbicularis*, vel Sphincter, oris, L.,—der Ring- oder Schliessmuskel des Mundes, G.; situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one commissure to the other; and, 3. an analogous muscle of the eye-lids,—*M. orbiculaire des paupières*,—see **PALPEBRAL**: in Ichthyology, a species of *Chaetodon*, designated, from its figure, *C. orbicularis*: in Fossil Conchology, and Malacology, the shell of the *Nummulites*, and of a species of *Ostrea*,—*O. orbicularis*; and, in Actinzoology, among the fungiform *Polypi*, *Meandrina orbicularis*. In Botany, the capsule of *Rhinanthus crista galli*; the hile of *Esculus*; the stigma of *Berberis*; and leaf of *Cotyledon orbiculare*. **ORBICULÉ**, adj.,—kreisrund, G.,—orbiculated; as, in Zoology, the abdomen of certain *Arachnida*; and the corselet of *Lampyrus*: in Botany, the leaf of *Cocculus orbiculatus*.

ORBITAIRE, adj.,—orbital, orbitary, relating to, situated near or within, the orbit of the eye: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the rounded and projecting ridge,—*Arcade orbitaire*, F.,—*arcus orbitalis*, vel *supraciliaris*, L.,—der Augenbrauenbogen, G.,—which separates the frontal from, 2. the orbital portion,—*P. orbitaire*,—das Augenhöhlentheil, G.,—of the frontal bone; and forming part of the contour of, 3. the orbital Cavity,—*Cavité*, ou *Fosse*, *orbitaire*,—see **ORBITE**,—terminates in, 4. two Processes,—*Apophyses orbitaires*; the external and larger of which, a.—*processus orbitalis externus*, *malaris*, vel *zygomaticus*, L.,—der Wangenbeinfortsatz, G.,—articulates with the malar bone; and the internal and more slender, b.—*process. orb. internus* vel *maxillaris*,—with os unguis and superior maxillary bone,—see **ANGULAIRE**: 5. the orbital Orifices; of which there are, a. the supra-orbital,—*Trou orbitaire supérieur*,—foramen supraorbitale,—das Oberaugenhöhlenloch,—situated on the arch of like name, one third from its internal or nasal extremity, and transmitting the frontal nerve; and, b. the two internal orbital,—innere Augenhöhlenlöcher,—*Trous orbitaires internes*,—foramina orbitalia interna, vel ethmoidea, formed by an union of corresponding notches of the frontal and ethmoid bones, and distinguished into an anterior and posterior,—vorderes und hinteres, G.; the former giving passage to ethmoid twig of the nasal nerve, and to a small arterial branch: 6. two Fissures,—*Fentes orbitaires*,—of which, a. the superior, is termed the sphenoid,—see **SPHÉNOÏDE**; and, b. the inferior, the sphenomaxillary,—see **SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE**: 7. an Artery,—*Artère orbitaire* (die Augenhöhlenschlagader, G.), of Chaussier, and ophthalmic,—see **OPHTHAL-**

MIQUE,—of other Anatomists: and, 8. a Nerve,—*Nerf orbitaire*,—der Augenhöhlennerv,—supplied by the superior maxillary; and entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure.

ORBITE, s. f.,—orbita, f. L.,—die Augenhöhle, G.: in Anatomy, the name of the two facial cavities which contain the eye-balls, and their appendages. In Man, it is constituted by an union of three of the cranial with four of the facial bones; and does not communicate, as in divers of the *Vertebrata*, with the temporal fossa. For its orifices, and fissures,—see **ORBITAIRE**.

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN, **ORBITO-INTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN**, s. m., and adj.: terms respectively applied, by Dumas, to the external, and internal straight muscles of the eye,—see **DROIT**. **ORBITO-MAXILL-LABIAL**,—by the same, to *Levator labii superioris*,—see **ÉLÉVATEUR**.

ORBITO-PALPÉBRAL, **ORBITO-SUS-PALPÉBRAL**, s. m., and adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to *Levator palpebræ superioris* muscle,—see **ÉLÉVATEUR**.

ORCANETTE, s. f.: in Materia Medica, the root,—die Wurzel, G.,—or a preparation from the root, of *Anchusa tinctoria*,—die rothe Ochsenzunge, G.,—a species belonging to the French genus, **BUGLOSSE**. It imparts a red colour to fatty substances; and is slightly astringent.

ORCHIDÉ, adj.,—orchideus, L.: belonging, as an orchideous plant,—eine orchisartige Pflanze, G.,—to the *Orchideæ*,—**ORCHIDÉES**, s. f., pl.,—die Orchideen, oder Knabenkräuter, G.: in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous plants, with epigynous stamens; having, for type, **ORCHIS**, s. m.,—f. L.,—die Orchis, G.: a genus belonging to *Gynandria*, *monandria*; and comprehending numerous species. The dried root of several of these, as *O. mascula*, et *pyramidalis*,—das männliche, und das pyramidalische Knabenkraut, G.,—affords an edible farina,—see **SALEP**. The genus takes its designation from the real or imaginary resemblance of the root to the testicular organ,—ὄρχις,—of the *Mammifera*.

ORCHIOCÈLE, s. f.,—orcheocele, f. (ὄρχις, the testis, κήλη, hernia, swelling), L.: in Surgical Pathology, 1., hernia of the scrotum,—der Hodensacksbruch, G.: 2. a swelling of the testis,—die Hodengeschwulst; and, consequently, syn. with **ORCHIONCIE**, s. f.,—orchioncus, vel orchidioncus, m. (same, and ὄγκος, a tumour), L.

ORCHITE, **ORCHIDITE**, s. f.,—orchitis, f. L.,—die Hodenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the testis,—ὄρχις. **ORCHOTOMIE**, s. f.,—orchiotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—das Castriren, Wegschneiden eines od. beider Hoden, G.,—orchiotomy, castration, removal (by surgical operation) of one or both testes.

ORDONNANCE, s. f.,—præscriptio, f. L.,—das Recept, G.,—prescription: in Medical Practice, a term synon. with FORMULE.

ORDRE, s. m.,—ordo, f. L.,—die Ordnung, G.: in Natural History, a number of nearly-allied Families, or genera, constitutes an *Order*; and a collection of *Orders*, a *Class*,—see CLASSE.

OREILLE, s. f.,—τὸ οὖρον, ὠτὸς, —auris, f. L.,—das Ohr, G.,—ear: in Anatomy, the organ of *hearing*; distinguished, for facility of description and study, into, 1. the *external*,—l'or. externe, —auris externa, L.,—das äussere Ohr, G.,—comprehending the auricle,—see AURICULE,—and meatus auditorius externus,—CONDUIT auditif; 2. the *middle*,—la moyenne,—media,—das mittlere,—the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and, 3. the *internal*,—l'interne,—interna,—das innere,—more deeply situated, and including the semi-circular canals, cochlea, vestibule, and whole labyrinth. *Oreille d'âne*, — d'homme, et — d'ours: respectively, the *French* popular botanical designations of *Symphytum officinale*,—of *Asarum europæum*,—see ASARET; and—of a species of *Primula*,—see PRIMEVÈRE: —de mer,—of the ear-shell,—see HALIOTIDE. OREILLÉ, adj.,—auriculatus, L.,—gehört, mit Oerchen versehen, G.,—auriculated, furnished with *auricles* or *ear-shaped* appendages: synon. with AURICULÉ.

OREILLETTE, s. f.,—auricula, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *cavities*; which, situated at the base of the heart, constitute part of that organ,—see CŒUR. The *auricles* are distinguished into the *right* —Or. droite (Sinus des veines caves, Ch.), F.,—aur. dextra, atrium venarum cavarum, L.,—der rechte Vorhof oder Vorkammer, G.; and the *left*,—gauche (S. des veines pulmonaires, Ch.),—sinistra, atrium venarum pulmonalium,—der linke.—The *first* receives the blood from the venæ cavæ and coronary cardiac vein, and transmits it, through the right auriculo-ventricular orifice, into the corresponding or pulmonary ventricle,—see VENTRICULE —; and the *latter*,—from the four pulmonic veins,—through the left opening of communication, into the left, or aortic, ventricle—of the heart. In Botany, the *stipule*, exhibited by certain of the *Jungermannia*.

OREILLON, s. m.: a vulgar term applied, by the *French*, to idiopathic inflammation of the parotid gland, or of the cellular tissue, and lymphatic glands, by which that organ is surrounded.

ORGANE, s. m.,—τὸ ὄργανον,—organum, n. L.,—Organ, G., and E.: a term applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to any part of an organized body, animal or plant, which is destined to execute a distinct and peculiar function. Thus, the eye, in the *former*, constitutes the *organ* of vision; and the sta-

men and pistil, in the *latter*, the *organs* of sexual impregnation. For an account of the modern physiological division of the animal *organs*,—see Bichat, *Anatomie Générale*, Edition par Blandin, Paris, 1830. ORGANIQUE, adj.,—ὀργανικός,—organicus, L.,—organisch, G.: pertaining to *organization*, or to the individual *organs* of which the system is composed; as, in Anatomy, and Physiology, an *organic* tissue, *organic* life, *Tissu — et Vie, organique*. In Pathology, applied to *diseases*,—see LÉSION,—wherein the organ, constituting their seat or source, has suffered a visible alteration of structure or volume. By the *French* Bordeu, moreover, the pulse is absurdly termed *organic*; when indicating, or supposed to indicate, a morbid affection of any particular *organ*.

ORGANISATION, s. f., F., and G.,—organisatio, L.,—organization: the condition of an *organized* body: the assemblage of parts by which it is constituted; or of laws which regulate its actions. ORGANISÉ, adj., organisatus, L.,—organisirt, G.,—organized: exhibiting the existence of *organs*; endowed with *organization*. ORGANISME, s. m.,—organismus, m. L.,—der Organismus, G.: a term synon. with ORGANIZATION; or, more especially, designative of the principle whereby *organized* bodies, animal and vegetable, are regulated.

ORGANOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—organographia, f. (ὄργανον, an organ, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Organographie, die Beschreibung —, —organography, a *description* —: ORGANOLOGIE, s. f.,—organologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Organologie, die Lehre von den Organen des leben. Körpers, G.,—the *doctrine* of, or a *Treatise* on, the *organs* of the living body.

ORGASME, s. m.,—ὁ ὀργασμός (ὀργάω, to feel an ardent desire or impulse),—orgasmus, m. L., and G.: the condition of a tissue, or organ,—eine heftige Congestion,—and, more especially, of the generative apparatus,—wherein the vital action is raised to the highest pitch of intensity. In many of the inferior animals, as those of the genus *Cervus*, the sexual *orgasm*,—l'org. sexuelle,—exhibits a periodical character.

ORGE, s. m., et f.: a genus, in Botany, *Hordeum* (*Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ*), L.,—die Gerste, G.,—Barley. The *seeds* of several of the species, as the spring-, winter-, and common *Barley*,—*H. vulgare, hexastichon*, et *distichon* (ἡ κριθή, of the *Greeks*),—die vierzeilige Sommergerste, vielzeilige Wintergerste, und zweyzeilige Sommergerste, G.,—are reckoned among the cereal grains; and furnish a mucilaginous *Decoction*,—Decoctum Hordei,—der Gersteschleim, G.,—employed, in Therapeutics, as *diluent* and *antiphlogistic*. In a state of excortication, the *seed*,—der Gerstensame,

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G.,—is termed *pearl-barley*,—*Hordeum perlatum*,—die *Perlgerste*, oder *Perlgraupe*.

ORGELET, s. m.: the popular designation of PTÉRYGION; from the resemblance of the palpebral tumour to a *barley-corn*.

ORICULAIRE,—see AURICULAIRE. ORICULE,—AURICULE. ORICULO-VENTRICULAIRE,—AURICULO-VENTRICULAIRE.

ORIFICE, s. m.,—orificium, n. L.,—τὸ στόμα, —die Oeffnung, das Loch, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *apertures* of communication between two cavities, as the auriculo-ventricular *orifices* of the heart, and the inter-auricular,—*foramen inter-auriculare vel ovale*, L.,—of the foetal heart: or those which serve the purposes of entrance into, or of exit from, a cavity or canal; as the *orifices* of the stomach,—die *Magenmunde*,—or *that* of the womb,—*os uteri*,—der *Muttermund*, G.;—of the urethra,—*orificium*, vel *ostium*, *cutaneum urethrae*; or the external *opening* of the inferior maxillary canal,—die äussere (oder vordere) *Oeffnung* des Unterkiefercanals.

ORIGAN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Origanum* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiatae*), L.,—ἡ Ὠρίγανος,—der *Majoran*, G.,—*Marjoram*. It contains, among other aromatic species, the *Dittany* of Crete,—see *DICTAME*.

ORIGINAIRE, adj.,—ursprünglich, G.,—original: a term, in Pathology, synonym with *congenital*, and *in-born*,—see *CONGENIAL*, et *INNÉ*; especially, when applied to cases of disease and malformation.

ORNITHOLOGIE, s. f.,—ornithologia, f. (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *Vogelkunde*, *Lehre von den Vögeln*, G.: that branch of zoological Science which treats on birds. See *Brisson*, *Ornithologie, ou Méthode*, etc. 6, vols. 4to. Paris, 1760. ORNITHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—ornithologicus,—ornithologisch, G.,—ornithological, pertaining to —: ORNITHOLOGISTE, s. m.,—ὁ ὀρνιθολόγος,—ornithologicus, m. L.,—der *Ornitholog*, G.,—ornithologist: a writer on, or student of—*ornithology*,—die *Ornithologie*, *Kenntniss* od. *Naturgeschichte der Vögel*.

ORNITHORHYNQUE, adj.,—vogelschnabelig, G.?,—exhibiting a *bill*,—τὸ ῥύγχος,—like that of a bird,—ὄρνις; as, in *Mastozoology*, the extraordinary *duck-billed* animal,—*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*,—*Schnabelthier*, G.,—of New Holland: in Botany, the *legume* of *Trigonella ornithorhyncha*.

ORONGE vraie, s. f.: the popular designation of an *edible* and delicate *agaric*,—*Agaricus aurantiacus*,—der *Pomeranzenschwamm*, G.; as *Or. fausse*,—of a nearly-allied, but *deleterious* species,—*A. pseudoaurantiacus*, vel *muscarius* (*Amanita muscaria*, of modern *British Botany*, see *Greville*, *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, vol. i, pl. 54),—der *Fliegenschwamm*, of the *Germans*.

ORPIMENT, s. m.,—auripigmentum, n. L.,—das *Operment*, *Auripigment*, G.: a

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vulgar designation of native yellow sulphuret of arsenic; less poisonous than the oxide.

ORTEIL, s. m.,—die *Zehe*, G.,—*toe*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to those members of the lower or pelvic limb,—*Doigts du pied*, F.,—*digiti pedis*, L.,—which correspond, in situation and number, with the fingers of the hand; and were evidently constructed, and designed, to execute the same functions, at least as organs of prehension and of touch, in Man.

ORTHOCOLON, s. m.,—n. (ὀρθόκωλος, having a stiff joint), L.: a term nearly synonym with *Anchylosis*,—see *ANKYLOSE*,—as designative of *stiffness* of a joint,—die *Steifheit* eines Gliedes, G. In the former, however, the limb invariably remains *straight*,—ὀρθός; while, in the latter, it is often bent.

ORTHOPÉDIE, s. f.,—*Orthopædia*, f. (ὀρθός, straight, παῖς, an infant), L.,—die *Orthopädie*, G.: the art of *preventing*, or *correcting*, by mechanical means, the *malformations* of children; and especially those which result from vicious direction of the bones or articulations. ORTHOPÉDIQUE, adj.,—orthopädisch, G.,—relating to the science —: *Institutum orthopædicum*, L.,—eine *Geraderichtungsanstalt*, G.,—an institution devoted to the practice—of *Orthopedy*.

ORTHOPNÉE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀρθόπνοια,—orthopnoea, f. L.,—die *Orthopnoe*, G.: the act, or necessity, of sitting up, in the *erect* posture, to *breathe*; or impossibility of respiring in an horizontal position. Ὀρθόπνοϊκος, adj.,—orthopnoicus, orthopnous, L.: relating to, or suffering from, *orthopnoea*.

ORTHOPTÈRE, adj.,—ὀρθόπτερος,—orthopterous, having *straight wings*. ORTHOPTÈRES, s. m., pl.,—*Orthoptera*, L.,—die *Orthopteren*, G.: in Entomology, an Order of tetrapterous Insects, with the two superior *wings* short, and exhibiting the characters of elytra, and the inferior longitudinally folded in a *straight line*. It nearly corresponds with the *Ulonates*, of Fabricius; and comprehends, with others, the Families of the *Gryllidæ* and *Blattidæ*.

ORTIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Urtica* (*Monæcia*, *tetrandr.*; *Urticæ*), L.,—die *Nessel*, oder die *Brennessel*, G.,—the *Nettle*. Several of the more *acrid* species, as *U. dioica*, *pilulifera*, et *urens*,—die *grosse*, die *römische*, und die *kleine Brennessel*,—are employed, as *external irritants*,—see *URTICATION*,—in cases of nervous torpor, and paralysis. ORTIÉ, adj.,—urticatus, L.,—see *URTICAIRE*. ORTIES, s. f., pl.,—URTICÉES.

ORYCTOGNOSIE, s. f.,—oryctognosia, f. (ὀρυκτός, fossil, γνῶσις, knowledge), G.,—die *Oryctognosie*, die *Kenntniss der Fossilien*, G.,—*oryctognosy*, the science of —: ORYCTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—oryctographia, f. (same, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Oryctographie*, die *Beschreibung* —,—*Oryctography*, the description of —: ORYCTOLOGIE, s.

f.,—oryctologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oryktologie, die Lehre von den Fossilien,—a Treatise on—Fossils, see Parkinson's *Outlines of Oryctology*, 8vo, London, 1830. ORYCTOZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—oryctozologia, f. (*same*, and ζῶον, an animal, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oryctozologie, die Lehre von den fossilen Thierversteinerungen, G.,—a Treatise on Fossil Animal Remains; as that published, by Eichwald, in 1821.

Os, s. m.—n. L.,—τὸ οστέον,—das Bein, der Knochen, G.,—bone: in Anatomy, the name of the harder and more solid parts which constitute the skeleton, or framework, of the body of vertebrated animals. Those of the human skeleton are distributed, from their figure, into the long, short, and flat; from their relative size, into the large, middle-sized, and small; from their number, into the *azygous*, or pairless and invariably symmetrical, and the *paired bones*. Sömmerring, in his admirable work, *De Corporis Humani Fabricâ*, calculates thus: "integrum sceletum cclviii, vel cclxi, ossa constituunt." British anatomists, with even the addition of the sesamoid bones, enumerate only 248, as belonging to the human skeleton. *Os crotaphal*: a bone, described, by Béclard, in his *Mémoire sur l'Ostéose*, as frequently occupying the anterior inferior or temporal angle of the human parietal. — *epactale*,—os goethianum, —see GOETHIEN. *Os en ceinture*: a term applied, by Gouan,—*Histoire des Poissons*,—to the whole osseous apparatus of the pectoral fin of Fishes.

OSCHÉITE, ou OSCHÉOTITE, s. f.,—oschitis, vel oscheotitis, f. (ὄσχη, the scrotum), L.,—die Hodensackentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the scrotum. In like manner, OSTÉOCARCINÔME, s. m., OSTÉOCÈLE, and OSCHÉONCIE, s. f.,—osteocarcinoma, n.,—oscheocéle, f., and oscheoncus, m. L.,—substantive compounds of ὄσχη, with καρκίνωμα, κήλη, καὶ ὄγκος,—are, respectively, employed, by the French, to designate cancer,—der Hodensackskrebs, G.,—hernia,—derbruch,—and swelling, or tumour,—die geschwulst,—of the scrotum.

OSEILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rumex* (*Hexandria, trigyn.*; *Polygoneæ*), L.,—der Sauerampfer, G.,—the dock. One of the species,—*R. acetosa*,—l'Oseil. ordinaire, F.,—gemeiner Sauerampfer, G.,—the common Sorrel,—constitutes, from the acid which it contains, a grateful and cooling esculent; less delicate, however, than *R. scutatus*. Leaves employed, in Lapland, to acidulate milk. Root powerfully astringent; and affording, when dried and boiled, a beautiful red colour.

OSMAZOME, s. f.,—osmazomâ, n. L.,—das Fleischextract, thierischer Extractivstoff, G.,—osmazom: in Animal Chemis-

try, the principle which communicates to broth,—ὀζωμὸς,—its peculiar odour,—ἡ ὀσμὴ. A constituent of the muscular structure of animals, and of the substance of certain Fungi, it exists, in broth, according to Thénard, in the proportion of one part of osmazom to seven parts of gelatine.

OSPHALGIE, ou OSPHYALGIE, s. f.,—osphyalgia, f. (ὀσφὺς, the loins or hips, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—das Lendenweh, Hüftweh, G.: a legitimately constructed synonym of the hybrid, COXALGIE.

OSPHRÉSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—ophresiologia, f. (ὀσφρησις, the sense of smelling, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Geruchs- oder Riechlehre, G.,—osphresiology: a Treatise on the sense of smell, or, more properly, on odours.

OSPHYTE, s. f.,—osphytis, osphyitis, osphyalgia acuta, L.,—eine Entzündung der Theile in und am Hüftgelenke, G.,—inflammation of the parts in, and about, the coxo-femoral articulation, or of the cellular membrane of the loins,—ἡ ὀσφὺς.

OSSELET, s. m.,—τὸ ὀστέριον,—Beinchen, n. G.,—a little bone, bonelet? : a term applied, in Anatomy, to the four small bones,—Osselets de l'oreille,—ossicula auditûs, L.,—die Gehörknochelchen, G.,—which occupy the cavity of the tympanum, from membrana tympani to fenestra ovalis,—see MARTEAU, ENCLUME, ORBICULAIRE, ETRIER; also, to the small bones,—ossicula suturarum, vel triquetra,—die Nathknochen, G.,—see WORMIEN,—frequently interposed in the cranial sutures: in Botany, a term,—das Steinchen, G.,—synon. with NUCULE.

OSSEUX, adj.,—osseus, L.,—ὀστέινος,—knöchern, knochig, G.,—osseous, bony, formed of, or resembling, bone: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the substance,—Tissu—, and whole assemblage,—Système osseux, das Knochensystem, G.,—of the bones: in Pathology, to morbid affections, or alterations,—see OSTÉALGIE, et OSTÉOSARCOME,—of the bones: in Zoology,—to a Subclass of the Class, *Pisces*, comprehending those fishes,—Poissons osseux, F.,—Pisces ossei, L.,—die Grätenfische, G.,—the pieces of whose skeleton, instead of being purely cartilaginous, as in les Poissons CARTILAGINEUX,—die Knorpelfische, G.,—contain a large proportion of calcareous salts: in Botany,—to the organs of plants, as the stone-like fruit of *Cocos nucifera*.

OSSIFICATION, s. f., F., and E.,—ossificatio, f. L.,—die Verknöcherung, G.: formation of bone; growth, and development, normal or irregular, of the osseous tissue.

OSTAGRE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀστάγρα,—ostagra, osteagra, f. L.,—die Knochenzange, G.: in Surgery, an instrument—bone-forceps—for extraction of fragments of broken bone.

OSTÉALGIE, s. f.,—ostealgia, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, ἄλγος, pain), ossium dolor, L.,—der Knochenschmerz, G.,—pain in the bones.

OSTÉALGITE, s. f.,—ostealgitis, f. L.,—die Knochenentzündung, G.,—acute inflammation of the *osseous* structure.

OSTÉOCÈLE, s. f. (*same*, and *κήλη*, hernia), F.,—et L.: the *osseous* or cartilaginous induration,—die *knochenartige* oder knorpelige Verhärtung, G.,—sometimes occurring in old *hernial sacs*, after the reduction of their contents.

OSTÉOCOPE, adj. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *κόπτω*, to strike): an epithet employed to designate a *dull pain*,—*ὁ ὀστέοκόπος ἄλγος*,—*dolor osteocopus*, L.,—ein schwerer, drückender *Knochen*schmerz, G.,—which affects the *bones*.

OSTÉODERMES, s. m. pl.—*Osteodermi* (Pisces), L.,—die Knochenhäuter, Osteodermen, G.: a Family of *Fishes*; whose bodies, like those of the genus, *Ostracion*,—*le Cofre*, F.,—are covered with an *indurated crust* or *skin*,—*δέρμα*,—resembling *bone*,—*ὀστέον*.

OSTÉODYNIE, s. f.,—osteodynia, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *δύνη*, pain), L.: a term *synon.* with **OSTÉALGIE**.

OSTÉOGÉNÉSIE, **OSTÉOGÉNIE**, s. f.,—osteogenia, f. (*ὀστέον*, bone, *γένεσις*, generation), L.,—osteogeny,—see **OSSIFICATION**.

OSTÉOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—osteographia, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die Osteographie, G.?,—osteography, a *description* of —: **OSTÉOLOGIE**, s. f.,—osteologia, f. (*same* and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Knochenlehre, Osteologie, G.,—a *Treatise* on—the *bones*. **OSTÉOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—osteologicus,—osteologisch,—osteological: pertaining to *osteology*,—*ὡς ὀστεολογία*.

OSTÉOLITE, s. m.,—osteolithus. m. (*same*, and *λίθος*, a stone), L.,—die Knochenversteinerung, ein Osteolith, G.,—a *fossil bone*. See *Cuvier, Recherches sur les Ossem. fossiles des Quadrupèdes*, 7 vols 4to. Paris, 1822–4.

OSTÉOMALACIE, -**MALAKIE**, -**MALAXIE**, s. f.,—osteomalacia, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *μαλακός*, soft), L.,—das *Weichwerden* der Knochen, G.: *softening*, from chronic inflammation of the cellular tissue, of the *bones*.

OSTÉONCIE, s. f.,—osteoncus, m. (*same*, and *ὄγκος*, a tumour), L.,—die Knochengeschwulst, oder -anschwellung, G.,—an *osseous tumour*. *Synon.* with **EXOSTOSE**. **OSTÉONÉCROSE**, s. f.,—osteonecrosis, f. (*same*, and *νέκρωσις*, mortification), *necrosis ossium*, L.,—see **NÉCROSE**. **OSTÉOPHTHORIE**, s. f.,—osteophthoria, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *φθορά*, destruction, decay), *spina ventosa*, L.,—die Knochenverderbniss, G. **OSTÉOPHYME**, s. m.,—osteophyma, n. (*same*, and *φύμα*, a swelling), L.: *synon.* with **OSTÉONCIE**.

OSTÉOPSATHYROSE, s. f.,—osteopsathyrosis, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *ψαθυρός*, fragile), *os-sium fragilitas*, L.,—die *Zerbrechlichkeit* der Knochen, G.,—*fragility* of the *bones*.

OSTÉOSARCOME, m., **OSTÉOSARCOSE**, s. f.,—osteosarcoma, n., osteosarcosis, f. (*ὀστέον*, a bone, *σάρκωμα*, *σάρκωσις*, a growth of flesh, formation of a fleshy excrescence), L.,—die

Knochenfleischgeschwulst, die *Verwandlung* der Knochen in eine *fleischähnliche* Masse, G.: conversion of *bone* into a mass resembling *flesh*; consequent upon chronic inflammation of the *osseous* tissue.

OSTÉOSE, s. f.,—osteosis, f. L.: a term applied, by *Béclard*, to that part of *Anatomy* which treats upon the development of *bones*;—by the *German Kraus*, as designative of *growth*, or *formation*, of *bone*,—die *Verknöcherung*, *Knochenbildung*; and, consequently, *synon.* with **OSTÉOGÉNIE**.

OSTÉOSTÉATÔME, s. m.,—osteosteato-ma, n. (*ὀστέον*, and **STÉATÔME**), L.,—die Knochen-speckgeschwulst, ein speckartiger Knochenauswuchs, G.,—conversion of the *osseous* tissue into a substance resembling *lard*.

OSTÉOTOMIE, s. f.,—osteotomia, f. (*ὀστέον*,—*τομή*, incision), L.,—die Osteotomie, G.,—osteotomy: anatomical *dissection*, or preparation, of the *bones*. **OSTITE**, s. f.,—ostitis, *ossium inflammatio*, f. L.,—inflammation of *bones*,—see **OSTÉALGITE**.

OSTÉOZOAÏRES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Osteozoa*, f. (see **MALACZOZAÏRES**), L.: a term, in *Zoology*, employed, by *Blainville*, as a synonym of **VERTÉBRÉS**. *Osteozoon*, s. n. L.,—das *Knochenthier*, G.?,—a *bony* or *vertebrated animal*.

OSTRACÉS, s. m., pl.,—*Ostracea*, *Ostreæ*, L.,—*Ostraceen*, die *Austern*, G.: in *Malacology*, a Family of *Acephalous Mollusca*, or *Conchifera*; having, for type, the genus, *Ostrea*,—see **HUITRE**.

OSTRACODERME, adj.,—*ὀστρακοδερμος*,—covered with a *shell-like skin*, testaceous. **OSTRACODERMES**, s. m., pl.,—*Ostracoderma*, *Ostracodermata*, L.: a term applied, generally, to the *testaceous animals*,—die *Schaalthiere*, G.; and, specially, to a Family of *Cartilaginous Fishes*; comprehending those species, of which the *skin*, or general integument, exhibits an *osseous* character.

OTALGIE, s. f.,—otalgia, f. (*οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—der *Ohrschmerz*, die *Otalgie*, G.,—ear-ache, *pain* in the ear. **OTALGIQUE**, adj.,—*ὠταλγικός*,—pertaining to, or suffering from, *otalgy*: *Remèdes otalgiques*, F.,—*remedia otalgica*, L.,—τὰ *ὠταλγικά*,—die *Mittel* gegen *Ohrschmerz*, G.,—*remedies* for *ear-ache*,—*ὡς ὠταλγία*.

OTENCHYTE, s. f.,—*ὠτεγχύτης*,—*otenchytes*, f. L.,—die *Ohrspritze*, G.,—ear-syringe: an *instrument* for injecting liquids,—*remedia otenchyta*, L.,—into the ear; also, the *fluid* for such injection. **OTIQUE**, adj.,—*oticus*, L.: an epithet designative of *topical remedies*,—die *Ohrmittel*, G.,—for diseases of the ear. **OTIRRHÉE**, s. f.,—see **OTORRHÉE**.

OTITE, s. f.,—otitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the ear; distinguished, 1. from its precise seat, into the *external*,—*ot. externa*, L.,—die *äussere Ohrentzündung*, G.,—when restricted to the membrane of *meatus au-*

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ditorius externus; and the *internal*,—*ot. interna*,—die innere,—when occupying the cavity of the *tympanum*: and, 2. from its character, into the *acute*, and *chronic*,—l' *Otite aiguë*, et *chronique*, F.

OTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—otographia, f. (οὖς, the ear, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Otographie, G.,—a description of —: OTOLOGIE, s. f.,—otologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Otologie, G.,—a Treatise on—the human ear. See Sömmerring, *Icones Organi Auditûs Humani*, fol. Frankfurt. 1806.

OTORRHAGIE, s. f.,—otorrhagia, f. (οὖς, the ear, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Ohrblutfluss, G.,—otorrhagy, *hemorrhage*, or *flow of blood* —: OTORRHÉE, s. f.,—otorrhœa, f. (same, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Ohrfluss, die Otorrhoe, G.,—*discharge* of a serous, mucous, or purulent fluid—from the *auditory meatus*.

OTOTOMIE, s. f.,—ototomia, f. (οὖς, the ear, τομή, incision), L.,—die Ototomie, G.,—ototomy: anatomical *dissection*, and preparation, of the organ of *hearing*.

OUIE, s. f.,—auditus, m. L.,—ἡ ἀκοή,—das Hören, G.,—hearing; in Physiology, one of the five senses of the more perfect animals,—see AUDITION: in Zoology, a vulgar designation of the *branchial* or *gill-apertures*,—aperturæ branchiales, L.,—die Kiemenöffnungen, G.,—of fishes.

OURAQUE, s. m.,—urachus, m. (quæ vox non ab τὸ οὐρὸν, et ἔχω, sed immediate ex οὐρὸν, derivanda est), uraniculum, n. L.,—das Blasenband, oder Harnschnur, G.: in Anatomy, a *membranous canal*; which, arising from the bladder of certain *Mammifera*, and issuing from the abdomen, through the umbilicus, terminates in the allantois,—see ALLANTOÏDE. According to Sabatier, the *urachus* exhibits, in the human foetus, an analogous disposition. Bichat regarded it as a suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the summit of that organ to the umbilicus, and there confounded with the abdominal aponeuroses; and the existence of a cavity in the human *urachus* as a defect of conformation. By a late distinguished physiologist, it has been remarked that this organ, in the human subject, is canaliculated, and continuous, on one hand, with the bladder; on the other, with the chorion, or middle membrane of the ovum. The umbilical vesicle,—or human *allantois*, so imperfectly developed that even its existence has been denied by Blumenbach,—is, in his opinion, merely an appendage of the intestinal canal; and probably connected with the nutrition of the embryo.

OULORRHAGIE, s. f.,—oulorrhagia, f. (οὖλον, the gums, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), vel ulorrhagia, L.,—die Oulo- oder Ulorrhagie, eine Blutung aus dem Zahnfleische, G.,—*hemorrhage* from the gums.

OVA

OURÉTIQUE, adj.,—oureticus, L.,—uretic? : an epithet applied, by Guyton-Morveau, to the *phosphoric acid*; as existing in *urine*. OURONOLOGIE, s. f.,—ouronologia, f. (οὖρον, urine, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Ouronologie, G.,—ouronology: a *Treatise* upon *urine*.

OURSIN, s. m.: a genus, in Actinozoology, *Echinus*, L.; belonging to Class, *Echinodermata*,—les *Echinodermes*, F.,—and Order, *Echinida*, of the Sub-regnum, *Nemato-neura*, of Owen; and *Radiata*, of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the Family of the *Echini*,—OURSINS, s. m., pl.,—die Echiniten, G.,—or Echinites. Of the *living Echini*, or Sea-hedgehogs,—so designated, from their rugged and spiny envelope,—which invariably inhabit the ocean, one species,—l' *Oursin commun*, G.,—*E. esculentus*,—der gemeine—essbare—Seeigel, oder Meerigel, G.,—is edible. The *extinct* species,—see Walch, *Die Naturgeschichte der Versteinerungen zur Erläuterung der Knorrischen Sammlung*, etc. 5 vols. folio, Nuremburgh, 1773,—occur, in countless numbers, in a fossil state.

OVAIRE, s. m.,—ovarium, n. (*ovum*, an egg), L.,—der Eierstock, G.,—ovary: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the organs in which the *ova* of oviparous animals are generated; and, by analogy, to the secretory organ of the embryo, in the female *Mammifera*: in Zoology, a *collection*, or iconographical delineation, as Donovan's *Ovarium Britannicum*, of the eggs of Birds: in Botany,—that portion,—the germen,—der Fruchtknoten, G.,—of the pistil, or female organ, of plants, which contains the seeds.

OVALE, adj.,—ovalis, L.,—eirund, G.,—oval: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of the *egg-shaped orifices*,—Trous ovales, F.,—of certain bones; as, a. the foramen *ovale* ossis sphenoidi, which, situated in the basis crani, gives exit to the third, or inferior maxillary, division of the trifacial nerve: and, b. the foramen *ovale*, vel obturatorium,—see OBTURATEUR,—das eirunde Loch, G.,—of the os innominatum: and, 2. —divers *apertures, depressions, or appearances*, presented by the soft parts; as, c. foramen *ovale*, vel inter-auriculaire,—Trou de BOTAL, ou inter-auriculaire,—which, perforating the inter-auricular septum of the foetal heart, ordinarily gives place, after birth, to, d. the fossa *ovalis*,—Fosse ovale,—das eiförmige Grube: and, e. the centrum *ovale*,—see CENTRE,—of the brain, designated, by the Germans,—die Decke der Seitenventrikel des grossen Gehirns. In Zoology, applied, specifically, to *Conchifera* whose testaceous coverings, as the shell of *Mytilus ovalis*—: in Botany,—to organs of plants which, as the cotyledon of *Cheiranthus cheiri*, and the petal of *Statice armeria*, exhibit the figure of an egg.

OVALIFOLIÉ, OVATIFOLIÉ, adj.,—ovalivel ovatifolius, L.,—eyblättrig, G.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Chrysosplenium ovalifolium*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *oval* or *ovate* leaves.

OVARISTE, s. m.: a physiologist who explains the mysteries of generation on the universal principle of the development of *ova*. **OVARITE, s. f.**,—see OOPHORITE.

OVÉ, adj.,—ovatus, L.,—eiförmig, G.,—ovate: exhibiting the figure of an egg,—*ovum*; and, hence, *synon.* with OVIFORME, *adj.*,—oviformis, L.,—oviform.

OVIDUCTE, s. m.,—oviductus, m. L.,—der Eiergang, G.?,—oviduct: in Zoology, the intestine-like tube which conveys the egg from the ovary, to the exterior of the body, of oviparous animals. In Birds, there is but one oviduct, or tubus genitalis, and that, invariably, on the left side. Blumenbach,—see *Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, §341,—has, with questionable propriety, divided the whole tube into vagina, uterus, and proper oviduct,—the AD-ÜTERUM of St. Hilaire? By De Graaf, the term, *oviductus muliebris*, has been applied to the Fallopian tube,—TROMPE utérine,—of the human female.

OVIPARE, adj.,—oviparus, L.,—ωοτόκος, —eierlegend, G.,—oviparus: a term, in Zoology, applied to animals, which produce their young from eggs. Strictly speaking, animals and plants are, with few exceptions, *oviparous*,—see ŒUF. But the term is, in ordinary language, restricted to the animals from whose ova, protected by a tough horn-like or calcareous envelope, the young are evolved subsequently to their expulsion from the entrails of the parent: and, consequently, opposed, in signification, to VIVIPARE,—see, also, OVO-VIVIPARE. In this restricted sense, certain *Mollusca*, the majority of Insects and Reptiles, all Birds, and even a few *Mammifera*, as *Ornithorhynchus*, and *Echidna*, are *oviparous*. **OVIVORE, adj.**,—ωοφαγός?, —eierfressend, G.,—ovivorous: an epithet applied to animals; which, as *Coluber ovivorus*, subsist, principally, on the eggs of birds.

OVO-VIVIPARE, adj.,—ovo-viviparus, L.,—ovo-viviparus: an epithet designative of animals, in the interior of whose body the egg,—*ovum*,—in the more restricted application of the term, bursts previously to its expulsion; and whose young are, consequently, *born alive*. This phenomenon is exhibited by divers Reptiles, and *Mollusca*, and some Insects, especially the *Diptera*.

OVULE, s. m.,—ovulum, n. (diminutive of *ovum*), L.,—das Eychen, G.,—a little egg: a term applied, in Botany, to the rudiment of a seed contained in the ovary of plants.

OXACIDE, s. m.,—oxacidum, n. L.,—die Sauerstoffsäure, G.: in Chemistry, an *acid*

resulting from combination of *oxygen* with a simple body.

OXALATE, s. m.,—oxalas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—oxalsäure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *oxalic acid*,—*Acide oxalique*, F.,—acidum *oxalicum*, L.,—die *oxal*-od. *Sauerkleesäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid, which abounds in *Oxalis acetosella*, *Rumex acetosa*, and divers other plants, is, when administered in large doses, *poisonous*.

OXYCOIE, s. f.,—ή οξύκοια, —oxycoia, f. L.: a term literally signifying *quickness*; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a *morbid sensibility*—of (the organ of) *hearing*,—das krankhaft verstärkte Gehör, G.

OXYCRAT, s. m.,—n. G., and E.,—τὸ οξύκρατον, —oxycratum, n. L.: a mixture of vinegar and water,—ein Gemisch aus Essig und Wasser, G.; employed, internally and externally, as *antiseptic* and *refrigerant*.

OXYDATION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—oxydatio, f. L.: in Chemistry, the action of *oxydating*, or combining *oxygen* with a body, so as to form an *oxide*,—OXYDE, s. m.,—oxydum, n. L.,—das Oxyd, G.: the compound resulting from such combination; when such compound does not exhibit the properties of an acid. *Oxydes* are distinguished, from the nature of the bodies which compose them, into *metallic*, and *non-metallic*;—from the proportions of oxygen which they contain, into *prot*-, *deut*-, and *tritoxides*. The lowest in the scale of *oxydation* is, moreover, termed OXYDULE; the highest, *PER-OXIDE*. *Oxides*, combined with water, constitute *Hydrates*; and *metallic oxides*, with acids, the various salts. **OXYDE, adj.**,—oxydatus, L.,—oxidirt, G.,—oxydated: an epithet employed to designate the state of a non-acid body combined with *oxygen*.—**OXYDER, v. a.**: to oxydate, or effect such combination.

OXYDULE, s. m.,—oxydulum, n. L.,—das Oxydul, G.: a term applied to an *oxide* which contains less oxygen than any other of its genus. Thus, the *French* chemists designate the protoxide of azote, *Gaz oxydule*, to distinguish it from the deut-oxide,—G. *oxyde*—d'azote.

OXYGALE, s. m.,—τὸ οξύγαλα, —oxygala, f. L.,—die Sauermilch, G.,—sour milk.

OXYGÉNABLE, adj.: an epithet applied to all bodies which are susceptible of OXYGÉNATION, s. f.,—oxygenatio, f. L.,—die Oxygenirung, G.,—the action of combining, whatever be the nature of the resulting compound, with *oxygen*,—OXYGÈNE, s. m.,—oxygenium, n. (οξύς, acid, γέννω, to engender), L.,—das Oxygen, der Sauerstoff, G.; a gaseous body discovered, by Priestley, in 1774; and termed *oxygen*, as erroneously supposed to enter into the constitution of all *acids*. It is essential to animal respiration; and has been hence designated

vital air,—die Lebensluft, G.,—by the older chemists. OXYGÉNÉ, adj.,—oxygenatus, L.,—oxygenirt, G.,—oxygenated: combined with *oxygen*.

OXYGÉNÈSE, s. f.,—oxygenesis, f. L.: a Class of Diseases in *La Nosologie*, of the French Baumes; fancifully attributed, by that antiquated writer, to disturbance of the *oxygenation* of the organic tissues.

OXYGEUSIE, s. f.,—oxygeusia, f. (ὀξύς, acute, γῆσις, taste), L.,—die Oxygeusia, G.: in Pathology, an *excessive*, morbid, development of the sense of *taste*. In like manner, OXYHAPHIE, or more correctly, OXYAPHIE,—oxyhaphia vel oxyaphia, f. L.; OXYOPIE,—oxyopia; and OXYPHRÉSIE,—oxyphresia,—feminine substantive compounds of ὀξύς, with ἀφῆ, ὀψ, and ὀσφρησις,—are employed to, respectively, designate a *morbid excitation*, or development, of the sense of *touch*, of *vision*, and of *smell*. They may be rendered into *German* by simple prefix of the feminine article, *die*;—into *English*, by conversion of the final *ie* into *y*.

OXYMEL, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀξύμελι: in Pharmacy, a compound of *vinegar* and *honey*. The French and Germans have an *Official Simple Oxymel*,—Oxymel Simplex, *Ph. Gall.*,—Sauerhonig, G.; an *Oxymel of Colchicum* (*Ox. colchitique*, F.),—Oxym. de Aceto Colchici,—Herbstzeitlosen-Sauerhonig; and of *Squill* (*Ox. scillitique*), Oxym. Scilliticum,—Meerzwiebelsauerhonig; and the Germans, an *Oxymel of Belladonna*,—Belladonna-Sauerhonig. The Mellitum de Acetate Cupri, vulgò Unguentum Egyptiacum (*Oxym. cuivreux*), of the French, is, moreover, the *oxymel of Copper*,—das Kupfersauerhonig, of German Pharmacology.

OXYPÉTALE, adj.,—oxypetalus (ὀξύς, acute, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—oxypetalous: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, which, as *Sedum oxypetalum*,

have linear and *acuminated petals*. OXYPHYLLÉ, adj.,—ὀξύφυλλος,—scharfblättrig,—oxyphyllous:—of plants, which, as *Loranthus oxyphyllus*, have *acuminated leaves*.

OXYPHONIE, s. f.,—ὀξύφωνία,—oxyphonia, f. L.: a term literally signifying a *shrill voice*,—eine helle Stimme, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate the *unnatural shrillness* symptomatic of inflammation, or spasm, of the larynx. Ὀξύφωνος, adj.: having a *shrill voice*.

OXYREGMIE, s. f.,—ὀξυρεγμία,—oxyregmia, f. L.,—oxyregmy: acid eructation,—dass saure Aufstossen, G., a common symptom of dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.

OXYSACCHARUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Sauerzucker, G.: a combination of *vinegar*,—τὸ ὄξος,—with *sugar*,—τὸ σάκχαρον,—eine Verbindung von Essig und Zucker, G.

OXYURE, adj.,—oxyurus (ὀξύς, sharp, οὐρά, a tail), L.,—scharfschwänzig, G.?,—sharp-tailed: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of animals which, as *Hirundo oxyura*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by a *pointed tail*,—acuta cauda, L. OXYURE, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Oxyuris*, L., the 4th—of Order, *Nematoidea*, of Rudolphi,—see *Entozoorum Synopsis*, pag. 18; principally characterized by the *pointed tail*. One species only,—*O. vermicularis*, of Bremser,—still ranked as an *Ascaris*.—see ASCARIDE,—by Rudolphi, “habitat in *Hominis* intestinis crassis, præsertim recto.”

OZÈNE, s. m.,—ὀζαίνα,—ozæna, f. L.: ulceration of the membrane of the nasal fossæ,—das stinkende Nasengeschwür, G.; producing fetidity of the air expired by the nostrils. Lafosse,—*Guide du Maréchal*, 8vo. Paris, 1822,—regards, as identical with this affection, the glanders,—la Morve, F.,—of the horse. Ὀζαινικός, adj.,—ozænicus, L.: connected with, or suffering from, *ozæna*,—die Ozene, G.

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PACHYBLÉPHAROSE, s. f.,—pachyblepharosis, f. (παχύς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid), L.,—die Augenliederschwiele, *Verdichtung der Augenlieder*, bes. an den Rändern, durch Auftreibung der Meibom'schen Drüsen,—thickening of the *eye-lids*, especially on the margins, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

PACHYCHOLIE, s. f.,—pachycholia, f. (παχύς, thick, χολή, bile), L.,—die Pachycholie, G.: disease, consequent on *thickening* of the *bile*. PACHYCHYMIE, s. f.,—pachychymia, f. (παχύχυμος, having thick juice), L.: morbid *thickening* of the animal fluids.

PACHYDERME, adj.,—παχύδερμος,—pachydermus, L.,—dickhäutig, G.,—thick-skinned. PACHYDERMES, s. m., pl.,—*Pa-*

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chyderma, vel *Pachydermata*, L.,—die Dickhäuter, G.: in Zoology, the 7th Order of Class *Mammifera*, of Cuvier; comprehending the *thick-skinned* animals. Distributed into three Sub-orders, les Proboscidiens, Ordinaires, and Solipèdes, which respectively include the Elephant,—Hippopotamus and Hog,—and Horse and Ass genera, it nearly corresponds with the *Bruta*, and *Belluæ*, of Linnæus; and *Multungula*, and *Solidungula*, of Blumenbach.

PAILLE, s. m.,—τὸ πᾶρος,—stramen, n. L.,—das Stroh, G.,—straw: the dried stem of the *Gramineæ*, and, more especially, of the cereal or corn-plants. PAILLÉ, adj.: consisting of *straw*, straw-like,—καρφοειδής,—stramineus, L.: straw-coloured,—strohfär-

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ben, G.; as, in Conchology, *Mactra straminea*. A straw-matress,—eine Strohmattatze.

PAILLETTE, s. f.,—palea, f. L.,—Spreu, f., Spreublättchen, n. G.: in Botany, the minute scale which, in divers of the Syngenesious plants, as *Anthemis arvensis*, is intermingled with the flowers; also, each of the pieces which, in the *Gramineæ*, constitute the envelope of the sexual organs.

PAIN, s. m.,—panis, m. L.,—ὄζυρος, —das Brod, G.,—bread: the ordinary food of civilized man. Bread-crumbs,—see MÉDULLE:—crust,—die Brodrinde, G. Unleavened bread,—ungesauertes Brod,—see AZYME. Pain de coucou,—see ALLELUIA.—de singe,—see BAOBAB.

PALÉONTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—palæontographia, f. (παλαιός, ancient,—ὄν, a being,—γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Paleontographie, Beschreibung und Abbildung der fossilen Ueberreste der Vorwelt, G.,—the description, and iconographical illustration, of the fossil remains of a former world. PALÉONTOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—palæontographicus, L.,—paleontographical: pertaining to Paleontology,—die Paleontographie, G. PALÉONTOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæontologia, f. (παλαιός, ancient,—ὄν, and λόγος, a discourse), L.: a Treatise on such fossil relics,—see Parkinson's *Organic Remains of a Former World*, 3 vols. 4to. London, 1833. PALÉONTOLOGIQUE, adj.,—palæontologicus, L.,—paleontological: pertaining to Paleontology,—die Paleontologie, G.

PALÉOPHYTOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæophytologia, f. (παλαιός, ancient,—φυτόν, a plant,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Lehre von den fossilen Ueberresten der Pflanzen der Vorwelt, G.,—a Treatise on the fossil remains of the plants,—as PALÉOZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæozoologia, f. L.,—see ZOOLOGIE,—of those of the animals,—of a former world. See the great works of Brongniart, and of Cuvier, on fossil plants, and bones.

PALAIS, s. m.,—palatum, n. L.,—ἡ ὕπερθε, —der Gaumen, G.,—palate: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the superior part of the cavity of the mouth of the *Mammifera*; the buccal surface of the upper mandible of Birds; and an almost membranous prominence situated in the interior of the mouth of the larvæ of the *Libellulæ*, and of perfect Insects: in Botany, the external prominence of the throat of the personate corolla; as seen in *Antirrhinum majus*.

PALATIN, adj.,—palatinus, L.,—palatine: pertaining to, or connected with, the palate,—see PALAIS; as, 1. the two facial bones,—Os palatins, ou os du palais,—ossa palati, L.,—die Gaumenbeine, G.,—which, united to each other, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, vomer, inferior spongy, and superior maxillary bones, constitute, with the latter, 2. a fossa, or cavity,—VOÛTE,—termed the vault of the palate,—Fosse palatine,—

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and lined with, 3. a fibro-mucous membrane,—*M. palatine*,—membrana palati, L.,—die Schleimhaut des Gaumens, G.: 4. Canals, or Passages,—Canaux ou Conduits palatins,—die Gaumengänge, oder -löcher; the anterior of which, situated between the maxillary bones, opens, by a double orifice, into the nasal fossæ; and the two posterior, formed by the maxillary and palate-bones, transmit of, 5. the palatine Arteries,—Artères palatines,—a. the superior or descending pair,—die absteigenden Gaumenschlagadern, G.,—supplied by the internal maxillary, and so termed to distinguish them from, b. the inferior, or ascending,—die aufsteigenden,—branches of the facial: and, 6. the palatine Nerves,—Nerfs palatins (—gutturo-palatins, Ch.), nervi palatini, L.,—die Gaumenerven, G.,—distinguished into the great, middle, and lesser; all furnished by the sphenopalatine ganglion.

PALATO-LABIAL, adj.,—palato-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the external maxillary or facial artery,—die Gaumenlippenschlagader, G.? as distributing its branches on the palate and lips. PALATO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—palato-pharyngeus, L.: the name of a membraniform muscle,—*M. palato-pharyngien*, ou pharyngo-staphylin (portion du Stylo-pharyngien, Ch.),—der Schlundkopfgaumenmuskel, G.: situated, vertically, in the lateral paries of the pharynx, and the velum palati; and forming the posterior column of the fauces. It has been, by Winslow, distinguished, from its attachments, into three portions: a superior,—see PÉRISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGIEN; a middle,—PHARYNGO-STAPHYLIN; and an inferior,—THYRO-STAPHYLIN.

PALATO-SALPINGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—palato-salpingeus, L.: a term applied, by Valsalva, to a palatine muscle,—*M. PÉRISTAPHYLIN externe*, of French anatomists.

PALATO-STAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.: the name of a muscle,—*Palato-staphylinus*, vel *Azygos uvulæ*, L.,—der Zapfenmuskel, G.; which, attached to the posterior nasal or palatine spine, and the aponeurosis of *Circumflexus palati* muscle, descends, vertically, to the summit, or apex, of the uvula.

PALÉACÉ, adj.,—paleaceus, L.,—spreuartig, spreutragend, G.,—chaffy, clothed with chaff: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants, or the organs of plants, which, as the dry membranous bractæ,—*Bractées paléacées*, F.,—of a species of *Pultenæa*, hence designated *P. paleacea*, and the paleaceous receptacle of *Anthemis*, exhibit a chaff-like character.

PALES-COULEURS, s. f., pl.: a popular synonym of CHLOROSE.

PALETTE, s. f.: a term employed in divers significations, by the French surgeons; as, 1. to designate, in popular language, the

ensiform cartilage, patella, and scapula : 2. a *long-handled instrument*,—*ferula*, f. L.,—of light wood; employed in the operation of shampooing,—see *MASSAGE* : 3. a *splint*,—*P. à pansement*,—of the figure of the human hand, destined to sustain that member, and separate the fingers, in cases of wound, or burn : 4. a *shallow vessel*,—*Poelette*, ou *Poilette*;—*catillus, excipulus, m., patella, scutella*, f. L.,—ordinarily made of silver, to receive the blood drawn in venesection, and containing four ounces : and, 5. an *instrument*,—*P. de Cabanis*,—formed for grasping the lower extremity of the style when passed into the nostril, in the operation for *fistula lacrymalis*.

PALLADIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—das Neusilber, G. : a solid, white, malleable, and ductile metal; discovered, by Woollaston, in the ore of platina.

PALLIATION, s. f., F., and E.,—*palliatio*, f. L. : the act of mitigating the symptoms of a disease, or sufferings of the patient, by the employment of remedies,—*Rémèdes palliatifs*, F.,—die *Palliative*, G.,—of a *palliative* nature.

PALMAIRE, adj.,—*palmar* : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, which constitute, belong to, or are connected with, the *palm* of the hand,—*Paume de la main*,—*palma*, vel *vola*, f. L.,—die *Hohlhand*, G. : as, 1. the *palmar Regions*,—*Rég. palmaires*,—*regiones palmares*, L.; distinguished into, a. the *external*,—*R. palm. externe*,—which corresponds with the thenar eminence; b. *internal*,—*interne*,—formed by the hypothenar—; and, c. the *middle*, or hollow of the hand,—*le Creux de la main*,—*pars interior manûs*,—τὸ χοῖλον τῆς χειρὸς, —die *flache Hand*, G. : 2. a *triangular Fascia*,—*Aponévrose palmaire*,—*F. palmaris*; which, originating from the tendon of *Palmaris longus* muscle, and anterior annular ligament of the wrist,—das *Hohlhandband*, G.,—covers, and adheres closely to the integuments of, the *palm* : 3. numerous small *ligaments*,—*L. palmaires*,—which connect the various bones of the carpus and metacarpus : 4. *Muscles*,—*M. palmaires*,—three in number; a. le *Muscle grand palmaire* (—*EPITROCHLO-MÉTACARPIEN*, Ch.),—*Flexor carpi radialis*,—see *RADIAL*; b. —*petit palm.* (—*epitrochlo-palmaire*),—*Palmaris longus*,—*langer Hohlhandmuskel*, G.,—extending from internal tuberosity of the humerus, to the anterior annular ligament of wrist and *palmar aponeurosis*; and, c. —*palmaire cutané*,—*Palmaris brevis*,—*kurzer Hohlhandm.*,—from annular ligament, to integuments of the *palm* : 5. vascular *Arches*,—*Arcades*, ou *Crosses, palmaires*,—of which there are, a. the *superficial*, or *ulnar*,—*Arc. superficielle*, ou *cubitale* (*grande Arc. palmaire*, Ch.), F.,—*arcus palmaris*—*volaris*—*superficialis* vel *ulnaris*, L.,—*oberflächlicher Hohlhandbo-*

gen, G.,—formed by the arched extremity of the ulnar—; and, b. the *deep-seated* or *radial*,—*profonde ou radiale* (*petite Arc. palmaire*),—*arc. palmaris*,—*volaris*,—*profundus* vel *radialis*,—*tiefer Hohlhandbogen*,—by that of the *radial*—artery.

PALMÉ, adj.,—*palmatum*, L.,—*gefinger*, *handförmig*, G. : an epithet designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals and plants whose parts, or organs, exhibit the digitated character of the human hand; as the *horn* of *Antilope palmata*; the *leaf*,—*Feuille palmée*,—of *Cocculus palmatum*, and *root* of *Satyrium nigrum*. The webbed feet of divers Birds and Reptiles, as those of the *Natatores*,—see *PALMIPÈDES*,—and of *Triton palmatum*, are, also, termed *palmate*—*Pieds palmés*,—die *Schwimmfüsse*, G. : and one species of *Noctua*, among Insects, specifically designated *palmata*; as exhibiting a *palmated* spot on the upper wing. *PALMI-FOLIE*, adj. : bearing *palmated leaves*,—*palmata folia*, L.; as, in Botany, *Dendrobium palmatum*. *PALMIFORME*, adj.,—*palmiformis*, L.,—*palmiform* : *synon.* with *PALMÉ*.

PALMIERS, s. m., pl.,—*Palmæ*, f. L.,—die *Palmen*, G. : in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous, apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens. The *Palms* inhabit, principally, the inter-tropical regions; and are remarkable for the great altitude which they attain. The *French* genera, *AREC*, *COCOTIER*, *DATTIER*, et *SAGOUTIER*, including divers valuable plants, belong to this Family.

PALMIPÈDE, adj.,—*palmipes*, L.,—*schwimmfüssig*, G.,—*palm-footed*. *PALMIPÈDES*, s. m., pl.,—*Palmipedes*, L. : a term applied, in Ornithology, by Cuvier, to an Order of the Class, *Aves*,—the *Anseres*, of Linnæus and Gmelin, and *Natatores*, of modern Zoologists; comprehending those birds,—die *Schwimmvögel*, G.,—which have *palmated* feet, from connection of the toes by a natatory or swimming-membrane,—die *Schwimmhaut*, G.

PALMI-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—*palmi-phalangianus*, L. : an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by Chaussier, to the *Lumbrici manûs* muscles; as extending from the *palmar* portion of the tendons of *Flexor profundus digitorum*, to the first *phalanges* of the last four fingers.

PALPEBRAL, adj.,—*palpebralis*, L.,—zu den *Augenliedern* gehörig, G.,—*palpebral*, belonging to the *eye-lids*,—*palpebræ*, f. L.,—see *PAUPIÈRE* : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the orbicular muscle of the *eye-lids*,—*M. palpebral*, ou *ORBICULAIRE des paupières*,—*Orbicularis palpebrarum*,—der Ring- oder Schliessmuskel der *Augenlieder*, G. : 2.—to *Arteries*,—*Artères palpebrales*,—distinguished into a *superior* and *inferior*,—*arteria palpebralis* sup. et inf., L.,—die obere und die untere *Augenliedschlagader*,

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G.,—branches of the ophthalmic, respectively distributed on the superior and inferior eye-lids; and Veins,—*V. palpébrales*,—ordinarily exhibiting a similar disposition, but sometimes terminating in the temporal and labial: 3. Nerves,—*Nerfs palpébraux*,—die *Augenliednerven*, G.,—of which there are, also, a superior, and inferior,—oberer und unterer,—supplied by the ophthalmic, facial, nasal, and superior maxillary: 4. Ligaments,—*L. palpébraux*,—die *Augenliedbänder*,—fibrous bodies attached, on one hand, to the external part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages,—die *Augenliedknorpeln*: and, 5. the follicular organs,—*Follicules palpébraux*, ou *ciliaires*,—more commonly known as the Meibomian glands,—Meibomische Drüsen, G. In Pathology, the puriform discharge from the eye-lids,—*Flux palpébral puriforme*,—regarded, by Scarpa, as a frequent cause of fistula lacrymalis.

PALPE, s. m.,—palpus, m., antennula, f. L.,—die kleine Antenne, Bartspitze, G.,—antennule. The palpi, or antennulæ, are, in Entomology, mobile and articulated organs, resembling, in structure, but smaller than, the antennæ,—see ANTENNE; situated on each side of the mouth of Insects; and varying, in number, from one to three pairs, in different genera. Two pairs of these, when three exist, are attached to the maxilla, and hence termed maxillary,—see MAXILLAIRE; and one to the lower lip,—see LABIAL. By some Entomologists, they have been regarded as instruments of touch, and, consequently, named feelers,—die Fühlspitzen, G.: by others, as organs of the gustatory sense,—tasters,—die Fressspitzen; or of smell,—Geruchspitzen? At present, their precise function, like that of the antennæ, is unknown.

PALPITATION, s. f., F., and E.: inordinate action of the central organ of the circulating system. Palpitation of the heart,—*P. du cœur*,—palpitatio cordis, L.,—das Herzklopfen, G.,—is frequently symptomatic of lesion of the organ itself. It may, also, result from sympathy with a neighbouring or remote viscus, as the stomach, or colon; or from a disturbed or morbid condition of the cerebro-spinal apparatus.

PAMPINIFORME, adj.,—pampiniformis,—resembling the tendril of the vine,—pampinus, m. L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a net-work,—das traubenförmige Geflecht, G.,—of the spermatic vessels,—see CORPS.

PANACÉE, s. f.,—ἡ πανάκεια (ᾗς, all, αἰέτομαι, to cure),—panacea, f. L.,—das Panacee, die allgemeine Heilmittel, G.,—an universal remedy.

PANAIRE, adj.,—panaris, L.,—panary: pertaining to bread,—panis, L.,—see PAIN; as the fermentation,—*F. panaire*,—fermen-

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tatio panifica, L.,—die Brodgährung, G.,—which takes place during the preparation of that compound.

PANAIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pastinaca* (*Pentandria, digynia; Umbelliferae*), L.,—der & die Pastinax, G.,—the Parsnep. The fleshy and fusiform roots of the common species,—*Pan. cultivé*,—*P. sativa*,—die Pastinake, G.,—are edible; and from the root of another,—die *Opopanax-Pastinake*,—see OPOPANAX,—a medicinal gum-resin is extracted.

PANARIS, s. m.,—panaris, f., panaritium, n., paronychia, f. L.,—ἡ παρωνυχία, παρωνυχίς,—das Nagelgeschwur, G.,—whitlow: phlegmonous inflammation of the dense cellular tissue which enters into the composition of the fingers.

PANCHYMAGOUE, adj.,—panchymagogus (ᾗς, all,—χυμός, juice,—ἔγω, to expel), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to purgative medicines,—remedia panchymagoga, L.,—which had the supposed effect of evacuating all the humours.

PANCRÉAS, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ πάγκρεας,—das Pankreas, die Bauchspeichel- oder Gekrösdrüse, G.: in Anthropotomy, an organ, resembling, in structure, the salivary glands; and deeply situated in the abdominal cavity, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, to the right of the spleen. Its left, or splenic, extremity is sometimes termed the tail,—cauda pancreatis, L. The duodenal, or head,—caput,—almost invariably exhibits a prolongation designated, by Winslow, the little pancreas,—*P. d'Aselli*, ou *petit*. Its secreted fluid,—see PANCRÉATIQUE,—is conveyed, by an excretory duct, which opens with, or near, the cysto-hepatic, into the duodenum.

PANCRÉATALGIE, s. f.,—pancreatalgia, f. (πάγκρεας,—ἔλγος, pain), L.,—die Gekrösdrüsenschmerz, G.,—pain of the pancreas. PANCRÉATELCOSE, s. f.,—pancreathelcosis, f. (same, and ἑλκωσις, ulceration), L.,—die Verschwürung, G.,—ulceration: PANCRÉATEMPHRAXIS, s. f. (same, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), F., et L.,—die Verstopfung (der Gefässe),—obstruction (of the vessels) of—the abdominal salivary gland, or Pancreas.

PANCRÉATICO-DUODÉNAL, adj.: an epithet applied to blood-vessels,—arteriæ et venæ pancreatico-duodenales, L.; which, as the superior duodenal artery,—obere Zwölffingerdarmschlagader, G.,—are distributed on the pancreas and duodenum.

PANCRÉATIQUE, adj.,—pancreaticus, L.,—pankreatisch, G.,—pancreatic, pertaining to the pancreas: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, 1. to certain Blood-vessels,—*Vaisseaux pancréatiques*,—die Bauch- oder Magenspeicheldrüsengefässe, G.,—distributed on that organ. Of these, the arteries,—arteriæ pancreaticæ, L.,—are supplied by the splenic, coeliac, superior mesenteric, right

gastro-epiploic, and coronary stomachic; and the veins,—*Veines pancréatiques*,—return their blood into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. 2. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs pancréatiques*,—emanating from the solar plexus. 3. a *Fluid*,—*Suc pancréatique*,—succus pancreaticus, L.,—pankreatischer Saft, od. der Bauchspeichel, G.,—secreted by the pancreas, and poured by, 4. a *duct*,—CANAL *pancréatique*,—into the duodenum.

PANCRÉATITE, s. f.,—pancreatitis, f. L.,—die Gekrösdrüsenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the pancreas: a pathological condition, of which the characteristic phenomena are yet unknown. PANCRÉATONCIE, s. f.,—pancreatoncus, m. (*πάγκρεας*,—*ὄγκος*, a swelling), L.,—tumour of —: PANCRÉATORRHAGIE, s. f.,—pancreatorrhagia, f. (same, and *έργνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—der Blutfluss aus dem Pankreas,—*hæmorrhage* from—the pancreas.

PANDÉMIE, s. f.,—pandemia, f. L.: a disease,—*ἡ νόσος πανδήμια*,—which, as certain endemic or epidemic affections, attacks the whole population,—*ἡ πανδημία*,—of a country. *Πανδημῖος*, adj.: common to a whole people; as a pandemic malady,—*Maladie pandémique*,—*morbus pandemicus*, L.,—eine allgemeine Volkskrankheit, G.: synonym with PANDÉMIE.

PANDICULATION, s. f.,—pandiculatio, f. L.,—das Dehnen, Gliederstrecken, G.,—extension of the limbs in yawning: an involuntary action, frequently observed before and after sleep; a common precursor of febrile attacks, and of the paroxysm of hysteria and other nervous diseases.

PANDURÉ, adj.: synonym with PANDURIFORME, adj.,—panduriformis, L.,—geigenförmig, G.,—panduriform: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants, whose organs, as the leaf of *Convolvulus panduratus*, and *Hibiscus panduræformis*, exhibit the figure of a fiddle or violin,—*pandura*, f. L.,—Geige, f. G.: PANDURIFOLIÉ, adj.,—of plants, which, as *Jatropha panduræfolia*, are clothed with fiddle-shaped leaves,—*panduræformibus foliis* teguntur, L.

PANIC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Panicum* (*Triandra*, *digynia*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—das Panikgras, Hirsegras, G.,—the Panic-Grass. The seeds of one species,—the millet,—*P. miliaceum*,—der Hirsen, G.,—are largely consumed, as an article of human sustenance, on the continent; as, also, those of another nearly-allied plant,—le Millet des Oiseaux,—*P. italicum*,—das gemeine Panikgras, of French and German —; and *Setaria italica*, of British—Botanists.

PANICAUT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Eryngium* (*Pentandria*, *digynia*; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—die Mannstreu, G.,—Eryngo. The root of the common European species,—le Chardon Roland, F.,—*E. campestre*,—die Krausdistel oder Feldmannstreu, G.,—one

of the five lesser aperitive roots, is reputed diuretic and emmenagogue; that of an American species,—*P. fétide*,—*E. fætidum*,—die stinkende Mannst.,—*antispasmodic* and *diaphoretic*; and the root of a third,—the sea-holly,—*E. maritimum*,—die Seemannstreu,—powerfully *aphrodisiac*.

PANICULE, s. f.,—panicula, f. L.,—die Rispe, G.,—panicle: in Botany, a peculiar mode of *inflorescence*; as exhibited in the genera *Bromus*, *Poa*, and others of the *Gramineæ*,—see Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, p. iii. PANICULÉ, adj.,—rispenartig, -blüthig, -förmig, G.,—panicked: an epithet generally, or specifically, designative of plants whose flowers, as those of *Ceanothus paniculatus*, are disposed in panicles.

PANSE, s. f., *Herbier*,—*ἡ κοιλία μεγάλη*,—rumen, n., *ingluvies*, f., *magnus venter*, L.,—der Pansen, Wanst, G.,—the paunch: in Comparative Anatomy, the first stomach of ruminating animals,—der erste Magen der wiederkäuenden Thiere, G.,—see ABO-MASUM, et BONNET.

PANSEMENT, s. m.,—der Verband, G.,—dressing: the methodical application of a bandage, splint, or topical remedy, to a diseased or wounded part.

PANTAGOGUE, adj.,—pantagogus (*πᾶς*, all, *ἄγω*, to expel), L.,—all-expellent: an epithet, in Therapeutics, nearly synonym with PANCHYMAGOGUE.

PANTOPHAGE, adj.,—pantophagus (*πᾶς*, all, *φάγω*, to eat), L.,—pantophagous: a synonym, from the Greek, of the Latin, *omnivorus*,—see OMNIVORE. PANTOPHAGIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*ἡ παντοφαγία*,—pantophagia, f. L.: indiscriminate use of all kinds of food.

PAPAVÉRACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Papaveraceæ*, L.,—die Mohnfamilie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for its type, the genus, *Papaver*. See PAVOT.

PAPAVÉRINE, s. f.,—papaverina, f. L.,—der Opiumstoff, G.: a term applied, by some Chemists, to NARCOTINE; as obtained from the poppy,—*Papaver*, L. PAPAVÉRIQUE, adj.,—papavericus, L.: a synonym of MÉCONIQUE; sometimes applied to the acid,—die Opium-, Mohnsäure, G.,—of that name.

PAPILIONACÉ, adj.,—schmetterlingsartig, -förmig, G.,—papilionaceous: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to generally, or specifically, designate objects which, as the corolla,—*c. papilionacea*, L.,—Schmetterlingsblumenkrone, G.,—of a Section, or Sub-family, of the *Leguminosæ*,—see PAPILIONACÉES,—and certain species of *Orchis* and *Pelargonium*,—*O. papilionacea*, et *P. papilionaceum*, among plants; and the testaceous envelope,—*Venus papilionacea*,—of a Molluscum, among the *Conchifera*,—exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to a butterfly,—*papilio*, L.,—der Schmetterling, G.,—with the wings extended.

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PAPILIONACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Papilionaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a term applied, by Tournefort, to a Class of Plants, the Tenth, of his System: by Linnæus,—to a Sub-family, and, by later Botanists,—to a Section of the Family, of the *Leguminosæ*; comprehending plants,—*schmetterlingsartige* Pflanzen, G.,—which possess a *papilionaceous* corolla.

PAPILIONIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Papilionida*, L.,—die Schmetterlinge, G.: in Entomology, a Family, or rather Sub-order, of the Order, *Lepidoptera*, of Class, *Insecta*; having, for type, the genus, *Papilio*.

PAPILLAIRE, adj.,—*papillaris*, L.,—warzenförmig, G.,—papillary; pertaining to, or consisting of, *papillæ*,—see **PAPILLE**; as the *papillary* extremities, or processes, of the olfactory nerves,—die zitzenförmigen Enden der Geruchsnerven, G. The sphenoid bone is, also, termed, by some Anatomists, os *papillare*, L.; and the areola of the human nipple,—ar. *papillaris*.

PAPILLE, s. f.,—*papilla*, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an appendage of the *mammary gland*,—see **MAMELON**: 2.—to small *eminences*,—die Nerven- od. Hautwärzchen, G.,—which project from the surfaces of the mucous membranes. The *papillæ* of the tongue,—die Zungenwärzchen, oder Geschmackskörner, G.,—are distinguished into, a. the *Lenticular*,—see **LENTICULAIRE**; b. the *fungiform*,—see **FONGIFORME**; and, c. the *conical*,—*Papilles coniques*,—the more delicate of which are termed *filiform*,—see **FILIFORME**. In Botany, the minute *puncta*,—kleine warzenähnliche Pünctchen,—upon the surface of a leaf, as that of *Echium vulgare*; the *vesicles* on the leaves and twigs,—die Bläschen auf den Blättern und Zweigen,—of *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*: and the *conical eminences* discovered, by the microscope, in the grain of the pollen of divers plants.

PAPILLÉ, adj.,—*papillatus*, L.,—warzig, mit Wärzchen besetzt, G.,—papillated, besprinkled with *papillæ*; as, in Entomology, the *wing* of the Hercules-beetle: in Botany, the *stigma* of the *Lactuceæ*, and the *pileus* of *Agaricus papillatus*. **PAPILLEUX**, adj.,—*papillosus*, L.,—papillose: synonym. with the preceding.

PAPULE, s. f.,—*papula*, f. L.,—Blatterchen, n. G.: in Pathology, a small *acuminated elevation of the cuticle*, with, according to Willan, an inflamed base; containing no fluid, and terminating by desquamation. The *Papulæ*, in his Arrangement, constitute the First Order of Cutaneous Diseases; and comprehend the genera, *Strophulus*, *Lichen*, and *Prurigo*. **PAPULEUX**, adj.,—*papulosus*, L.,—papular: exhibiting the character of, or affected with, *papulæ*.

PARACENTÉRION, s. m.,—*paracenterium*, n. L.: in Operative Surgery, the name of a small *trochar* employed, by Nock, for punc-

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ture of the eye, in cases of dropsy of that organ; also, the *instrument*,—τὸ παρακέντηγιον,—used in the operation of couching.

PARACENTÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ παρακέντησις,—*paracentesis*, f. L.: in Operative Surgery, the act of *puncturing* the abdomen or thorax, for removal of the effused serum, in dropsy of these cavities. The operation, when performed on the *first*, is termed *Paracentesis abdominis*, L.,—der Bauchstich, G.;—on the *latter*,—*P. thoracis*,—der Bruststich. Παρακέντητής: one by whom—; *Acus paracenteticus*, L.: the instrument,—see **TROIS-QUARTS**,—with which—the operation of *paracentesis* is performed.

PARACOROLLE, s. f.,—*paracorolla*, f. L.,—die Nebenblumenkrone, G.: in Botany, the *corolliform organ* situated within the true corolla, or perigone, of certain plants, as the *Narcissi*. It is the *nectary*, of some Botanists, and the *crown*,—*Couronne*,—of Ruellius, and Salisbury.

PARACOUSIE, **PARACUSE**, s. f.,—*paracousis*, f. (παρακούω, to hear imperfectly), L.,—das Falschhören, G.,—confused perception of *sounds*: according to Kraus, noise and ringing in the ears,—das Brausen und Klingen in den Ohren, G.

PARACYÉSIE, s. f.,—*paracyesis*, f. (παρά, beside, κύησις, pregnancy), L.,—die Parakyesis, die Schwangerschaft ausserhalb der Gebärmutter, G.,—*extra-uterine pregnancy*.

PARACYNANCIE, s. f.,—*paracynanche*, f. L.: a *slight form of angina*,—ein gelinder Grad von Angina; inflammation of the lateral regions of the throat,—die Entzündung der Seitentheile des Rachens, G.

PARAGEUSIE, s. f.,—*parageusia*, vel *parageusis*, f. L.: *perversion of the sense of taste*,—die Verstimmung des Geschmacks oder des Schmeckvermögens, G.

PARAGLOSSE, s. f.,—*paraglossa*, f. L.,—der Zungenvorfall, G.,—*swelling*, or *protrusion*, of the tongue. The tumefied organ is sometimes so much altered in figure as to induce the belief of its retroversion into the pharynx; and constitutes, under these circumstances, the *Paraglosse déglutatoire*, of Sauvages; and die Ruckbiegung der Zunge, of German pathological writers.

PARALAMPSIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ παράλαμψις: a variety of *albugo*; forming a lucid pearl-like speck on the cornea,—ein perlmutterartig Fleck auf der Hornhaut, G.

PARALYSIE, s. f.,—ἡ παράλυσις,—*paralysis*, f. L.,—die Lähmung, Paralyse, G.,—palsy: in Pathology, abolition, or marked diminution, of muscular contractility, or of sensation, of one or more parts of the animal body; ordinarily symptomatic of lesion of the brain, spinal marrow, or nerves emanating from them. *Paralysis* may be *partial* or *general*. When restricted to one side of the body, it is termed *Hemiplegia*,—see **HÉMIPLÉGIE**; when to the lower re-

gions,—*Paraplegia*,—ΠΑΡΑΠΛΗΓΙΕ. PARALYSÉ, adj.,—gelähmt, G.: stricken, as a *paralyzed* limb,—*Membre paralysé*,—with *paralysis*. PARALYTIQUE, adj.,—paralytisch, lähmend, G.,—paralytic: an epithet substantively employed to designate an individual,—ὁ παραλυτικός,—der Gelähmte, G.,—who suffers from *paralysis*.

PARANOIE, s. f.,—ἡ παράνοια,—paranoea, f. L.,—der Wahnsinn, G.,—insanity.

PARAPÉTALE, s. m.,—parapetalum, n. L.,—das Nebenkronenblatt, G.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Moench, to certain *appendages of the petals* of plants, as the filaments of the corolla of *Menyanthes*;—by Link, to the *petaliform organs* situated in an interior range, as seen in the *Ranunculaceæ*. Linnæus has referred the *parapetal* to the nectaries.

PARAPHIMOSIS, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ παραφίμωσις: strangulation of the glans penis,—ἡ ἀγχίς ἐαλάνου,—by contracted prepuce.

PARAPHONIE, s. f.,—ἡ παραφωνία,—paraphonia, f. L.,—die fehlerhafte Stimme, G.,—indistinct articulation of sounds.

PARAPHORA, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ παραφορά,—ein geringer Grad von Wahnsinn, G.,—slight delirium.

PARAPHRENÉSIE, s. f.,—paraphrenitis, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *diaphragm*,—see DIAPHRAGMITE; the delirium attendant on that form of phlegmasia.

PARAPHROSYNE, s. f., F.,—et L.,—ἡ παραφροσύνη,—der Wahnsinn, G.,—mental aberration.

PARAPHYSE, s. f.,—paraphysis, f. L.,—Nebenfaden, m. G.: a term applied, in Botany, to the fistulous and partitioned filaments,—*Filets fistuleux et cloisonnés*, F.,—which are intermingled with the organs of fructification of the mosses.

PARAPLÉGIE, s. f.,—ἡ παραπληγία,—paraplegia, f. L.: a term literally signifying *partial paralysis*,—die Lähmung eines oder einiger Körperteile in Folge des Schlagflusses, G.,—from apoplexy; but ordinarily employed, by pathologists, to designate *paralysis of the lower limbs, bladder, and rectum*. PARAPLÉGIQUE, adj.,—παραπληγικός,—paraplegicus, L.,—an *Paraplegie* leidend, G.,—paraplegic: suffering from, or stricken with, *paraplegia*. By Entomologists, a species of *Lixus* has been designated *L. paraplecticus*; because its larva, living on a *Phellandrium*, is believed, in Sweden, to induce *paralysis* of the limbs of horses which feed upon the plant.

PARAPLEURÉSIE, s. f.,—parapleuritis, f. L.,—spurious pleurisy, or *pleurodynia*,—ein geringer Grad von Seitenstich, G.

PARAPLÉXIE, s. f.,—ἡ παράπληξία,—paraplexia, f. L.: a term, in its original signification, synonym with PARAPLÉGIE; but employed, by some French pathologists, as designative of complete or general paraly-

sis. PARAPLECTIQUE, adj.: syn. with PARAPLÉGIQUE. PARAPOPLEXIE, s. f.,—parapoplexia, f. L.: a slight degree of —,—eingeringer Grad von Apoplexie, G.,—or the comatose state which simulates *apoplexy*.

PARASITE, s. m., and adj.,—παράσιτος, παρασιτικός,—parasiticus, L.,—Schmarotzer, m., schmarotzerisch, G.,—parasite, parasitic: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals and plants,—die Schmarotzerthiere, und -pflanzen, G.,—which, as the *Entozoa*, *Epizoa*, and many *Fungi*, attach themselves to, and live at the expence of, other animals, and plants. PARASITES, s. m., pl.,—*Parasita*, L.,—die Schmarotzer, G.: a term applied, by divers Zoologists, 1. to an Order of *Crustacea*; 2.—to a Family of *apterous Insects*; and, 3.—of *Arachnida*, comprehending articulated animals, of *parasitic* character and habits.

PARASPADIAS, s. m.,—paraspadia, f. L.: the opening of the urethra on one side of the penis,—die Oeffnung der Harnröhre an einer Seite des Penis, G.,—HYPOSPADIAS.

PARASTADE, s. m.,—parastadum, n. (παρασταδόν, standing beside), L.; a term, in Botany, applied, by Link, to the filaments which are situated between the stamens and corolla of the *Passifloræ*. PARASTÈME, s. m.,—parastemon, n. L.,—an abortive stamen. PARASTYLE, s. m.,—parastylus, m. L.,—der Aftergriffel, G.,—an abortive pistil.

PARASYNANCHE, PARASYNANCHIE, s. f.,—ἡ παρασυνάγχη: inflammation of the exterior muscles of the larynx: synonym with PARACYNANCIE.

PARATHÉNAR, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *Abductor*, and the *Flexor brevis, minimi digiti pedis*. The former was again distinguished by the epithet, *grand*,—*Hypothenar major*, L.;—the latter, by that of *petit*,—*H. minor*, L.

PARÉGORIQUE, adj.,—παρηγορικός,—paregoricus, L.,—beruhigend, G.,—alleviating, soothing: τὰ παρηγορικά.—*remedia paregorica*, L.,—besänftigende Mittel, G.,—soothing remedies; as the *paregoric Elixir*,—see OPIUM,—of the older Dispensatories.

PAIREIRA-BRAVA, s. f.: in *Materia Medica*, the mucilaginous and slightly bitter roots of two species of *Cissampelos*,—die Grieswurzel, G. *Anti-arthritis* and *anti-nephritic* virtues have, without sufficient evidence, been attributed to them.

PARENCEPHALE, s. m.,—ἡ παρεγκεφαλῆς,—parencephalis, f. L.,—das kleine Hirn, G.,—the cerebellum, or little brain. PARENCEPHALITE, s. f.,—parencephalitis, f. L.,—inflammation,—die Entzündung des kleinen Hirns, G.,—PARENCEPHALOCÈLE, s. f.,—parencephalocèle, f. (παρεγκεφαλῆς,—and κήλη, rupture), *hernia cerebelli*, L.,—*hernia*—of the cerebellum.

PARENCHYMA TEUX, adj.,—parenchymaticus, L.,—das Parenchyma betreffend, da-

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zu gehörig, daraus bestehend, G.,—parenchymatous: consisting of, or belonging to, the *parenchyma*,—see PARENCHYME. PARENCHYMATEUX, s. m., pl.,—*Parenchymatosa*, L.: the name of the Second Order, of Class, *Intestinaux*, of Cuvier,—see *Règne Animal*, vol. iii., p. 260; containing those *Entozoa* “whose bodies are filled with a cellulosity or even continuous *parenchyma* ;” and distributed into four Families, or Sub-orders,—les *Acanthocéphales*, *Trématodes*, *Ténioïdes*, et *Cestoides*.

PARENCHYME, s. m.,—τὸ παρέγχυμα,—*parenchyma*, n. l.,—das Parenchyma, Drüsenfleisch, G.: the proper tissue of the glandular organs of *animals*; and the pulp which constitutes the base of the soft parts of *plants*.

PARÉSIE, s. f.,—paresis, f. l.: in Pathology, slight or imperfect paralysis,—die unvollkommene Lähmung, G.,—implicating, exclusively, the nerves of motion.

PARÉSSEUX, s. m.,—*Bradypus*, m. l.,—das Faulthier, G.,—Sloth: in Zoology, a genus of *Mammifera*, belonging to the *Tardigrade* Tribe of Order *Edentata*, of Cuvier. The animals composing it, are remarkable, as the designation indicates, for the *slowness* of their movements.

PARIÉTAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Parietaria* (*Polygamia*, *Monoc.*; *Urticæ*), L.,—das Glaskraut, G.,—Pellitory. The *officinal* species,—*Par. commune*, F.,—*P. officinalis*,—*officinelles Glaskraut*, G.,—contains a large proportion of nitrate of potass; and is, consequently, *diuretic*.

PARIÉTAL, s. m., and adj.,—*parietalis*, L.: an epithet applied, 1. to a pair of *cranial bones*,—les *Os pariétaux*, F.,—*ossa parietalia* vel *bregmatis*, L.,—die Scheitelbeine, G.,—so named, as principally constituting the *walls*,—*parietes*,—of the cranial cavity: 2. the *border*,—*margo parietalis*, vel *sagittalis*, L.,—by which each bone is united with its fellow, and contributes to form the *sagittal*, or more properly, the *parietal suture*: 3. an *Eminence*,—*Bosse pariétale*,—*tuber parietale*, L.,—presented by the exterior—; 4. a corresponding *cavity*,—*Fosse pariétale*,—by the interior or cerebral—surface of each bone: and, 5. an *Orifice*,—*Trou pariétal*,—*foramen parietale*, L.,—das Scheitelbeinloch, G.,—which transmits a vein to the superior longitudinal sinus. Each bone is quadrilateral, and developed by a single point of ossification. Its four *angles* are, the *frontal*, *occipital*, *sphenoid*, and *mastoid*: its *borders*, in addition to the *parietal*,—the *frontal*, *occipital*, and *temporal*.

PARISETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Paris* (*Octandria*, *tetragyn.*; *Asparagineæ*), L.,—die Einbeere, od. das Pariskraut, G.,—True-love. The *root* of the only European species, *P. quadrifolia*, “a suspected plant,” possesses *emetic*, and, in popular estimation,

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powerfully *aphrodisiac* properties. Employed, externally, in *French* practice, as *resolutive* and *anodyne*.

PARISTHMITÉ, s. f.,—*paristhmitis*, f. l.,—die Mandelbraune, G.: inflammation of the *tonsils*,—τὰ παρισθμία,—die Mandeln im Halse, G.,—see *ANGINE*.

PAROI, s. f.,—*paries*, m. l.,—die Wand, G.,—wall: a term applied, in Anatomy, to parts which constitute the *boundaries* of the different cavities of the body; as those of the cranium, heart, and abdomen,—les *parois du crâne*,—*du cœur*,—*de l'abdomen*, F.,—*parietes* (die *Wände*, G.) *cranii*,—*cor-dis*,—et *abdominis*, L.

PAROMPHALOCÈLE, s. f.,—*paromphalocèle*, f. l.,—der Nebennabelbruch, G.: *hernia*, or protrusion of intestine, in the *vicinity* of the *navel*.

PARONYCHIE, s. f.,—see *PANARIS*.

PARORCHIDE, s. f.,—*parorchidium*, n. l.,—der Leistenhoden, G.: retention, or retraction, of one or both *testes* within the *inguinal* region. See *CRYPTORCHIS*. PARORCHIDO-ENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—*hernia parorchido-enterica*, L.: *intestinal hernia*, complicated with retention of the *testis*.

PAROTIDE, s. f.,—ἡ παρωτίς,—*parotis*, f. l.,—die Parotis, od. Ohrspeicheldrüse, G.: in Anatomy, the most voluminous of the *salivary glands*; occupying the deep cavity which is situated, on each side, between the *mastoid* process of the temporal bone, *ramus* of the lower jaw, and external auditory orifice; and pouring its secreted fluid, by a large *duct*,—*Conduit parotidien*, F.,—*ductus parotideus* vel *Stenonianus*, L.,—der Stenon'sche Speichelgang, G.,—into the buccal cavity,—see *CANAL*. About the anterior margin of the *masseter* muscle, the *parotid* duct frequently receives a branch from a glandular body there situated, and hence named *Glande accessoire de la parotide*,—*parotis accessoria*, L.,—die Nebenspeicheldrüse, G. In Pathology, tumefaction, ordinarily inflammatory in its character, of the *parenchyma* of the *parotid* gland, or the parts by which it is surrounded. *French* pathological writers distinguish two varieties of *parotis*: the *essential* or *idiopathic*, known by the popular designation of *OREILLON*; and the *symptomatic*, frequently developed in the progress of *typhus* and other acute diseases.

PAROTIDONCIE, s. f.,—*parotidoncus*, m. l.,—die Ohrspeicheldrüsengeschwulst, G.,—*tumefaction* of—: PAROTITE, s. f.,—*parotitis*, f. l.,—die Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of—the *parotid* gland. By the *French* Alibert, the term *PAROTONCIE*, s. f.,—*parotoncus*, m. l.,—literally signifying *tumour*,—is employed to designate *inflammation*, of the *parotid*; and constitutes the 4th genus of the Family of the *Adenoses*, of la *Nosologie Naturelle*.

PAROXYSM, s. m.,—ὁ παροξυσμός,—paroxysmus, m. L.,—der Paroxysmus, der *Anfall* einer Krankheit, G.: a paroxysm, the *fit* of a disease,—see **ACCÈS**. **PAROXYSTIQUE**, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *days*,—dies *paroxystici*, L.,—which are signalized by the appearance of a *paroxysm* of fever.

PART, s. m.,—partus, m. L.,—Geburt, f. G.,—birth: a term employed, in Obstetrics, to designate both the *act*,—see **ACCOUCHEMENT**,—and the *product*,—see **FÆTUS**,—of *parturition*: *Exs. Faux part*,—spurious delivery; *P. illégitimé*,—an illegitimate child.

PARTI, ou **PARTITE**, adj.,—partitus, L.,—getheilt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs of plants; when exhibiting clefts, or *divisions*, which extend nearly to their base.

PARTICULE, s. f.,—particula, f. L.,—Theilchen, n. G.,—see **MOLECULE**.

PARTIAL, adj.,—partialis, L.,—besonder, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *complete* or *general*, and thus applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants; as the *partial* division,—*Cloison partiel*, F.,—of the pericarp of *Syringa vulgaris*;—the divisions of an umbel,—see **OMBELLULE**; and each branch,—*Pétiole partiel*,—of the common petiole of a compound leaf. In Entomology, the *imperfect* transmutation,—*Métamorphose partielle*,—exhibited by certain *Insects*, as the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and many of the *Neuroptera*, in their progress from the larva to the adult state.

PAROULIE, s. f.,—ἡ παροουλίς,—parulis, f. L.,—das Zahnfleischgeschwür, G.: an abscess of the gum; ordinarily from caries of tooth or socket.

PASSERAGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lepidium* (*Tetradynamia*, *silicul.*; *Cruciferae*), L.,—die Kresse, G.,—the Pepperwort. The common species,—*L. sativum*,—die gemeine oder Garten-kresse, is eaten, when young, as garden-cress,—see **CRESSON**; and the wild,—*L. rudérale*,—die wilde Kresse,—is reputed *febrifuge*.

PASSIF, adj.,—passivus, L.,—passive: an epithet, in Pathology, opposed, in signification, to *active*,—see **ACTIF**; as *passive hæmorrhage*. *L'anévrisme passif du cœur*, F.: implies dilatation of the cavities of the heart, with *atrophy* of its parietes.

PASSIFLORÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Passifloreae*, L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous plants; having, for type, the genus *Passiflora*,—*Grenadille*,—die Passionsblume, G.

PASSION, s. f.: in Psychology, a violent emotion of the mind; as love, ambition, despondency: in Pathology, a term designative of a morbid condition of divers organs, or systems of organs, as the *cæliac*, *hysterical*, and *iliac passions*,—see **CÆLIAQUE**, **HYSTÉRIQUE**, et **ILIAQUE**; and, consequently, *synon.* with *disease*,—**AFFECTION**.

PASTILLE, s. m.,—pastillus, m. L.,—pastile: a *pharmaceutical preparation*, composed, principally, of sugar and mucilage, with an essential oil, or other medicinal substance, for its active ingredient; and of a firmer consistence than its nearly-allied compound, the *paste*,—**PATE**, s. f.

PATELLE, s. f.,—Patella, f. L.,—die Napfschnecke, od. Napfmuschel, G.,—Limpet: in Malacology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*, inhabiting an univalve shell. Several of the species, as the common *Limpet*,—*P. vulgata*,—die gemeine *Patelle*,—are *edible*.

PATHÉTIQUE, adj.,—παθητικός,—patheticus, L.,—pathetisch, G.,—pathetic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *superior oblique muscle*,—*M. pathétique*,—der Augenrollmuskel, G.,—of the eye,—see **OBlique**; because, in contracting, it effects a rotatory motion of that organ, characteristic of the more violent *passions* of the mind: and, 2.—to the 4th pair of *cerebral nerves*,—*Nerfs pathétiques*,—see **NERF**; as distributed on the *pathetic* muscle.

PATHOGÉNIE, s. f.,—pathogenia, f. (πάθος, disease, γένεσις, generation), L.,—die Pathogenie, G.,—pathogeny: that branch of Pathology, which has, for its objects of study, the *production* and *development* of diseases.

PATHOGNOMONIQUE, adj.,—pathognomonicus (πάθος, disease, γινώσκω, to recognize), L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *phenomena* or *signs*,—τὰ σήματα παθognomonicά,—signa pathognomonica, L.,—die pathognomonischen Krankheitszeichen, G.,—which essentially characterize a disease.

PATHOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—pathographia, f. (πάθος, disease, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Beschreibung der Krankheitsformen, G.,—description of the forms of diseases. **PATHOGRAPHIQUE**, adj.,—pathographicus, L.,—pathographisch,—pathographic: pertaining to *Pathography*.

PATHOLOGIE, s. f.,—ἡ παθολογική (τέχνη),—pathologia, f. L.,—die Krankheitslehre, Pathologie, G.: that part of Medicine which has, for its object, the *knowledge* and *doctrine* of diseases. *Pathology* is divided, by *French* systematic writers, into *general* and *special*,—*Pathologie générale* et *spéciale*. The first exhibits diseases in the characters common to the whole: the latter exposes the particular history of each disease; and admits of subdivision into *internal* or *medical*, and *external* or *chirurgical pathology*. **PATHOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—παθολογικός,—pathologicus, L.,—pathologisch, G.,—pertaining, as *pathological anatomy*,—see **ANATOMIE**,—to —: **PATHOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—ὁ παθολόγος,—pathologus,—der Krankheitslehrer, Patholog,—pathologist, a writer on—*Pathology*, or the *science* of diseases.

PATIENCE, s. f.: in Botany, a term employed, by some *French* writers, as designative of the *Latin* genus, *Rumex*; and,

consequently, *synon.* with *Oseille* :—by others,—of a species,—la *Patience officinale*,—*R. patientia*,—der Gartenampfer, oder das Patienzkraut, G. ; the *leaf* of which is mucilaginous, and *root* slightly *tonic*.

PATTE, s. f.,—Pfote, Tatze, f. G.,—leg, or paw: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *limb*,—see *JAMBE*, et *PIED*,—of the *Mammifera*, Birds, Reptiles, and *Articulata*; and, especially, to the instruments of locomotion of Insects in the caterpillar state,—see *FAUX*. In Fishes, these organs receive the designation of *fin*,—see *NAGEOIRE*;—in the *Cephalopod Mollusca*,—of *arm*,—*BRAS*.

PATURON, s. m.,—suffrago, f. L.,—die Fessel, G.,—pastern: in Comparative Anatomy, that portion of the limb of the *Un-gulate Mammifera*, which, as in the horse, intervenes between the cannon,—and lesser pastern or coronary bone,—*COURONNE*.

PAUCIFLORE, adj.,—pauciflorus, L.,—wenigblumig, -blüthig, G.: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants which, as *Capparis pauciflora*, bear but few flowers,—*paucos flores ferunt*, L. *PAUCIFOLIE*, adj.,—wenigblättrig, G.,—few-leaved; as *Indigofera paucifolia*: see *OLIGOPHYLLE*.

PAUME de la main, s. f.,—palma, vola, f. L.,—τὸ βέναρ, —palm: the portion of *hand*, in Man and the *Quadrumana*, circumscribed by the thenar and hypothenar eminences, the base of the last four digital phalanges, and articulation of the wrist: in Insects, the extreme joint of the anterior tarsus; when more fully developed than the rest.

PAUPIÈRE, s. f.,—palpebra, f. L.,—τὸ βλέφαρον, —das Augenlid, G.,—eyelid: in Anatomy, the mobile and delicately constructed appendage, destined to protect the eye from injury by day, and cover it during sleep. The *eyelids*,—les *Paupières*,—*palpebræ*,—τὰ βλέφαρα, —die *Augenlieder*,—of which there are ordinarily two,—a *superior* and *inferior*,—das obere und untere, G.,—exist, generally, in the *Mammifera*, Birds, and in some Reptiles. In Birds, there is a third *eyelid*,—*membrana nictitans*,—corresponding, in situation and character, with that,—see *CLIGNOTANT*,—which divers other animals exhibit in a less perfectly developed, or rudimentary state.

PAUSIMÉNIE, s. f.,—pausimēnia, f. (παῦσις, cessation, οἱ μῆνες, the menses), L.: *ces-sation of the menstrual flux*.

PAVILLON, s. m.: a term designative, in Anatomy, 1. of the *flap of the ear*,—*Pavill. de l'oreille*; and, consequently, *synon.* with *AURICULE*: 2.—of the *expanded or fimbriated extremity*,—*P. de la Trompe utérine*,—of the Fallopian tube. In Botany,—the *vexillum*, or standard, of a papilionaceous corolla,—see *ETENDARD*.

PAVOT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Papaver* (*Polyandria, monogynia*), L.,—der Mohn, G.,—the Poppy; constituting the

type of the *Papaveraceæ*. The principal species, employed in *Medicine*, are, 1. the *common red* or *corn-poppy*,—rather *Feld-mohn*,—see *COQUELICOT*: 2. the *oriental*,—*Pav. d'orient*,—*P. orientalis*: and, 3. the *garden*,—*P. des jardins*,—*P. somniferum*,—*Gartenmohn*, schlafmachender *Mohn*. The two latter produce *OPIUM*: and, from the seeds of the last, a mild *alimentary oil*,—l' *Æillette*, F.,—*Oleum Papaveris albi*, L.,—das Mohnsamenöl, G.,—is obtained by expression. Which of the numerous species of *Papaver*, ὁ μῆκων, of the Greeks, was meant to designate, it is difficult to determine.

PEAU, s. f.,—pellis, cutis, f. L.,—τὸ δέρμα, —die Haut, G.,—skin: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the dense, thick, highly flexible and elastic membrane which invests the bodies of nearly all the members of the Animal Kingdom, vertebrate and invertebrate. In Man, it is composed of three distinct layers,—the *chorion* or true skin,—see *DERME*; *rete mucosum*, L.,—*Corps mu-queux réticulaire*; and *cuticle* or *epidermis*,—see *EPIDERME*; and constitutes the basis of the dermoid, or more properly dermatoid System,—see *Anatomie Générale*, vol. iv.,—of Bichat. Respecting its colour, which exhibits great variations, according to the race, sex, age, physical condition, habits and occupations, of the individual, some curious notions are entertained by Dr. Prichard,—*Physical History of Man*. The *skin* is the especial seat of the sense of touch; and an organ of exhalation and absorption. Its functions have been the subject of many interesting physiological experiments: its morbid affections, ably illustrated by Willan and Bateman, Alibert and Rayer. See, also, Willis, *Illustrations of Cutaneous Disease*, now in progress of publication. In Botany, the membranous structure by which the fruit of plants is enveloped.

PEAUCIER, s. m.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *sub-cutaneous muscle* (—*THORACO-FACIAL*, Ch.),—πλάτυσμα μυώδες, —*Platysma myoides* (*Latissimus colli*, Sömm.), L.,—der breite Halsmuskel, G.; which, occupying the lateral region of the throat, extends obliquely from the superior part of the thorax to the symphysis menti, the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and commissure of the lips. The fibres of the latter insertion constitute a separate fasciculus; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*M. risorius Santorini*.

PÉCARI, s. m.: in Zoology, a species of the genus, *Sus*; belonging to the *Pachydermes Ordinaires*, of Class, *Mammifères*, of Cuvier, and *Multungula*, Blum. The *Pec-cary*,—*Sus tajussa*,—das Bisamschwein, Nabelschwein, G.,—represents, in the Western Continent, the wild boar,—*SANGLIER*,—of Europe; and roams, in large herds,

through the vast solitudes of the American forests. Its distinguishing characters are, "Nullâ caude; folliculo moschifero ad extremum dorsi." *Flesh edible.*

PECHE, s. f.,—malum persicum, L.,—μῆλον περσικόν, —die Pfersche, G.,—peach: in Botany, the fruit of the peach-tree, —PECHER, s. m.,—*Amygdalus persica*, —μυῖα περσική (erroneously rendered Lemon-tree, by Donnegan),—der Pferschenbaum, G.,—a species of AMANDIER. The kernel contains Hydrocyanic acid. *Leaves, and flowers, slightly purgative and anthelminthic.*

PECHYAGRE, s. f.,—pechyagra, f. (πῆχυς, the elbow, ἄγχα, seizure), L.,—die Ellenbogengicht, G.,—gout in the elbow. *Pechiagra*, ex Blancardi sententiâ, arthritis est quæ in cubiti articulo sedem fixit. In his verbis duplex vitium inest. Nam primò debebat scribi *pechagra*, πηχάγχα, non *pechyagra*, multò minus *pechiagra*. Dein πῆχυς non denotat articulationem cubiti, quæ ἄγκωνος nomine insignitur, sed eam extremitatis superioris partem quam nunc antibrachium vocamus. Malum, igitur, cui Blanc. *pechagræ* nomen imposuit, rectiùs ἄγκωνάγχα appellandum erit. Such is the criticism of Kühn, Editor of the last Edition of Blancardi *Lexicon Medicum*.

PECORES, s. m., pl.,—Pecora, L.,—see BISULQUE.

PECTINÉ, adj.,—pectinatus, L.,—kammförmig, G.,—pectinated: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals, and plants, whose organs, as the antennæ of *Lampyrus pectinata*, and leaves of *Achillea pectinata*, are disposed in parallel rows like the teeth of a comb,—pecten, n. L.,—der Kamm, G.: and, generally, of organs themselves which, as the pectinated antenna,—*Antenne pectinée*,—of many *Lepidoptera*, and the bractea of *Melampyrum cristatum*, exhibit such construction.

In Anatomy, the name of a muscle,—*M. pectiné*, F. (—SUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL, Ch.),—*Pectineus*, L.,—der Kamm-muskel, G.; which, occupying the superior and internal part of the pelvic limb, extends from the brim of the pelvis, near the pubic spine, to the linea aspera femoris immediately below the lesser trochanter.

PECTINIBRANCHES, s. m., pl.,—Pectinibranchiata, L.: the term applied, by Cuvier, to the Sixth Order of *Gasteropoda*; comprehending the *Mollusca* whose respiratory organs,—*branchiæ*, L.,—as those of the animal of the *Trochi*, are composed of pectinated lamellæ. PECTINICORNE, adj.,—pectinicornis, L.:—to Insects with pectinated antennæ,—*pectinata cornua*, L.

PECTINIFOLIÉ, adj.,—kammblättrig, G.: an epithet designative of plants, which, as *Pelargonium pectinifolium*, bear pectinated leaves. PECTINIFORME, adj.,—pectiniformis, L.,—pectiniform: syn. with PECTINÉ.

PECTORAL, adj.,—pectoralis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate, 1. the organs which are contained within, or affixed to, the parietes of the pectoral cavity,—die Brusthöhle,—or breast,—pectus, n. L.,—die Brust, G.: as the pectoral viscera,—*Viscères pectoraux*,—organa pectoris, L.,—die Brustorgane, G.,—consisting principally of heart and lungs; the superior or anterior limbs,—*Membres pectoraux*,—die Brustglieder,—more commonly termed *thoracic*,—see THORACIQUE,—of the four-footed Reptiles, *Amphibia*, Birds, and the majority of the *Mammifera*, and corresponding, in site, and in function as instruments of progression, with the pectoral fins,—les NAGÉOIRES pectoraux,—of Fishes, and the swimming-paws of the Whale-tribe; the Mammary gland,—*Mamelle pectorale*,—of Man, the *Quadrumana*, *Cheiroptera*, the *Bradypy*, and *Phytophagous Cetacea*, as distinguished from the inguinal,—see INGUINAL,—of other animals: *Muscles*,—*M. pectoraux*,—of which there are recognized, in the human subject, a, the great Pectoral,—*M. pectoralis grand* (—STERNO-HUMÉRAL, Ch.),—*Pectoralis major*, L.,—grosser Brustmuskel, G.; b. the internal,—*P. interne*,—see TRIANGULAIRE du Sternum; and, c. the lesser,—*P. petit* (—COSTO-CORACOÏDIEN, Ch.),—*Pectoralis minor*,—kleiner Brustmuskel. 2.—Birds, distinguished, as *Tringa pectoralis*, from their congeners, by a colouring of the breast-feathers,—*Plumes pectorales*,—unlike that of the general plumage: and, 3.—a vermiform Epizoon,—*Lernia pectoralis*; as attaching itself, exclusively, to the pectoral fin of Fishes.

In Pharmacy,—*Remedies*,—*Médicaments pectoraux*,—die Brustmittel, G.,—which are calculated to mitigate, or remove, affections of the chest. See BECHIQUE.

PECTORILOQUE, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied to persons in whom exists *pectoriloquism*,—PECTORILOQUIE, s. f.,—pectoriloquia, f. (*pectore*, from the breast, *loquor*, to speak), L.,—a morbid phenomenon first detected, and described, by Laennec,—see *Traité d'Auscultation Médiate*, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1830. It consists in the direct issue of the voice of the patient from the breast, through the canal of a cylinder,—see STÉTHOSCOPE,—applied to the parietes of that cavity; and indicates the existence of ulcerous caverns or excavations in the substance of the lung. *Pectoriloquy* has been distinguished, by Laennec, into the *evident*, *dubious*, and *bleating*,—*P. évidente, douteuse, et chévroitante*,—see EGOPHONIE.

PEDARTHROCE, s. m.,—pædarthrocace, f. (παῖς, a child, ἄρθρον, a joint, κακόν, injury), L.,—der Winddorn, G.: a term applied, by Severinus, to osteo-sarcoma,—*spina ventosa*,—as commonly attacking the joints of children. PÉDATROPHIE, s. f.,—pædatro-

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phia, f. (παῖς, — ἀστροφία, wasting), L., — die *Darrsucht der Kinder*, G., — the mesenteric atrophy of children.

PÉDICELLE, s. m., — pedicellus, m. L., — das Blütenstielchen, G.: in Botany, a partial flower-stalk, the ultimate division of the ramified *pedunculus*, — see PÉDONCULE: also, the capillary shaft which sustains the urn of the mosses. In Entomology, the term, *pedicel*, is applied to the second articulation of the antenna of Insects. PÉDICELLÉ, adj., — pedicellatus, L., — pedicellate: an epithet generally, or specifically, designative of flowers which are sustained upon a *pedicel*; or of plants which exhibit flowers so supported.

PÉDICULAIRE, adj., — pedicularis, L., — lausig, mit Läusen behaftet, G., — pedicular: connected with lice, — *pediculi*, L.: as the morbid affection, termed *Phthiriasis*, — die Läusekrankheit, G., — see PHTHIRIASIS. PÉDICULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pedicularis* (*Didynamia*, angiosperm; *Rhin-anthoideæ*), L., — das Lauskraut, G., — the Louse-wort; so named, from the popular opinion that one of the most common species, — *P. palustris*, — *Péd. des marais*, F., — das Sumpflauskraut, G., — eulogized, in French practice, as *vulnerable*, engenders lice in the cattle which feed upon it.

PÉDICULE, s. m., — pediculus, m., pedamentum, n. L.: a term applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to the organs of animals, and plants, which, as the *isthmus* connecting the thorax and abdomen of the *Hymenoptera*, and the stem of many *Fungi*, exhibit a slender and elongated figure. In Surgery, the contracted portion, by which, certain tumours, hence termed *pediculated*, — tumores *pediculati*, L., — are attached to the body.

PÉDICURE, s. m.: a name applied to persons who devote themselves to the treatment, — *cura*, — of diseases of the foot, — *pes*, *pedis*, L.; and, more especially, those who exercise their genius in removal of corn and bunion.

PÉDIEUX, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a muscle, — *M. pédieux*, (— *CALCANÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN* commun, Ch.), — *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*, L., — kurzer Zehenstrecker, G., — situated on the dorsal region of the foot: and, 2. an artery, — *Artère pédieuse* (— dorsale, ou supérieure du tarse), — *arteria pedæa vel dorsalis pedis*, L., — die Ruckenschlagader des Fusses, G., — a continuation of the trunk of the anterior tibial; anastomosing with the external plantar, and finally distributed on the tarsus, metatarsus, and dorsal interossei muscles.

PÉDILUVE, s. m., — pediluvium, n. L., — Fussbad, n. G., — a foot-bath. See BAIN.

PÉDIMANES, s. m., and adj., pl., — *Pedimani*, L.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Blainville, to a Family of *Mammifera*;

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which, as les MARSUPIAUX, of Cuvier, have the foot of the pelvic limb converted into a sort of hand by the separation and thumb-like character of the first toe.

PÉDOMÈTRE, s. m. Syn. with ODOMÈTRE.

PÉDONCULAIRE, adj., — peduncularis, L., — blumenstielständig, G., — peduncular: PÉDUNCULÉ, adj., — pedunculatus, L., — pedunculated: epithets employed, in Botany, as generally designative of flowers, — and, specifically, of plants, — *Adina peduncularis*, *Quercus pedunculata*, — possessing flowers — which are supported on a flower-stalk, — Blütenstiel, m. G., — see PÉDONCULE: in Zoology, — of *Crustacea* whose eyes, as those of *Pagurus pedunculatus*, are sustained upon a conspicuous *peduncle*.

PÉDONCULE, s. m., — pedunculus, m. L., — peduncle: in Botany, the flower- or the fruit-stalk, — der Blumen- oder Fruchtstiel, G.; or the base, or trunk, of a ramified *peduncle*, — see PÉDICELLE. *Pedunculus* botanicis dicitur *fulcrum* sustinens *florem fructumque*; *foliorum autem fulcrum, petiolus*. In Anatomy, a term employed to designate divers slender processes of medullary substance whereby various parts of the encephalon are connected; as, 1. the *peduncles of the brain*, — les *Pédoncules du cerveau* (*bras* —), F., — *pedunculi, vel crura, cerebri*, L., — die Hirnstiele oder -schenkel, G.; 2. — of the cerebellum, — *Péd. du cervelet* (*cuisse* — de la moëlle allongée), — *ped.*, vel *crura, cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam*; and, 3. — of the pineal gland, — *Pédic. de la gland pinéale*, — *ped. conarii vel glandulæ pinealis*, — die Zirbelstiele, — stretching, on each side, from that body, to the superior and internal region of the optic thalami.

PÉDOPHLEBOTOMIE, s. f., — *pædophlebotomia*, f. (παῖς, a child, φλεβοτομία, incision of a vein), L., — das Aderlassen der Kinder, G., — the operation of *phlebotomy* in —: PÉDOTROPHIE, s. f., — ἡ παιδοτροφία, — *pædotrophia*, f. L.: that branch of Hygiene, which regards the aliment, or diet, of — children, — die Kinderdiät, G.

PEIGNE, s. m.: a genus, in Conchology, *Pecten*, n. L., — die Kammuschel, G., — the Scallop; comprehending several species of *bivalve Shells*, heretofore included in *Ostrea*, — see HUITRE. The animal, which inhabits several of these, constitutes an article of human sustenance, in maritime districts. It belongs to the *Mollusca acephala*, of Cuvier; and *Conchifera*, of later Zoologists. *Pectinites*, *Pectinitæ*, s. f., pl., L., — versteinerte Kammuscheln, G.: fossil shells, of the genus *Pecten*.

PÉLAGIE, s. f., — pelagia, f. L.: a kind of scaly erysipelas, — *Erysipèle squameux*, F., — of the hands; sometimes extending to the feet, and, still more rarely, the visage.

PÉLAGIQUE, adj., — πελαγικός, — pelagic: an epithet designative of animals which, as

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Thalassidroma pelagica, frequent the main or open sea,—τὸ πῆλαγος,—*pelagus*, m. L.,—das Weltmeer, G.,—see MARINE.

PÉLICAN, s. m.: in Ornithology, a genus,—*Pelicanus*, m. L.,—der Pelican, G.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Pelicans*, and comprehending several species of Natatorial and Piscivorous birds.—The common Woodpecker appears to have been the *πελικάν*, of Greek writers. In Surgery, an *instrument*, with a claw resembling, in figure, the beak of the *pelican*; employed for the extraction of teeth.

PELLAGRE, s. f.,—pellagra, f. L.: a vile compound of the *Latin*, *pellis*, and *Greek*, *ἄγρα*, seizure; employed to designate a variety of *ichthyosis*,—**ICHTHYOSE**,—which, “in südlichen Ländern, besonders in Italien,” attacks the hands and feet; and is, by *Italians*, termed *Malattia della miseria*.

PELLICULE, s. f.,—*pellicula*, f. L.,—*pellicle*: in Zoology, and Botany, the *delicate membrane*,—das Häutchen, die dünne Haut, G.,—which invests the interior of the egg-shell; and envelopes the seed of plants: in Chemistry, the *film*,—*cuticula*,—quæ in superficie apparet dum solutiones salium evaporando inspissantur, L.

PELTÉ, adj.,—*peltatus*, L.,—*schildförmig*, G.,—*peltate*, resembling a shield, or target,—ἡ πέλτη,—*pelta*, f. L.: an epithet designative, in Botany, of organs of plants which, as the *stigma*,—*Stigmate pelté*, F.,—of *Sibthorpia europæa*, is attached, by its centre, to the ovary or style; and of plants in whose leaf, as la Feuille peltée,—*schildförmiges Blatt*, G.,—of *Passiflora peltata*,—the petiole is inserted into the centre of the disk.

PELVI-CRURAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by *Chaussier*, to the common iliac artery,—*arteria pelvi-cruralis*, L.; as distributing its branches on the *pelvis*, and lower or posterior limb,—*crus*, *cruris*, L. **PELVI-TROCHANTÉRIEN**, adj.,—*pelvi-trochanterianus*, L.: relating, as *Région pelvi-trochantérienne*,—which comprehends the *Pyramidalis*, *Obturatores*, *Gemelli*, and *Quadratus femoris*, muscles,—to the *pelvis* and *trochanter*.

PELVIEN, adj.,—*pelvinus*, L.,—formed by, regarding, attached, or pertaining to, the *pelvis*,—see **BASSIN**: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts, or organs, so *circumstanced*; as, 1. the *Cavity*,—la Cavité pelvienne, F.,—die Beckenhöhle, G.,—formed by the two ossa innominata, sacrum, and coccyx, hence denominated *pelvic bones*; 2. the *surface*,—*Face pelvienne*,—of the iliac bones, corresponding to that cavity; 3. the lower, *pelvic*, or abdominal limbs,—*Membres pelviens*, ou abdominaux,—die Becken- oder Bauchglieder, G.,—of Man, corresponding, in attachment, with the posterior, of the *Quadrumanæ* and *Quadrupeds*; 4. the *internal iliac artery*,—*Artère pelvienne*,—die Becken-

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arterie, G.,—of *Chaussier*; and, 5. an *aponeurosis*,—*Aponévrose pelvienne*,—described by *Jules Cloquet*, as attached to the superior aperture of the pelvis, and continuous with the fascia iliaca and aponeurotic expansion of the *Psoas parvus*, muscle.

PELVIMÈTRE, s. m.,—*pelvimetrum*, n. L.,—*pelvimeter*: an *instrument* employed in measuring the capacity of the female pelvis; more especially the antero-posterior diameter of the superior or abdominal aperture. *Kraus* denounces this term as “barbarous;” and proposes to substitute, for it, the more legitimately constructed, *Pelyometrum*, n. (πέλυσ, a basin, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—**PELYOMÈTRE**, s. m.?

PEMPHIGUS, s. m. (πέμφιξ, a bubble), F., et L.,—der Blasenausschlag, oder Pemphigus, G.: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; belonging to the Order, *Bullæ*, of *Willan*. Ordinarily preceded by attacks of nocturnal fever, it terminates, after some days' duration, in scab or crust. Two species of *Pemphigus*,—*P. aigu*, et *chronique*,—the former exhibiting two varieties,—*P. simultané*, et *successif*,—are distinguished by *French* pathological writers. **PEMPHIGODE**, adj.,—πεμφιγώδης,—*pemphigodes*, L.,—*pemphigusartig*, G.,—*pemphigoid*: resembling, or connected with, *pemphigus*.

PÉNIL, s. m.,—*pubes*, f. L.: *E'minence sus-pubienne*, garnie de poils,—*pecten*, n. L.,—qui domine les organes générateurs de l'un et l'autre sexe. Chez la femme, il porte plus particulièrement, le nom de *MONT de Vénus*,—der Venusberg, G. **PÉNIS**, s. m. F., et L. See **VERGE**.

PENNATIFIDE, adj.,—*fiederspaltig*, G.,—*pinnatifid*: an epithet designative, in Botany, of organs of plants, which, as the leaf of *Solanum pinnatifidum*; the stipule of *Viola tricolor*; the bractea of *Melampyrum pratense*; and cotyledon of *Geranium moschatum*, exhibit, in their parallel clefts, a structure resembling that of a feather,—*penna*, L. **PENNATIFOLIÉ**, adj.:—of plants which, as *Jungermannia pinnatifolia*,—bear *pinnatifid leaves*,—*pinnatifida folia*, L.,—*fiederförmige* oder *halbgefiederte* Blätter, G.

PENNÉ, adj.,—*pinnated*: an epithet employed, by some Botanists, to designate compound leaves which, as the leaf,—*pinnatum folium*,—*gefiedertes Blatt*, G.,—of *Lotus pinnatus*, consist of leaflets disposed on each side of a common petiole, like the barbs on the shaft of a feather,—*penna*, L.; by others,—a leaf, as that of *Pyrus*, whose nervures are arranged on each side of the principal longitudinal nervure.

PENNE, s. f.,—*penna*, f. L.,—*quill*: in Ornithology, the large feathers,—*Pennes*, pl.,—die Flugfedern, G.,—of the wing and tail of birds. These are, respectively, distinguished by the epithets, *remiges* et *rec-*

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trices, as indicative of their peculiar uses in the process of flight.

PENNIFOLIÉ, adj.,—pinnifolius, L.: an epithet, in Botany, synonym with **PENNATIFOLIÉ**. **PENNIFORME**, adj.,—pinniformis, L.,—fiederförmig, G.,—pinniform: an epithet applied to the organs of *plants* which exhibit a *pinnated* structure:—in Anatomy, to *muscles* whose fleshy fibres are inserted, obliquely, into both sides of a common tendon, as the barbs of a *feather*, into their common stem.

PENSÉE sauvage, s. f.: the popular designation of *Viola tricolor*,—see **VIOLETTE**.

PENTAGONE, adj.,—πενταγώνος,—fünfeckig, -winklig, G.,—pentagonal: exhibiting *five angles*; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus* —, and *branches* of *Cissus pentagonus*.

PENTAGYNIE, s. f.,—Pentagynia, f. (πέντα, five, γυνή, a female), L.,—die Pentagynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of *five Orders*, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending *plants*,—*Plantæ pentagynes*, F.,—whose *flowers*,—flores *pentagyni*, L.,—*fünfweibige* Blüten, G.,—contain *five female* organs, or *pistils*. The epithet, *Pentagyne*,—*pentagynous*,—is, also, used to, specifically, designate *plants* which, as *Connarus pentagynus*, although not included in Order, *Pentagynia*, are yet distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *five pistils*. **PENTAGYNIQUE**, adj.,—pentagynicus, L.: belonging to *Pentagynia*.

PENTAMÈRE, adj.,—πενταμερής,—pentamerus, L.: divided into *five parts*, or *pieces*; as the *pentamerous tarsi* of many *Coleoptera*, among *Insects*.

PENTANDRIE, s. f.,—Pentandria, f. (πέντα, five, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Pentandrie, G.: in Botany, the designation of the Fifth Class, and of four Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending the genera of *plants*, which possess *five* separate *male* organs, or *stamens*. **PENTANDRE**, adj.,—pentandrous: an epithet generally designative of *plants*,—*Plantæ pentandres*, F.,—whose *flowers*,—flores *pentandri*, L.,—*fünfmännige* Blüten, G.,—exhibit *five stamens*; specifically,—of those which, as *Centunculus pentandrus*, although not systematically arranged in Class, *Pentandria*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by possession of the *pentandrous* character. **PENTANDRIQUE**, adj.,—pentandricus, L.: belonging to Class, *Pentandria*.

PENTAPÉTALE, adj.,—πενταπέταλος, —fünfblumenblättrig, G.,—pentapetalous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of *plants* whose *corolla*, as that of *Nelumbium pentapetalum*, is composed of *five petals*. **PENTAPHYLLE**, adj.,—πενταφύλλος, —funfblättrig, G.,—pentaphyllous:—of *plants* whose *leaves*, as those of *Indigofera pentaphylla*, consist of *five leaflets*. When applied to a *calyx*, synonym with **PENTASÉPALE**, adj.,—pen-

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tasepalus, —fünfelchblättrig—pentasepalous: composed of *five calyx-leaves*, or *sepals*.

PENTASPERME, adj.,—pentaspermus (πέντα, five, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—fünfsaamig, G.,—pentaspermous: an epithet designative of *fruits*, and of the *plants*, as *Hibiscus pentaspermus*, which produce them, containing *five seeds*. **PENTASTYLE**, adj.,—pentastylus (same, and στύλος, a shaft or style), L.:—of an *ovary* surmounted by *five styles*.

PÉPIN, s. m.,—granum, n. L.,—der Pippin, G.,—pippin: the vulgar designation of *seeds* contained in the centre of certain succulent fruits, as the apple and pear.

PÉPONIDE, s. f.,—peponida, f., peponium, n. L.,—die Kurbis-, Gürkenfrucht, G.: in Botany, the designation of the *pulpy* and *many-celled fruit* produced by the *Cucurbitaceæ*,—see **COURGE**.

PEPSIE, s. f.,—see **DIGESTION**. **PEPTIQUE**, adj.,—peptic: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*remedia peptica*, L.,—*Verdauung befördernde Mittel*, G.,—which are calculated to facilitate the process of *digestion*.

PÉRAPÉTALE, s. m.,—perapetalum, n. L.: **PÉRAPHYLLE**, s. m.,—peraphyllum, n. L.: terms employed, by Moench, to respectively designate the *appendages* which exist on the *corollæ*, and *calyces*, of certain plants; as the *filaments* of the *corolla* of *Menyanthes*; and the *scale* of the *calyx* of *Scutellaria*.

PERCE-CRANE, s. m.: in Obstetrics, an instrument constructed for the *perforation* of the *cranium* of the *fœtus*, in difficult parturition.

PERCEPTION, s. f., F. and E.,—perceptio, f. L.,—das Empfindungsvermögen, die Wahrnehmung, G.: in Physiology, the sensation experienced by the brain, of an impression made upon some other organ, commonly an organ of sense.

PERCHE, s. f.,—Perca, f. L.,—der Barsch, G.,—the Perch: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Osseous Fishes*; belonging to the First Order, *Acanthopterygii*, of Cuvier, *Thoracici*, of Linnæus; characterized by the possession of seven gill-rays, and two dorsal fins; and constituting the type of the Family of the *Perches*,—**PERCHIDES**, ou **PERCOÏDES**, s. m.,—*Perchidæ*, vel *Percoïdes*, L. The *flesh* of the *river-perch*,—*P. de rivière*,—*P. fluviatilis*,—ἡ πέρκη, of the Greeks,—der *Flussbarsch*, G.,—is much prized as an article of diet.

PERCUSSION, s. f. F., and E.,—percussio, f. L.,—der Schlag, die Erschütterung, G.: in Physics, the action by which one body strikes another. *Percussion* of the thoracic parietes constitutes, in diseases of the heart and lungs, an important instrument of diagnosis. It was first proposed by Awenbrugger, of Vienna, and revived by the celebrated Corvisart; who translated into French, and enriched with notes, the almost forgotten work of the German Pro-

fessor. See *Nouvelle Méthode pour reconnoître les Maladies internes de la Poitrine par la Percussion de cette Cavité*; trad., et commenté, par Corvisart, 8vo. Paris, 1808.

PERDRIX, s. f.: in Ornithology, formerly a species belonging to *Tetrao*; but, in modern Systems, the designation of a distinct genus of Birds, of the Family, *Tetraonidae*, and Order *Rasores*; of which the common Partridge,—*Perdix cinerea* (*Tetr. perdix*, Linn.),—la *P. grise*,—ὁ ἡ πέγδιξ,—gemeines oder graues Feldhuhn, G.,—celebrated for the delicious flavour, and digestibility, of its *flesh*, constitutes the type.

PERFOLIÉ, adj.,—durchblättert, G.,—perfoliate: an epithet designative, in Botany, of *leaves*, which, placed opposite to each other, and united at their base, appear as though *perforated* by the stem; and of *plants* which, as *Chlora perfoliata*, and *Bupleurum perfoliatum*, have *leaves* so *perforated*: in Entomology,—of *antennæ*,—*Antennes perfoliées*,—durchwachsene Fühlhörner, G.,—which, as those of *Dermestes* and *Hydrophilus*, exhibit the *perfoliated* structure.

PERFORANT, adj.,—durchbohrend, G.,—perforating: an epithet, in Anatomy, designative of *muscles* whose tendons, as those of *Flexor digitorum* (*manûs et pedis*) *profundus perforans*, *pass through* slits in the tendons of other muscles,—see **PERFORÉ**; and divers *arteries*,—les *Artères perforantes*,—die durchbohrenden Schlagadern, G.,—as, 1., in the *hand*, branches of the deep-seated palmar arch, which *penetrate* the adjacent muscles and interosseous spaces; 2. in the *thigh*, those of the *profunda femoris*, which *perforate* the great Adductor muscle; and, 3. in the *foot*, the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORÉ, adj.,—durchbohrt, durchlöchert, G.,—perforated: an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate certain *muscles* whose tendons, as those of *Flexor digitorum* (*manûs et pedis*) *sublimis perforatus*, exhibit *slits* for the transit of the tendons of other muscles,—see **PERFORANT**; or *muscles* whose fibres are *perforated*, as those of *Coraco-brachialis*,—hence termed, *M. perforé de Casserius*,—*Perforatus Casserii*, L.,—by a conspicuous nerve,—see **MUSCULO-CUTANÉ**. In Zoology, and Botany, —the organs of animals and plants, which, as the *elytron* of *Cassida perforata*; the summit of the *hairs* of *Urtica dioica*, the *stigma* of *Lilium*, and leaf of *Hypericum perforatum*,—das durchstochene Johanniskraut, G.,—exhibit real or apparent *perforations*.

PÉRIANTHE, s. m.,—peranthium (περί, about, ἄνθος, a flower), L.,—die Blumen-decke, G.,—perianth: a term applied, by Linnæus, to every kind of *calyx* or *involu-crum*; by modern Botanists,—to the *whole envelope* of the sexual organs of plants, including *calyx* and *corolla*, when both exist.

PÉRIBLEPSIE, s. f.,—ἡ περίβλεψις,—periblepsis, f. L.,—das Umhersehen, G.: a term literally signifying the *act of looking around*; but employed, in Pathology, to designate the wild and erratic gaze of the delirious,—das ängstliche Umhersehen der Delirirenden, G.

PÉRIBROSE, s. f.,—peribrosis, f. (περιερώσις, corrosion), L.,—die Augenliederzerfressung, G.: *ulceration* of the eye-lids.

PÉRICARDE, s. m.,—τὸ περικάρδιον,—pericardium, n. L.,—der Herzbeutel, G.: in Anatomy, the fibro-serous and *sack-like membrane* which envelopes, without including in its cavity, the *heart*, and the commencement, or termination, of the large blood-vessels which emanate from, or return to, that organ. The *Pericardium* is ordinarily distinguished into two portions: the *adherent*,—le *P. adhérent*, F.;—and the *loose* or *reflected*,—le *P. réfléchi*.

PÉRICARDITE, s. f.,—pericarditis, f. L.,—die Herzbeutelentzündung, G.: inflammation of the *pericardium*; of which two varieties, the *acute* and *chronic*,—*P. aiguë et chronique*,—are distinguished in practice.

PÉRICARPE, s. m.,—τὸ περικάρπιον,—pericarpium, n. L.,—pericarp, seed-vessel: in Botany, the general *envelope* of the *seeds* of plants. It is composed, in proceeding from the interior to periphery, of three distinct structures,—l'*Endo*-, *Sarco*-, et *Epicarpe*. The term, *pericarp*, is, also, applied to the urn of the Mosses,—die Moosbüchse, G.

PÉRICHÈSE, s. m.,—perichætiûm, n. L.,—der Mooskelch, G.: the *involu-crum* which surrounds the base of the pedicel of the urn of the Mosses. It is the *Péricole*, *Périsyphe*, *Péroicide*, *Calice*, et *Périgone*, of divers French botanical writers.

PÉRICHONDRE, s. m.,—perichondrium, n. (περί, about, χόνδρος, a cartilage), L.,—die Knorpelhaut, das Perichondrium, G.: in Anatomy, the fibrous *membrane* which invests the non-articular cartilages.

PÉRICLINANTHE, ou **PÉRICLINE**, s. m.,—periclinium, n. (περί, around, κλίνη, a bed), L.,—der Hüllkelch, die Kelchhülle, G.: in Botany, the assemblage of *bractææ* which surround the inflorescence of the *Syngenesiæ*; corresponding with the common *calyx*, of Linnæus, and *Périphoranthé*, of Richard. **PÉRICLINIFORME**, adj.,—pericliniformis, L.,—hüllkelchförmig,—pericliniform: exhibiting the *figure*, or characters, of the *periclyne*.

PÉRICRANE, s. m.,—τὸ περικράνιον,—pericranium, n. L.: in Anatomy, the *periosteum* which invests the exterior of the *cranial bones*,—die Beinhaut der Hirnschale, G.

PÉRIDION, s. m.,—peridium, n. (περίδιον, a small sack), L.: in Botany, the *conceptacle* of the spores of certain *Fungi*,—die Hülle od. der Umschlag, der Bauchpilze (Gastromyci), G.

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PÉRIGONE, s. m.,—perigonium, n. (περί, around, γυνή, the seed), L.: in Botany, the *perianth*, or *corolla*,—die Blumen-, Blüthen-, Samenhülle, G.,—resulting from union of the calyx and petals in their whole extent; as exhibited in the *Liliaceæ*: Hedwig schlug vor die Blumenkrone, *Perigonium internum*; den Kelch, *P. externum*, zu nennen, G.: also, the *perichætum* of the Mosses. In Zoology, the *exterior envelope* of the eggs of Birds, when simply membranous.

PÉRIGYNE, adj.,—perigynus (περί, about, γυνή, a female), L.,—perigynisch, G.,—perigynous: an epithet, in Botany, applied to *petal*, or *corolla*, when implanted, as in *Campanula*, around the *ovary*; and to *stamens*,—*stamina perigyna*, L.,—die *perigynischen* Staubfäden, G.,—which as those of the *Rosaceæ*, are inserted around the *pistil*.

PÉRIGYNION, s. m.,—perigynium, n. L.,—perigyne; the *membranous* or *cartilaginous vesicle* which, in *Carex*, surrounds the *ovary*; and is perforated, at the summit, for the passage of the style.

PÉRINÉAL, adj.,—perinæus, L.: regarding, or belonging to, the *perinæum*,—das *Perinäum* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *Artery*,—*Artère périnéale*,—*arteria perinæi*, L.,—die *Damm-schlagader*, G.,—supplied by the internal pudic; and 2. an *aperture*,—the inferior or *perineal*,—*Détroit périnéal du bassin*,—as opposed, in aspect, to the superior, or abdominal—, of the human pelvis: in Pathology, *Hernia*,—*Hernie périnéale*,—der *Dammbruch*, G.,—of —; and a variety of *ischury*,—*Ischurie périnéale*,—consequent on a tumor which occupies—the *perineal* region. See

PÉRINÉE, s. m.,—ὁ περίναιος, τὸ περίνεον,—*perinæum*, n. L.,—*Perinäum*, der Damm, der Zwischenraum zwischen dem After und den Schaamtheilen, G.: in Anatomy, the triangular interspace situated between the anus and organa genitalia; and divided by a mesial line,—see **RAPHÉ**. **PÉRINÉOCÈLE**, s. f.,—perinæocele, f. (περίνεον, —κῆλη, rupture), *hernia perinæi*, L.,—**PÉRINÉAL**.

PÉRINÉO-CLITORIDIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Sphincter vaginae* muscle,—see **CONSTRICTEUR**; as belonging alike to *perinæum* and *clitoris*.

PÉRIODIQUE, adj.,—περιοδικός, —periodicus, L.,—periodisch, G.,—periodical: an epithet designative, in Physiology, and Pathology, of natural and morbid phenomena which, as the menstrual discharge of woman, the paroxysm of intermittent fever and of certain cerebral and neuralgic affections, recur at a fixed *period*,—**PÉRIODE**, s. f.,—periodus, m. L.,—die *Periode*, G.: a term literally signifying, in the Greek original,—ὁ περίοδος, —the act of going round.

PÉRIORBITA, s. m.,—periorbita, f. L.: an hybrid compound of the Greek, περί, and *La-*

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tin, orbita; employed to designate that portion of *periosteum*,—die Augenhöhlenhaut, G.,—which invests the cavity of the orbit. **PÉRIORBITIS**, s. f. L.: according to Kraus, inflammation of the *orbital periosteum*,—die Entzündung der Augenhöhlenhaut, G.

PÉRIOSTE, s. m.,—τὸ περίοστέον, —periosteum, n. L.,—die Bein- od. Knochenhaut, G.: in Anatomy, the *fibrous membrane* which invests all the bones of the skeleton,—except the crown of each tooth,—where they do not exhibit a cartilaginous surface. **PÉRIOSTITE**, s. f.,—periosteitis, vel periostitis, f. L.,—die Beinhautentzündung, G.: inflammation of the *periosteum*. **PÉRIOSTOSE**, s. f.,—periostosis, f. L.,—die Knochengeschwulst, G.: a swelling consequent on tumefaction of that membrane.

PÉRIPHÉRIE, s. f.,—ἡ περιφέρεια, —peripheria, f. L.,—die Peripherie, G.,—periphery: the circumference, or external compass,—der äussere Umfang,—of a body.

PERIPHORANTHE, s. m.,—periphoranthium, n. (περί, around, —φέρω, to bear, —ἄνθος, flower), L.: a term, in Botany, synon. with *calyx communis*, of Linnæus, and *Péricline*, of Cassini.

PÉRI-PNEUMONIE, s. f.,—ἡ περιπνευμονία, Ion. περιπλευμονία, —peripneumonia, vel peripleumonia, f. L. Syn. with **PNEUMONIE**.

PÉRISPERME, s. m.,—perispermium, n. (περί, about, σπέρμα, the seed), L.,—perisperm: a term, in Botany, employed, by Richard, to designate the *proper envelope* of a seed, since distinguished as **EPISPERME**: by Jussieu,—a mass of cellular tissue,—albumen vegetabile, medulla seminis, placenta seminalis, et secundinæ externæ, of divers Latin writers, and der Eiweisskörper, of the Germans,—which accompanies the vegetable embryo; and, during the process of germination, supplies to the cotyledons, for the sustenance of the young plant, the organized matter wherewith its cells are filled. **PÉRISPERMÉ**, adj.: furnished with a *perisperm*.

PÉRISPORE, s. m.,—perisporium, n. (περί, about, σπορά, the seed), L.: in Botany, the *receptacle* of the *sporules* of the Cryptogamous—; corresponding, in function, with the *pericarp* of phanerogamous—plants.

PÉRISTALTIQUE, adj.,—περισταλτικός (περιστέλλω, to contract), —peristaltic: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the *contractile* movement of the bowels,—*motus peristalticus intestinorum*, L.,—die wurmförmige Bewegung der Darms, G.,—upon themselves,—see **PÉRISTOLE**.

PÉRISTAPHYLIN, adj.,—peristaphylinus (περί, about, σταφύλη, the uvula), L.,—peristaphyline: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two muscles of the palate; as, 1. *Muscle peristaphylin interne ou supérieur* (—**PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN**, Ch.),—*Levator palati*, *Peristaph. internus*, L.,—der

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Gaumenheber, G.; and, 2. *M. peristaph. externe ou inférieur* (—PTERYGO-STAPHYLIN, Ch.),—Circumflexus palati, *Peristaph. externus*,—der Gaumenspanner, G.

PÉRISTAPHYLI-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—peristaphyli-pharyngæus, L.: a term applied, by Winslow, to a portion of the Musculus palato-pharyngæus,—see PALATO-PHARYNGIEN,—of other Anatomists.

PÉRISTOLE, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ περιστολή: the *peristaltic motion*,—die *peristaltische Bewegung*, G.,—of the intestines.

PÉRISTOME, s. m.,—peristoma, n. (περὶ, around, στόμα, a mouth), L.,—der Mundrand, G.: in Botany, the margin, simple or double, ciliated or dentate, which ordinarily surrounds the orifice of the urn of the Mosses,—die Mündung der Moosbüchse,—after separation of calyptra and opercule.

PÉRISYSTOLE, s. f.,—perisystole, f. L.: the interval which occurs between the systole and diastole of the heart.

PÉRITOINE, s. m.,—τὸ περιτόναιον, περιτόνειον,—peritonæum, n. L.,—das Bauchfell, Peritonæum, G.: in Anatomy, the *serous membrane*; which, lining the parietes of the abdominal cavity, invests wholly, or in part, the contained organs.

PÉRITONACRISIS, s. f.,—peritonæorrhæxis, f. (περιτόναιον,—ῥήξις, rupture), L.: *rupture*, or, according to the *French Lexicographers*, hernia through a *rupture*, of the *peritonæum*,—die *Zerreißung des Bauchfells*, G.

PÉRITONÉAL, adj.,—peritonæus, peritoneicus, L.: belonging to, or implicating, the *peritonæum*,—das *Bauchfell* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.; as, in Anatomy, the *peritoneal* or abdominal cavity,—*Cavité péritonéale*, F.,—die *Bauchhöhle*, G.; in Pathology, *peritoneal inflammation*,—*inflammatio peritonæi*, L.,—see

PÉRITONITE, s. f.,—peritonitis, f. L.,—die *Bauchfellentzündung*, G.,—inflammation of the *peritonæum*. Of this, five species, or varieties, are distinguished in practice: the *acute* and *chronic*,—*P. aiguë et chronique*,—determined by the character;—the *partial*, and *general*,—*partielle*, et *générale*,—Entz. des *Bauchfells* und seiner Fortsetzungen, G.,—by the extent—of the disease; and the *puerperal*,—*puerpérale*,—by the sex, and circumstances, of the patient.

PÉRITROPE, adj.,—peritropus (περιτροπή, to turn round, or revolve), L.: an epithet applied, by Richard, to *seeds*, whose axis is directed towards the sides of the pericarp.

PERLE, s. f.,—margarita, f. L.: a popular designation, or synonym, 1. of *albugo*; and, 2.—of an *abscess* of the transparent cornea,—which exhibits the aspect of *pearl*,—see NACRE; and, 3.—of PTERYGION.

PERLÉ, adj.,—perlatus, L.: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, of *animals* whose bodies, as that of *Coluber margaritaceus*, are covered with spots—; in Botany,

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—of *plants* whose organs, as the *leaf* of *Aloe margaritifera*, exhibit minute eminences,—resembling *pearl*: in Pharmacy,—a preparation of *barley*,—see ORGE.

PÉRMEABILITÉ, s. f.,—permeabilitas, f. L.,—die Durchdringlichkeit, G.: in Physics, the property, possessed by certain bodies, of allowing other bodies to *pass through* them. PÉRMEABLE, adj.,—permeabilis, L.,—durchdringbar, G.: possessing *permeability*; as glass, by the rays of light, and paper, and other porous bodies, by water.

PERNICIEUX, adj.,—verderblich, G.,—pernicious, an epithet applied, by *French Pathologists*, to a group of *fevers*,—*Fèvres perniciosæ*, F.,—*febres perniciosæ*, L.,—of the intermittent and remittent type; and of such intensity as to terminate in death after the recurrence of a few paroxysms.

PÉRONÉ, s. m.,—ἡ περόνη,—fibula, f. L.,—das Wadenbein, G.: in Anthropotomy, the lesser or splint-bone, situated on the exterior side of the leg. Its *superior extremity*, termed, also, *Tête du péroné*,—capitulum fibulae, L.,—is articulated, above, with the tibia: its *inferior*, or *tarsal*—, with the tibia and astragalus, below; and there constitutes the external angle,—see MALLÉOLE. Developed by three points of ossification.

PÉRONÉO-MALLÉOLAIRE, adj.,—peronæo-malleolaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the external saphena vein,—see SAPHÈNE.

PÉRONÉO-PHALANGINIEN du gros orteil, —*Peronæo-phalanginianus maximi digiti pedis*, L.: PÉRONÉO-SOUS-PHALANGETTIEN du premier orteil, —*Peronæo-infrà-phalangettianus primi digiti pedis*, L.: epithets respectively employed, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to designate the Flexor longus pollicis muscle; as extending from the *fibula*,—PÉRONÉ,—to the *extreme phalanx*,—PHALANGETTE,—of the great, or first toe.

PÉRONÉO-SOUS-TARSIEN, s. m.,—*peronæo-infrà-tarsianus*, L.: a term employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Peronæus longus* muscle; as extending from the *fibula*,—PÉRONÉ,—to the base of the first metatarsal bone. PÉRONÉO-SUS-MÉTATARSIEN grand, et petit, —*Peronæo-suprà-metatarsianus major*, et *minor*, L.:—by the same, the *Peronæus brevis*, et *tertius*, respectively: as both attached, on the one hand, to the *fibula*, and, on the other, to the base of the fifth, or last, metatarsal bone. See PÉRONIER.

PÉRONÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN commun, s. m.,—*Peronæo-suprà-phalangettianus communis*, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the Extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle,—see EXTENSEUR, 7. — du *pouce*, — pollicis pedis, L.: to Extensor proprius pollicis pedis,—see EXTENSEUR, 6. The former of these muscles constitutes le PÉRONÉO-TIBI-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN commun, —*Peronæo-tibi-suprà-phalangettianus* com-

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munis, L.—; the latter,—le PÉRONÉO-SUS-PHALANGINIEN du pouce,—*Peronæo-suprà-phalanginianus pollicis*,—of Dumas.

PÉRONÉO-TIBIAL, adj.,—peronæo-tibialis, L.: an epithet applied to the articulations,—*Art. péronéo-tibiales*,—which exist between the *fibula*,—PÉRONÉ,—and *tibia*, at their superior and inferior extremities.

PÉRONIER, adj.,—peronæus, L.,—peroneal: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate organs which are attached to, or occupy the region of, the *fibula*,—see PÉRONÉ; as, 1. certain *Muscles*,—*M. péroniers*, F.,—of which there are, a. the great, long, or first,—*Péronier grand, latéral long* (—PÉRONÉO-SUS-TARSIEN, Ch.), F.,—*Peronæus longus, vel primus*, L.,—langer *Wadenbeinmuskul*, G.; b. the short, or second,—*P. moyen, latéral court* (—grand Péronéo-Sus-Métatarsien),—*P. brevis, vel secundus*,—kurzer *Wadenbeinmuskul*; and, c. the anterior, or third,—*P. antérieure ou petit* (—petit Péronéo-Sus-Métatars.),—*P. tertius*,—dritter *Wadenbeinmuskul*: 2.—an *Artery*,—die *Wadenbeinschlagader*, G.,—supplied by the popliteal; and dividing, near the external malleolus, into a posterior and anterior branch,—*Artère péronière postérieure et antérieure*; and a *Vein*,—*vena peronæa*,—corresponding, in distribution, with the artery: and, 4. a *Nerve*,—*Nervus peronæus, vel fibularis*, L.; of which the anterior tibial,—tiefer *Wadenbeinnerv*, of the Germans,—is a deep-seated branch.

PEROXIDE, s. m.,—peroxydum, n. L.,—das Peroxyd, G.: in Chemistry, the combination of a simple body, as the *Peroxide* of iron, with the largest proportion of oxygen which it is capable of absorbing,

PERSIL, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to genus, *Apium*,—see ACHE. The roots of common parsley,—*A. petroselinum*,—τὸ σέλινον,—die gemeine *Petersilie*, G.,—are diuretic; and the seeds, from the essential oil which they contain, stimulant.

PERSISTANT, adj.,—persistens, L.,—bleibend, dauernd, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants, which, as the leaf of the Evergreens, do not fall in autumn. From the circumstance of their surviving the ordinary period of detachment in other plants, the *spatha* of *Arum*, the perianth of *Hyoscyamus*, the style of *Anemone pulsatilla*, and calyx of the *Labiata*, are denominated persistent: as, also, in Zoology, from their permanency, the six anterior feet of the caterpillar,—see FAUX.

PERSONÉ, adj.,—personatus, L.,—maskirt, verlarvt, G.,—masked: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate a monopetalous bilabiate corolla,—c. *personata*, L.,—die Maskenblume, G.,—which, as that of *Antirrhinum majus*, exhibits a rude resemblance to the mask, or muzzle, of an animal:—also, a Family of Plants,—PERSO-

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NÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Personatæ*, L.,—die *Larvenblüthler*, G.,—the 40th, of the Natural System, of Linnæus; including plants with a *personate* corolla.

PERSPIRATION, s. f. F., and E.,—perspiratio, f. L.,—ἡ διαπνοή,—die Ausdünstung, G.: the insensible exhalation which takes place from the surface of the animal body.

PERTE, s. f.,—loss: a popular synonym of MÉNORRHAGIE. *P. d'appétit*,—see ANOREXIE; —de la voix,—APHONIE; —de la vue,—CÉCITÉ; —de mémoire,—AMNÉSIE; —de sang,—HÉMORRHAGIE; —utérine blanche, et rouge,—LEUCORRHÉE, et MÉTRORRHAGIE.

PERTUS, adj.,—durchstossen, G.: an epithet designative of leaves,—*Feuilles pertuses*, F.,—and plants, as *Dracontium pertusum*, possessing leaves, which are pierced with conspicuous and irregularly distributed holes.

PERVENCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Vinca* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Apocynæa*), L.,—das Sinngrün, G.,—the Periwinkle. Two of the species,—la grande *P.*,—*V. major*,—grosses Sinngrün, G.; and la *Violette des sorciers*,—*V. minor*,—das kleine *S.*,—are reputed, by the French, to possess, respectively, febrifuge and antihæmorrhagic, and vulnerary and astringent properties.

PESANTEUR, s. f.,—gravitas, f. L.,—ἡ βαρύτης: in Physics, synon. with GRAVITÉ. *P. spécifique*, F.,—*gr. specifica*, L.,—die spezifische Schwere, G.,—specific gravity: the relation existing between the weight of a body, and its volume. In Pathology, a sense of heaviness in the whole, or any region, or organ, of the body.

PESSAIRE, s. m.,—ὁ πεισσοῦς,—pessarium, n. L.,—der Mutterkranz, das Mutterzäpfchen, G.,—pessary: an instrument, variously fashioned, of wood, ivory, or elastic gum; and introduced into the vagina for sustention of the uterus, in relaxation, or prolapsus, of these organs.

PESTE, s. f.,—pestis, pestilentia, f. L.,—ὁ λοιμὸς,—die Pestilenz, G.,—pestilence, pest: in popular language, every epidemic disease, of widely-spreading and destructive character; but, in Science, a term ordinarily restricted to the designation of typhus with bubo or carbuncle. PESTIFÈRE, adj.,—pestifer, L.,—λοιμοφόρος,—pestiferous: producing, or conveying, pestilence, or plague. PESTILENTIEL, adj.,—pestilentialis, L.,—λοιμικὸς, λοιμώδης,—pestilenzialisch, pestartig, G.,—pestilential: an epithet designative of diseases,—*Maladies pestilentiellles*, F.,—which, in mode of propagation and character, exhibit an analogy with plague.

PÉTALE, s. m.,—τὸ πέταλον,—petalum, n. L.,—das Blumenblatt, Kronenblatt, G.,—petal: in Botany, the designation of every piece which, perfectly distinct and unadherent at the base, enters into the constitution of a corolla,—see COROLLE. PÉTALÉ,

adj.,—petalatus, L.: exhibiting a corolla, of one or more petals. See APÉTALE.

PÉTALIFORME, PÉTALOÏDE, adj.,—πεταλωδής,—petaliformis, petaloideus, L.,—blumenkronenblattförmig, oder -ahnlich, G.,—petaliform, petaloid: epithets designative, in Botany, of organs of plants which, as the calyx of *Thalictrum petaloideum*, the filament of *Maranta arundinacea*, nectary of *Tilia alba*, perianth of *Ixia*, spathe of *Calla Ethiopica*, and the stigma of *Iris*, exhibit the form, structure, or colouring, of the petal. PÉTALIN, adj.,—petaline: an epithet applied, by Desvauz, to the nectary of plants, —nectarium petalinum, L.,—when situated, as in *Ranunculus*, upon the petal.

PÉTASITE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of *Tussilago*,—see TUSSILAGE.

PÉTÉCHIAL, adj.,—petechialis, L.: exhibiting, as a petechial eruption, the characters of petechiæ: accompanied, as petechial fever,—das Petechial- oder Fleckfieber, G.,—by such eruption,—see

PÉTÉCHIES, s. f., pl.,—petechiæ, f. L.,—die Petechien, oder Peteschen, G.: in Pathology, minute cutaneous spots; which, resembling, in form and colour, a flea-bite, are developed in the progress of divers acute diseases.

PÉTIOLE, s. m.,—petiolus, m. L.,—der Blattstiel, G.,—foot- or leaf-stalk: in Botany, the organ whereby the base of the petiolated leaf,—gestieltes Blatt, G.,—is connected with the stem, or branch. PÉTIOLÉ, adj.,—petiolatus, L.,—gestielt, G.,—petiolated: connected by a stalk or petiole; as, in Botany, the leaf of *Panicum petiolatum*, and the cotyledon of *Esculus hippocastanum*; —in Zoology, the abdomen of the *Hymenoptera*,—see SESSILE. PÉTIOLULE, s. m.,—petiolulus, m. L.,—das Blattstielchen, G.: the foot-stalk of the leaflet of a compound leaf.

PÉTIT-LAIT, s. m.,—serum lactis, L.,—die Molken, G.,—whey.

PÉTRÉ, PÉTREUX, adj.,—petrosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a portion,—Pars petrosa, vel saxea, L.,—das Felsenstheil, G.,—Os pétreux, Apophyse pyramidale (—pétrée, Chauss.), ou le ROCHER, of French anatomical writers,—of the temporal bone: and, 2.—two venous sinuses of the dura mater, distinguished, from their situation, relative and actual, into the superior and inferior petrous,—le Sinus pétreux supérieur, et inférieur, F.,—oberer und unterer Felsenblutleiter, G.

PÉTRO-OCIPITAL, adj.: an epithet designative of the suture,—Sutura petro-occipitalis, L.,—or, more properly, deep groove filled up by a thin layer of cartilage, which exists between the petrous portion of the temporal,—and the occipital—bone.

PÉTRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—petro-salpingo-pharyngæus, L.: an epithet applied, by Sabatier, to a fasciculus of mus-

cular fibres, which extends from the petrous portion of the temporal,—the sphenoid bone, and Eustachian tube, to the pharynx. PÉTRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLIN, adj.,—petro-salpingo-staphylinus, L.: the designation, by Dumas, of the *Levator palati* muscle,—see PÉRI- et PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN.

PÉTRO-SPHÉNOÏDAL, adj.: an epithet applied to the suture,—Sutura petro-sphenoidalis, L.,—which connects the anterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal,—with the posterior of the sphenoid—bone. PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN, adj.,—petro-staphylinus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Levator palati* muscle,—see PÉRI-STAPHYLIN; as extending from petrous portion of the temporal bone to velum palati.

PÉTROLE, ou PÉTRÉOLE, s. m.,—petrolæum, n. (πέτρος, a rock, έλαιον, oil), L.,—das Steinöl, Bergöl, G.: liquid mineral bitumen, a natural production of divers countries; reputed antispasmodic and vermifuge.

PÉTROMYZON, s. m. F., et L.: a genus of Cartilaginous Fishes; belonging to the Family Cyclostomes,—see Règne Animal, v. ii., p. 405,—of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the *Petromyzide*,—PÉTROMYZIDES, s. m., pl.,—of later Ichthyologists. The three species, commonly described, are, 1. the Sea-Lamprey,—*P. marinus*,—la grande Lamproie, F.,—die Lamprete, G.; 2. the River-, or Lampern,—*P. fluviatilis*,—L. de rivière,—die Flusslamprete, das Neunauge; and, 3. the Fringe-lipped, or Planer's,—*P. Planeri*,—petite L. de rivière: all much prized for their dietetic properties. The Pride, or Mud-lamprey,—*P. branchialis*, Linn.,—Lamprillon, F.,—der Querder, G.,—separated from the “true Lampreys,” now constitutes the *Ammocetes branchialis*, Cuv.

PEUPLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Populus* (*Diœcia*, octandr.; *Amentacea*), L.,—die Pappel, G.,—the Poplar. From the buds of one of the species,—*P. nigra*,—le P. noire, F.,—die schwarze Pappel, G.,—ή αϊγείος, of the Greeks,—exudes the resinous substance which constitutes the basis of l'Onguent populeum, F.,—and is eulogized, as an internal remedy, in chronic affections of the lungs: and a second,—*P. balsamifera*,—le P. baumier,—die Balsampappel,—furnishes the glutinous resin, termed Tacamahac.

PHAGÉDÉNIQUE, adj.,—φαγεδαϊνικός,—phagædenicus, L.,—fressend, ätzend, G.,—phagedenic: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate a corroding ulcer,—ή φαγεδαϊνα,—Ulçère rongéant,—phagedæna, f. L.,—ein umsich fressendes Geschwür, G., in Therapeutics,—corrosive remedies,—see CORROSIF; as l'Eau phagédénique,—Aquaphagedænica,—of French practice.

PHALACROSE, s. f.,—ή φαλάκρωσις,—phalacrosis, f. L.,—die Kaltheit, G.,—baldness.

PHALANGE, s. f.,—ή φάλαγξ,—phalanx, f. L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to de-

signate the small bones—*phalanges*—of the fingers and toes,—αἱ τῶν δακτύλων φάλαγγες,—*phalanges digitorum manûs et pedis*, L.,—die *Gliederreihen* der Finger und Zehen, G. The number is fourteen, in every limb: each of the fingers, and last four or lesser toes, possessing three; and the thumb, and first or great toe, two only. The *first phalanges* of the fingers are termed the *metacarpal*,—see MÉTACARPIEN; those of the toes, *metatarsal*,—MÉTATARSIEN: the *second*, or *middle*, deficient in the thumb and first toe, are, in the Anatomical Nomenclature of Chaussier, named PHALANGINE; and the *last*, or *unguiferous*,—*Ph. unguéales*, ou *unguifères*, F.,—PHALANGETTE.

PHALANGETTE, s. f.,—see PHALANGE. PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—phalangettianus, L.: relating to the *last* or *unguiferous phalanges* of fingers and toes. See CUBITO-, et TRIBIO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN.

PHALANGIEN, adj.,—phalangianus, L.,—phalangian: pertaining to the *phalanges* of the fingers and toes, more especially, the *first*,—metacarpal, and metatarsal.

PHALANGINE, s. f.,—see PHALANGE. PHALANGINIEN, adj.,—phalanginianus, L.: pertaining to the *second phalanx*,—*phalangine*,—of the fingers and toes.

PHALANGOSE, s. f.,—ἡ φαλάγγωσις,—phalangosis, f. L.: 1. a morbid affection of the eye; resulting from irritation of the conjunctiva by the posterior hairs of a double or triple row of eye-lashes: 2. falling of the upper eye-lid, from atony, or paralysis, of Levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHALÉNIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Phalenida*, L.,—die Phalänen, Nachtschmetterlinge, G.: a Family, or Sub-Order, of *Lepidopterous Insects*; having, for type, the genus, *Phalæna* (φάλαινα, a moth), L.

PHALLALGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—phallalgia, F. (φαλλῶς, membrum virile, ἄλγος, dolor), L.,—der Schmerz im männlichen Gliede, G.,—dolor—: PHALLOCARCINOME, s. m.,—der Krebs des männlichen Gliedes, G.,—carcinoma (καρκίνωμα) membri virilis, L.

PHALLORRHAGIE, s. f.,—phallorrhagia, f. (φάλλος,—and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—eine heftige Blutung aus dem männlichen Gliede, G.,—l'hémorrhagie de la verge, F. PHALLORRHÉE, s. f.,—phallorrhœa, f. (same, and ῥέω, to flow), L.: synonym. with BLENNORRHÉE.

PHANÉROGAME, adj.,—phanerogamus (φανερὸς, apparent, γάμος, marriage), L.,—phanerogamous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants,—plantæ *phanerogamæ*, L.,—die *Phanerogamen*, G.;—which, as those included in the first twenty-three Classes, of the Artificial System of Linnæus, have the *sexual organs conspicuously developed*. These plants constitute a grand Division of the Vegetable Kingdom,—PHANÉROGAMIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Phanerogamia*, f.

L.; distinguished, from CRYPTOGAMIE, by possession of the *phanerogamous* character.

PHANTASME, s. m.,—τὸ φάντασμα,—phantasma, n. L.,—das Luftgebild, Trugbild, G.,—phantom: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon; consequent on lesion of the brain or optic nerve; and consisting in the perception of objects which do not really exist.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, adj.,—φαρμακευτικός,—pharmaceuticus, L.,—pharmaceutisch, G.,—pharmaceutical: pertaining to *pharmacy*,—PHARMACIE, s. f.,—ἡ φαρμακευτική,—pharmacia, f. L.,—die Pharmacie, Arzneibereitung, Apothekerkunst, G.: the art of distinguishing, selecting, preserving, preparing, and combining, the various medicinal substances. PHARMACIEN, ou PHARMACOPE, s. m.,—ὁ φαρμακεὺς, φαρμακευτής,—pharmaceuta, m. L.: a professor, or practitioner, of *pharmacy*,—syn. with APOTHECAIRE: ἡ φαρμακεύτρια, φαρμακίς,—a female apothecary.

PHARMACOCHYMIE, s. f.,—Pharmacochymia, f. (φάρμακον, a drug, χημεία,—see CHIMIE), L.,—Pharmaceutical Chemistry,—die Pharmaceutische Chemie, G.

PHARMACOLOGIE, s. f.,—pharmacologia, f. (φάρμακον, a drug, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Pharmacologie, Arzneimittellehre, G.: the doctrine of medicinal agents,—see Paris' *Pharmacologia*, 2 vols 8vo. London, 1838. PHARMACOLOGIQUE, adj.,—pharmacologicus, L.,—pharmacological: pertaining to *pharmacology*; as *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, etc. von Schwartz, 3 vols. Fol. Leipzig, 1819—26. PHARMACOLOGISTE, s. m.,—pharmacologus, m. L.?,—der Pharmacolog? ein Schriftsteller über *Pharmacologie*, G.,—pharmacologist, a writer on *pharmacology*.

PHARMACOPÉE, s. f.,—ἡ φαρμακοποιία,—pharmacopoeia, f. L.,—die Pharmakopöie, G.: a term literally signifying the *art of preparing medicines*; but employed to designate a work which, as the admirable *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, 4to. Paris, 1818, contains a collection of medicinal formulæ, with an indication of the processes requisite for the preparation of each agent.

PHARMACOPOLE, s. m.,—ὁ φαρμακοπώλης,—pharmacopola, m. L.,—der Arzneihändler, G.: a vender of drugs,—φάρμακα. Synon. with DROGUISTE.

PHARYNGÉ, adj.,—see PHARYNGIEN.

PHARYNGEURYSME, s. m.,—pharyngeurysma, n. (φάρυγξ, the pharynx, εὐρίνω, to dilate), L.,—die krankhafte Schlunderweiterung, G.,—a morbid dilatation of *pharynx*.

PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—pharyngæus, L.,—zum Schlund gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or implicating, the *pharynx*; as, in Anatomy, 1. certain muscles,—*M. pharyngiens*, F.,—die Schlundkopfmuskeln, G.—see CONSTRICTEUR; 2. Arteries,—arteriæ *pharyngææ*, L.,—die Schlundkopfschlagadern, G.—of which, a. the superior,—*Pharyngienne supérieure*,

ou *ptérygo-palatine*, F.,—is supplied by the external maxillary, and, b. the *inferior*,—*inférieure* (—*ascendante*, Haller), by the external carotid; and, 3. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf pharyngien*,—der *Schlundkopfnerv*, G.,—which, emanating from the pneumo-gastric, unites, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, and first cervical ganglion, to constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*. In Zoology, the *osseous pieces*,—*Os pharyngiens*, F.,—by which, resting on the basis crani, the branchial arches of Fishes are elongated. In Pathology, a variety of *angina*,—*Angine pharyngienne*,—see

PHARYNGITE, s. f.,—pharyngitis, f. L.,—die Schlundentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *pharynx*. **PHARYNGOCÈLE**, s. f. F., et L.: *hernia*,—der Schlundbruch, G.,—or, more properly, *prolapsus*,—der Schlundfall,—from inordinate dilatation, of the parietes of *that organ*.

PHARYNGO-GLOSSIEN, adj.,—pharyngoglossianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the glosso-pharyngeal nerve,—see **GLOSSO-PHARYNGIEN**.

PHARYNGOGRAPHIE, s. f. F., and G.,—pharyngographia, f. (φάρυγξ, the pharynx, γράφω, to describe), L.: an anatomical description of —: **PHARYNGOLOGIE**, s. f. F., et G.,—pharyngologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise upon—the pharynx*.

PHARYNGO-PALATINE, adj.,—pharyngopalatinus, L.: pertaining, alike, to *pharynx* and *velum palati*,—see **PILIER**.

PHARYNGOPÉRISTOLE, s. f. (φάρυγξ,—περιστολή, contraction), F., et L.,—die Schlundverengerung, G.,—*contraction* —: **PHARYNGOPLÉGIE**, s. f.,—pharyngoplegia, f. (same, and πλῆσσω, to strike), L.,—die Schlundlähmung, *Lähmung der Schlundmuskeln*, G.: *paralysis of the muscles—of the pharynx*.

PHARYNGORRHAGIE, s. f.,—pharyngorrhagia, f. (φάρυγξ,—ρήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—der Schlundblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from —: **PHARYNGOSPASME**, s. m.,—pharyngospasmus, m. (same, and σπᾶσμος, spasm), L.,—der Schlundkrampf, G.,—*spasm of—the pharynx*.

PHARYNGOTOME, s. m.,—pharyngotomus, m. L.,—das Pharyngotom, G.: an *instrument* employed, by Surgeons, in the operation of *pharyngotomy*,—**PHARYNGOTOMIE**, s. f.,—pharyngotomia, f. (φάρυγξ,—τομή, incision), L.,—der Schlundschnitt, G.,—*incision of the pharynx*; or, more properly, *scarification* of the mucous membrane of *that organ*; or *incision* of abscesses developed within it.

PHARYNX, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ φάρυγξ,—der Schlund, oder Schlundkopf, G.: in Anatomy, the *musculo-membranous* and *infundibuliform canal*,—*Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*, F.,—which extends from basis crani to œsophagus. Its anterior paries presents, on looking from above, downwards, the posterior a-

pertures of the nasal fossæ, orifices of the Eustachian tubes, the posterior opening of the mouth, and the rima glottidis.

PHELLANDRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Phellandrium* (*Pentandria*, digyn.; *Umbelliferae*), L.,—der Pferdefenchel, die Wasser-schierling, G.,—the Water-Hemlock. The principal species,—*P. aquaticum*, Linn.,—le *Fenouil d'eau*, F.,—der Wasserfenchel, G. (*Ænanthe phellandrium*, of modern French and British Botanists),—is powerfully *narcotic*: its seeds recommended in Scirrhus, and Pulmonary Phthisis.

PHÉNOMÈNE, s. m.,—τὸ φαινόμενον,—phænomenon, f. L.,—die Erscheinung, G.: a term literally signifying an *appearance*; but employed, in ordinary language, to designate every movement, or effect, which falls under the cognizance of the senses; and, more especially, every extraordinary or unexpected event: in Pathology, synon. with **SIGNE**, et **SYMPTÔME**. **PHÉNOMÉNOLOGIE**, s. f.,—phænomenologia, f. (φαινόμενον,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Phænomenologie, G.,—phenomenology: a *Treatise on the phenomena of life*, in the healthy and diseased state. **PHÉNOMÉNOGRAPHIE**, s. f.,—phænomenographia, f. (same, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—phenomenography,—die *Beschreibung* —: **PHÉNOMÉNOSCOPIE**, s. f.,—phænomenoscopia, f. (same, and σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—phenomenoscopy,—die *Beobachtung—der Krankheits-Erscheinungen*, G.: *description—and observation—of the phenomena*,—τὰ φαινόμενα,—of diseases.

PHILIATRE, adj.,—φιλιάτρος,—philiatrus, L.: an epithet, in its literal signification, designative of a *Friend to Physicians*, or the *Science which they profess*,—ein *Freund des Aerzte* oder der *Heilkunde*, G.: applied, also, to one who *studies medicine*,—*medicinæ studiosus*, L.

PHILOBIOSE, s. f.,—philobiosis, f. (φίλιω, to love, βίος, life), L.,—*love of life*.

PHILOSOPHIE, s. f.,—φιλοσοφία,—philosophia, f. L.,—die Philosophie, G.,—philosophy: a term literally signifying *love of knowledge*; but employed, by the learned, to express a profound acquaintance with, or exposition of, the principles of a science; as the *Philosophy of medicine*,—of anatomy,—see Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatomique*, 2 vols 8vo. Paris, 1818—23. **PHILOSOPHIQUE**, adj.,—φιλόσοφος,—philosophicus, L.,—philosophisch, G.,—philosophical: pertaining to *philosophy*, or a *philosopher*,—**PHILOSOPHE**, s. m.,—ὁ φιλόσοφος,—philosophus,—der Philosoph.

PHILTRE, s. m.,—philtrum, n. L.: in Anatomy, the *groove*, or *gutter*,—sulcus nasolabialis, L.,—die breite, flache, von der Scheidewand der Nasenlöcher herablaufende *Furche*, G.,—which, descending from the septum narium, divides the upper lip into two parts: in Pharmacy, a *philtre*, or

love-potion,—τὸ φίλτρον, of the *Greeks*,—der Liebestrank, Liebesbecker, G.

PHIMOSIQUE, adj.,—*Phimosi* betreffend, davon herrührend, G.: connected with, or resulting, as the *Ischuria phimotica*, of *Sauvages*, from, **PHIMOSIS**, s. m.,—ἡ φήμωσις,—*phimosi*, f., *angustia præputii*, quæ glandis penis denudationem impedit, L.,—die Verengerung der Vorhaut um die Eichel, G. *Phimosi* may be congenital, or consequent upon inflammation of the prepuce.

PHLÉBARTÉRIODIALYSE, s. f.,—*phlebarteriodialysis*, f. (φλέψ, a vein,—ἀρτηρία, artery,—διάλυσις, separation), aneurysma venoso-arteriosum vel varicosum, L.,—die Venöse Schlagadergeschwulst, G.,—varicose aneurism.

PHLÉBECTASIE, s. f.,—*phlebectasia*, f. (φλέψ, a vein, ἐκτασις, dilatation), L.,—*dilatation* of a vein, or portion of a vein: an affection constituting the 9th genus of the *Angioses*, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, of *Alibert*.

PHLÉBEURYSME, s. m.,—*phlebeurysma*, n. (same, and ἐβρόνω, to dilate), L.,—die Blutaderausdehnung, G.,—varix.

PHLÉBITE, s. f.,—*phlebitis*, f. L.,—die Blutadarentzündung, G.,—inflammation of a vein,—φλέψ.

PHLÉBOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*phlebographia*, f. (φλέψ, a vein, γράφω, to describe), L.,—*phlebography*: an anatomical description of —; **PHLÉBOLOGIE**, s. f.,—*phlebologia*, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Phlebologie, G.,—*phlebology*: a *Treatise* upon—the veins.

PHLÉBORRHEXIE, s. f.,—*phleborrhexis*, f. (φλέψ,—ῥήξις, rupture), L.,—der Aderris, das Zerplatzen einer Vene, G.,—*rupture* of —: **PHLÉBORRHAGIE**, s. f.,—*phleborrhagia*, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Blutfluss aus den Venen, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from—a vein, or veins.

PHLÉBOTOME, s. m.,—τὸ φλεβοτόμον (σμίλιον),—*phlebotomum*, n. L.,—Aderlasseisen, n. G.,—lancet: an instrument,—more especially the *spring-lancet*,—*Flammette à ressort*, F.,—der Aderlassschnapper, of the *Germans*,—employed in,

PHLÉBOTOMIE, s. f.,—ἡ φλεβοτομία,—*phlebotomia*, venæsectio, f. L.,—der Aderlass, G.,—*phlebotomy*, or *venesection*: in Surgery, the operation of opening a vein: in Anatomy, dissection of the veins. **PHLÉBOTOMISTE**, s. m.,—ὁ φλεβοτόμος,—*phlebotomus*, m. L.,—a *phlebotomist*.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, adj.,—*phlegmagogus* (φλέγμα, phlegm, or mucus, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet employed to designate remedies,—medicamina *phlegmagoga*, L.,—die schleimausleerenden Mittel, G.,—which have the supposed property of expelling mucus from the animal body.

PHLEGMAPYRE, s. f.,—*phlegmapyra*, vel *phlegmatopyra*, f. (φλέγμα,—πυρετός, fever), L.,—das Schleimfieber, G.,—mucous fever.

PHLEGMASIE, s. f.,—ἡ φλεγμασία,—*phlegmasia*, f. L.,—inflammation. The *Phlegmasiæ*,—**PHLEGMASIES**, pl. F.,—die Phlegmasien, G.?,—constitute, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of *Pinel*, the 2nd Class of Diseases; and are, from the anatomical character of the structures which they affect, distributed into five Orders. See, also, *Broussais*, *Histoire des Phlegmasies*, 3 vols 8vo. Paris, 1826. **PHLEGMASIQUE**, adj.: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, *phlegmasia*.

PHLEGMATIE, s. f.,—*phlegmatia*, f. L.: according to *French* lexicographers, *œdema*, *anasarca*;—to the *German*,—*extravasation* of serum or mucus,—die Wasser- od. Schleimgeschwulst. *Phlegmatia alba dolens* puerperarum, L.,—die weisse Schenkelgeschwulst der Wöchnerinnen, G. **PHLEGMATIQUE**, adj.,—φλεγματικός: suffering from, or exhibiting, an excess of *phlegm* or *mucus*; as an individual,—ὁ φλεγματίας,—*phlegmaticus*, L.,—of the *phlegmatic* temperament,—von phlegmatischem Temperament, G.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*phlegmatorrhagia*, f. (φλέγμα,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Schleimfluss aus der Nase, G.: an abundant discharge of mucus from the nostrils; unaccompanied by inflammation of the pituitary membrane.

PHLEGME, s. f.,—τὸ φλέγμα,—*phlegma*, n. L., and G.,—*phlegm*: a term employed, by the older Physicians, as synon. with *PITUITE*: bei den Chemikern des phlogistischen Schule, der Rückstand nach Destillationen geistiger od. ätherischer Stoffe, G.

PHLEGMON, s. m.,—φλεγμονή,—*phlegmone*, f. L.: a term employed, by Pathologists, to designate inflammation in general,—die allgemeine Entzündung, G.; or that of the cellular tissue,—la *Phlogose du tissu cellulaire*, F.,—die Entzündungsgeschwulst,—exclusively. **PHLEGMONODE**, adj., φλεγμονώδης,—*phlegmonodes*, L.,—entzündlich, entzündsartig, G.,—*phlegmonous*, *phlegmonoid*: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, *phlegmon*.

PHLOGISTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—*phlogiston*, m. (φλογιστός, inflammable), L.,—das Phlogiston, der Brennstoff, Feuerstoff, G.: an hypothetical principle, regarded, by *Stahl*, and his School,—hence termed *l'École phlogistique*,—as of high importance in the explanation of chemical phenomena.

PHLOGODE, adj.,—φλογοςιδής,—*inflammatus*, L.,—entzündet, G.,—inflamed.

PHLOGOSE, s. f.,—ἡ φλόγωσις,—*phlogosis*, f. L.: a term literally signifying inflammation; but employed, by some *French* writers, to designate the exterior *Phlegmasiæ*;—by others, superficial or erysipelatous inflammations:—by the *Germans*, a fugacious heat, or redness, of the face,—ein fliegende Hitze, ein flüchtiges Rothwerden des Gesichts, G. **PHLOGOSÉ**, adj.: suffering from *phlogosis*.

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PHLOGOPYRE, s. f.,—phlogopyra, febris inflammatoria, f. L.,—das Entzündungsfieber, G.,—inflammatory fever.

PHLYCTÈNE, s. f.,—ἡ φλύκταινα,—phlyctæna, f. L.,—das Frieselbläschen, G.: in Pathology, a transparent *vesicle*, formed by accumulation of a serous fluid beneath the epidermis: and differing from *Pemphigus*, only in the absence of constitutional symptoms. **PHLYCTÈNOÏDE**, adj.,—φλυκταινοειδής, —phlyctænoides, L.,—freiselartig, G.,—phlyctenoid: resembling, or characterized by the presence of, *phlyctænæ*.

PHOLADE, s. f.: in Conchology, a genus of *Multivalve Shells*, *Pholas*, L.,—der Steinbohrer, Bohrmuschel, G.; constituting the type of the *Pholas-Family*,—**PHOLADES**, s. m. pl.,—*Pholadæ*, L. The inhabitant, an *acephalous* or *conchiferous Molluscum*, lives in the holes of submarine rocks perforated by itself; and forms a delicate article of diet.

PHOQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Amphibious Mammifera*, *Phoca*, L.,—der Seehund, die Robbe, G.,—the Seal,—belonging to the Order, *Carnassiers*, *Carnivores*, of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the Seal-Family,—**PHOCIDES**, s. m. pl.,—*Phocidæ*, L. The *flesh* of the common species,—*P. vitulina*,—*Vearu marin*,—gemeiner Seehund od. das Seekalb, G.,—is *edible*: and its *skin*, and *oil*,—der Robbenfell und Robbenthran, G.,—form important articles of commerce, and domestic economy.

PHOSPHATE, s. m.,—phosphas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—phosphorsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *phosphoric acid*,—*Acide phosphorique*, F.,—acidum *phosphoricum*, L.,—die *Phosphor-* oder *Knochensäure*, G.,—the fourth degree of oxydation of *phosphorus*,—with divers salifiable bases.

PHOSPHATIQUE, adj.,—phosphaticus, L.: an epithet applied to a liquid *acid*,—*Acide phosphatique*,—die *Unterphosphorsäure*, G.,—which results from the slow combustion of *phosphorus* in atmospheric air. In Davy's opinion, merely a combination of the phosphoric and phosphorous acids.

PHOSPHITE, s. m.,—phosphitis, f. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—phosphorigsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *phosphorous acid*,—*Acide phosphoreux*, F.,—acidum *phosphorosum*, L.,—die *Phosphorigssäure*, G.,—the third degree of oxydation of *phosphorus*,—with divers salifiable bases.

PHOSPHORE, s. m.,—phosphorus, m. (φωσφόρος, bringing light), L., and E.,—der Phosphor: a simple body; discovered, by Brandt, in 1669; and so named, from the facility with which it enters into combustion, and the brilliant *light* which it then emits: ὁ φωσφόρος ἀστὴρ, —the morning-star.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, s. f.,—phosphorescentia, f. L.,—die *Phosphoreszenz*, G.: the pro-

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perty, possessed by certain bodies, of becoming luminous without elevation of their ordinary temperature, either in the dark, as the *phosphorescent* animals and plants, decaying animal substances and wood: or when subjected to peculiar agencies, as sugar, to percussion. **PHOSPHORESCENT**, adj.,—phosphorescens, L.,—phosphoreszirend, G.: endowed with the property of *phosphorescence*; as *Byssus phosphorea*, and *Elater phosphoreus*, among *Plants*, and *Insects*; and *Oceanica phosphorica*, and *Pennatula phosphorea*, among the innumerable *marine Zoophytes* which impart to the ocean, at night, its phosphoric splendour.

PHOTOPHOBE, adj.,—photophobus (φῶς, light, φόβος, dread), L.: affected with, or exhibiting, *photophoby*,—**PHOTOPHOBIE**, s. f.,—photophobia, f. L.,—die *Lichtscheu*, G.,—dread of light.

PHRÉNÉSIE, s. f.,—phrenesis, phrenitis, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, indiscriminately applied to inflammation of the brain,—die *Hirnentzündung*, G.,—to which it should be, exclusively, restricted;—phlegmasia of the cerebral membranes;—and the delirium,—ἡ φρενίτις, of the *Greeks*,—which occurs in divers morbid affections. **PHRÉNÉTIQUE**, adj.,—phreneticus, L.,—φρενιτικῶς, φρενιτικός, —phrenetic: connected with, or suffering from, *phrenesis*.

PHRÉNICO-GASTRIQUE, et **SPLÉNIQUE**, adj.: epithets, in Anatomy, respectively designative of the *processes of peritonæum*,—*Ligamentum phreno-gastricum*, et *splenicum*, L.,—das *Zwerchfellmagen-*, und *Zwerchfellmilzband*, G.,—which connect the *diaphragm* with the *stomach*, and the *spleen*.

PHRÉNIQUE, adj.,—phrenicus, L.,—phrenic: pertaining to the *diaphragm*,—φρένες, —see **DIAPHRAGMATIQUE**.

PHRÉNITE, s. f.: a term employed, by some pathological writers, to designate inflammation of the *diaphragm*,—φρένες, —see **DIAPHRAGMITE**;—by others, as synonym with **PHRÉNÉSIE**.

PHRÉNOLOGIE, s. f.,—phrenologia, f. L.,—die *Phrenologie*, G.,—phrenology: in Anatomy, a *discourse*,—λόγος, —or *Treatise*, on the *diaphragm*,—φρένες, —*Lehre vom Zwerchfell*: in Psychology, the *Doctrine*, or *Science*, of mind,—φρεν, —die *Hirnlehre*, G.,—as deduced from the volume, and exterior configuration, of the brain,—see **CRANILOGIE**. **PHRÉNOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—phrenologicus, L.,—phrenologisch, G.?, —relating, as the *phrenological* writings of Gall, Spurzheim, the Combes, and Vimont, to the *Science of Phrenology*. **PHRÉNOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—phrenologus, L.,—Phrenolog, G.?, —a phrenologist.

PHRICASME, s. m.,—ὁ φρικασμός, —phricasmus, m. L.,—das *Frieren*, G.,—febrile rigor.

PHTHIRIASIS, s. f.,—ἡ φθειρίασις, —phthiriasis, f. L.,—die *Lausesucht*, *Lausekrankheit*, G.: a morbid affection which consists

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in an excessive and inexplicable production of *lice* on the human body.

PHTHISIE, s. f.,—*ἡ φθίσις*,—phthisis, tabes, f. L.,—das Schwinden, die Schwindsucht, G.,—consumption, decline: in Nosology, a genus of Diseases, characterized by progressive emaciation of the body, and ordinarily accompanied, towards its fatal close, by hectic fever. *Phthisis* admits of distribution into several species, or varieties, according, 1. to the precise site, or organ, which the affection occupies, as *bronchial*, *laryngeal*, *pulmonary*, *hepatic*, *mesenteric*, *dorsal*,—*Phthisie bronchiale*, *laryngée*, *pulmonaire*, *hépatique*, *mésentérique*, *dorsale*, F.; and, 2.—to the anatomical characters which it exhibits,—as the *calculous*, *granular*, and *tubercular*,—*Phth. calculeuse*, *granuleuse*, *tuberculeuse*. Sometimes, again, the disease acquires its specific designation from the condition of system with which it is connected; as *nervous phthisis*,—*phth.*, vel *tabes nervosa*, L.,—and *scrophulous*,—die scrophulöse Schwindsucht, G. See Louis, *Recherches Anatomico-Pathologiques sur la Phthisie*, 8vo. Paris, 1825. **PHTHISIQUE**, adj.,—*φθισικὸς*,—phthisicus, L.,—phthisisch, schwindsüchtig, G.,—phthisical: suffering from, or relating to, *phthisis*.

PHTHISIOLOGIE, s. f.,—*phthisiologia*, f. L.,—*Lehre von den Schwindsucht*, G.,—a *Treatise*, or *discourse*,—*λόγος*,—on *phthisis*,—*φθίσις*.

PHTHISIPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—*phthisipneumonia*, f. L.,—die Lungenschwindsucht, G.,—*pulmonary phthisis*. **PHTHISIURIE**, s. f.,—*phthisiuria*, f. (*φθίσις*,—*οὐρὸν*, urine), L.,—the emaciation which characterizes *Diabetes*.

PHTHORE, s. m.,—*phthora*, *phthorina*, f. (*φθορά*, destruction), L.,—das Phthor, die Phthorine, die Grundlage der Flusssäure, G.,—*Phthoron*, the (presumed) base of fluoric acid,—see **FLUOR**; so named, as *destroying* all the vessels wherein attempts have, hitherto, been made to confine it.

PHYME, s. f.,—*τὸ φῦμα*,—*phyma*, n. L.: a term employed to designate a *boil* or *tumour*,—*Geschwulst*, f. G.; and, more especially, the *swelling* of a lymphatic gland,—*Drüsen-geschwulst*,—in a state of suppuration.

PHYSCONIE, s. f.,—*physconia*, f. (*φύσκων*, the paunch or belly), L.,—die Physkonie, G.: in Nosology, a genus, instituted to comprehend all voluminous tumours which, developed in the *belly*, do not exhibit the phenomena of fluctuation, or of sound. Synon. with the *Hyposarca*,—see **HYPOSARQUE**,—of Linnæus.

PHYSETÈRE, s. m.: in Mastozoology, a genus of *Zoophagous Cetacea*,—*ὁ φυσητήρ*,—*Physeter*, m. L.,—der Pottfisch, G.; constituting the type of the *Physeteridæ*, L. It comprehends, according to Bell,—*History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea*, 8vo. London, 1837,—all those species which modern Cetologists, have separated from it, to form the genus, *Catodon*,—see **CACHALOT**.

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PHYSICIEN, s. m.: a Professor, or Student, of *Natural Philosophy*,—see **PHYSIQUE**.

PHYSIOGNOMONIE, s. f.,—*ἡ φυσιογνωμονία*,—*physiognomonía*, vel *physiognómia*, f. L.,—die Physiognomonie, gewöhnlich *Physiognomie*, G.,—*physiognomy*: the art of discovering the characters of men, from inspection of the exterior, and, more especially, of the countenance; as professed, and taught, by Lavater,—see *L'Art de connaitre les Hommes par la Physiognomie*, 10 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1820–1. *Physiognomy* can only be studied, as a Science, in its connexions with *phrenology*,—see Spurzheim's admirable *work* on this connexion. **PHYSIOGNOMIQUE**, adj.,—*φυσιογνωμονικὸς*,—zur *Physiognomonik* gehörig, G.,—*physiognomical*: pertaining to the Science of *physiognomy*,—*doctrina physiognomonica*, L.

PHYSIOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*physiographia*, f. (*φύσις*, nature, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die Naturbeschreibung, G.: a *description* of the objects the assemblage of which constitutes *nature*. **PHYSIOGRAPHE**, s. m.,—*physiographus*, m. L.,—der Naturbeschreiber, Naturhistoriker, G.,—a *physiographer*, or *naturalist*. **PHYSIOGRAPHIQUE**, adj.,—*physiographicus*, L.,—*physiographisch*, G.,—*physiographical*: pertaining to *physiography*.

PHYSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—*ἡ φυσιολογία*,—*physiologia*, f. L.,—die Physiologie, G.,—*Physiology*: a term literally signifying the *Doctrine* or *Science of Nature*,—die Naturlehre, Naturphilosophie, G.; and thus synon. with **PHYSIQUE**; but ordinarily employed to designate the *knowledge* of the *functions* of the organs of living bodies,—die Lehre von den Natur lebender Körper, G.,—in the healthy state. *General Physiology*,—die allgemeine *Physiologie*, G.,—includes two great divisions, *Animal*, and *Vegetable*,—see **PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIE**: and the *former*, again, like its Sister-Science, *Anatomy*, is susceptible of distribution, into *Human* and *Comparative*; and is, farther, distinguished, by the epithet, *pathological*,—*Physiologie pathologique*, F.,—when directed on the investigation of the functions of the animal organs under the influence of *disease*. See Adelon, *Physiologie de l'Homme*, 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1829; Rudolphi, *Grundriss der Physiologie*, 8vo. Berlin, 1821–27; and Todd's invaluable *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*. **PHYSIOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—*physiologicus*, L.,—*physiologisch*, G.,—*physiological*: pertaining, as *physiological Anatomy*,—see **ANATOMIE**,—and the *physiological sciences*,—les *Sc. physiologiques*, F.,—so named to distinguish them from the purely *physical*,—see **PHYSIQUE**,—to the great domain of *Physiology*. **PHYSIOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—*ὁ φυσιολόγος*,—*physiologus*,—der Physiolog,—a *physiologist*.

PHYSIQUE, s. f.,—*physica*, f. L.,—die Physik, Naturlehre, G.,—*Physics*: the *Science of Nature*,—*ἡ φύσις*. *Natural Philoso-*

phy admits of division into three branches: 1. *Physics* properly so called; 2. *Chemistry*; and 3. *Physiology*. See *Journal de Physique*; and *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, published, monthly, in Paris. **PHYSIQUE**, adj., —φυσικός, —physicus, L., —physich, G.: pertaining, as the *physical* Sciences, to *Physics*. **PHYSICIEN**, s. m., —ὁ φυσικός, —physicus, m. L., —der Naturphilosoph, G., —a natural philosopher.

PHYSOBLÉPHARON, s. m., —n. (φύσα, wind, βλέφαρον, eye-lid), L.: *emphysematous* swelling of the *eye-lid*. **PHYSOCÈLE**, s. f. (*same*, and κήλη, hernia), F., et L.: *emphysematous* swelling, —Windbruch, G., —of the *scrotum*.

PHYSOCÉLIE, s. f., —physocœlia, f. (φύσα, wind, κοιλία, the belly), L., —der Luftbauch, G.: *gaseous* distension of the *belly*. Synon. with **TYMPANITE**.

PHYSOCÉPHALE, s. m., —physocephalus, m. (φύσα, —κεφαλή, the head), L., —die Kopfwindgeschwulst, G.: *emphysema* of the *head*. **PHYSOMÈTRE**, s. m., —physometra, f. (*same*, and μήτρα, womb), L., —die Mutterwindsucht, G.: distension of the *uterus* by *gas*.

PHYSONCIE, s. f., —physoncus, m. (φύσα, wind, ὄγκος, a swelling), L., —die Windgeschwulst, G.: a *tumour* formed by atmospheric *air*, or other *gas*. **PHYSOPSOPHIE**, s. f., —physopsophia, f. (*same*, and ψόφος, noise), L., —das heftige *Ausfahren* von *Luft*, G.: a violent *explosion* of *gas*.

PHYSOSPASME, s. m., —physospasmus, m. (φύσα, —σπασμός, spasm), L., —die Windkolik, G., —windy colic: *tympanitis*, with *spasmodic* contraction of some portion of the intestinal canal. **PHYSOTHORAX**, s. m., —n. L.: see **PNEUMOTHORAX**.

PHYTOCHIMIE, s. f., —phytochemia, f. (φυτὸν, a plant, χημεία, see **CHIMIE**), L., —Vegetable Chemistry.

PHYTOGÉOGRAPHIE, s. f., —phytogeographia, f. L., —die Pflanzengeographie, G., —phytogeography: the *geography* of *plants*. **PHYTOGRAPHIE**, s. f., —phytographia, f. (φύτον, a plant, γράφω, to describe), L., —die Phytographie, —the *description* of *plants*, —die *Beschreibung* der *Pflanzen*, —Descriptive Botany, —die beschreibende Botanik, G. **PHYTOGRAPHIQUE**, adj., —phytographicus, L., —phytographisch, G., —phytographical, pertaining to: — **PHYTOGRAPHE**, s. m., —phytographus, —der *Phytophograph*, der *Botaniker*, —phytographist, a professor, or student, of *phytography*.

PHYTOLITHOLOGIE, s. f., —phytolithologia, f. (φυτὸν, a plant, λίθος, a stone, —λόγος, a discourse), L., —die Phytolithologie, G., —phytolithology: a *Treatise* on *fossil plants*, —**PHYTOLITHES**, s. m., pl., —phytolithi, L., —die Pflanzenversteinerungen, G. **PHYTOLOGIE**, s. f., —phytologia, f. L., —die Phytologie, Pflanzenkunde, G., —phytology: the *doctrine* of, or a *Treatise* on, *plants*, —see Darwin's *Phytologia*, 4to. 1800.

PHYTOPATHOLOGIE, s. f., —phytopathologia, f. L., —die Pflanzenpathologie, Pflanzenkrankheitslehre, *Lehre* von den *Krankheiten* der *Pflanzen*, G., —phytopathology, a *Treatise* on the *diseases* —; **PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIE**, s. f., —phytophysiologia, f. L., —die Pflanzenphysiologie, G., —phytophysiology, — on the *internal functions*, —von den *innern Verrichtungen*, —of *plants*.

PHYTOTOMIE, s. f., —phytotomia, f. (φύτον, a plant, τομή, incision), L., —die Phytotomie, die Pflanzenanatomie, oder -zergliederung, G., —phytotomy: the *anatomy*, or *dissection* of *plants*. See Malpighi, *Anatome Plantarum*, Fol. Londini, 1675.

PHYTOZOAIRE, s. m., —phytozoon, n. L., —das Pflanzenthier, G., —see **ZOOPHYTE**.

PIAN, s. m.: the *Indian* designation of a *cutaneous disease*, —Framboesia, f. L., —die Erdbeerpocke, G., —yaws; so termed, from the resemblance of the ulcerated tumours by which it is characterized, to a strawberry or raspberry, —*Fraise*, ou *Framboise*, F. It prevails in *Guinea* and *America*; and exhibits two species, *P. fongoïde*, et *ruboïde*, F., —*Fr. mycoides*, et *butinoides*, of *Latin* writers. It is accompanied by *marasmus*, and said to be contagious.

PICA, s. m., —f. L.: a term, of obscure origin; synon. with **ALLOTRIOPHAGIE**.

PICROMEL, s. m., —n. (πικρός, bitter, μέλι, honey), L., —der Bitter- oder Gallenstoff, G.: an immediate principle, which constitutes an essential ingredient of the bile in *Man*, the *Ox*, and many of the higher animals: and enters into the composition of certain biliary calculi. It was discovered by Thénard in 1806; and named *picromel*, from its *bitter* taste and *honey-like* consistence.

PICROTOXINE, s. f., —picrotoxina, f. (πικρός, bitter, τοξικόν, poison), L., —das Pikrotoxin, oder Bittergift, G.: an organic alkali, excessively *bitter* and *poisonous*, —hence the scientific designation, —discovered, by Boullay, in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*, olim *Menispermum cocculus*, —see **COQUECULE**.

PIED, s. m., —pes, pedis, —ὁ πούς, ποδός, —der Fuss, G., —foot: in Comparative Anatomy, the inferior termination of the pelvic limb of *Man* and *Birds*, —of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of the four-footed *Mammifera*, *Reptiles*, and *Amphibia*; comprehending, in the human subject, the tarsal, metatarsal, and phalangeal regions: in Malacology, a fleshy disk which, organized for progression, is attached to the inferior surface of the body of certain *Mollusca*; and, 3. the extreme portion of the organs of locomotion of the *Articulata*, —see **TARSE**, —and of the Caterpillar of the *Lepidoptera*, —see **PATTE**. In Botany, the portion of *stem* by which certain *Fungi* are attached to the earth. *Pied-bot*, —a club-foot.

PIE-MÈRE, s. f., —pia vel tenuis mater, L., —λεπτὴ μένινξ, of the *Greeks*, —das dünne

PIL

Hirnhäutchen, G.: in Anatomy, the highly vascular and cellular *membrane* (Lame interne de la Méninge, Ch.), which immediately invests the whole exterior of the encephalon; descends between its convolutions; and, penetrating into its cavities, produces the *plexus*, et *tela choroides*,—see CHOROÏDIEN, et TOILE. Throughout the greater part of its extent, the *pia mater* is in contact with the arachnoid.

PIERRE, s. f.,—ὁ λίθος, lapis, m. L.,—der Stein, G.,—stone: a term employed, in popular language, to designate a biliary or urinary concretion; as a gall-stone,—der Gallenstein, G.; a stone in the kidney or bladder,—der Nieren- oder Blasenstein, G. P. à cautère, F.: a caustic compound of divers preparations of potassium. P. infernale,—lapis infernalis,—der Hollenstein, geschmolzenes salpetersaures Silber, G.,—fused nitrate of silver. PIERREUX, adj.,—πετραῖος, petrosus, lapideus, L.,—steinartig, steinhart, G.: exhibiting, as the petrous portion,—see PÉTREUX,—of the temporal bone,—the characters of stone or rock.

PIGEON, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Columba*, L.,—ἡ Περὶστερὰ, die Taube, G.,—Pigeon or Dove; belonging to the 9th Order of Birds, in the Arrangement of Temminck,—see *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, vol. ii.; and constituting the type of the *Colombidæ*,—COLOMBIDES,—a Family comprehended in the Order, *Rasores*, of later Ornithologists. The four European species, commonly described, are, 1. the Ring-dove or Cushat,—*C. palumbus*,—Colombe ou Pigeon ramier, F.,—die Ringeltaube, G.: 2. the Stock-dove,—*C. Œnas*,—Col. colombin, die Holztaube; 3. the Rock-dove,—*C. livia*,—Col. biset, die Haustaube,—the original of the domestic variety; and 4. the Turtle-dove,—*C. turtur*,—Col. touterelle, die Turteltaube,—ἡ τρυγών, of the Greeks. The flesh of the whole is nutritious, stimulant, and digestible.

PILAIRE, adj.,—pilaris (*pilus*, a hair), G.,—haarig, G.,—pilary: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the assemblage of hairs,—*Système pileire*, F.,—which invests the exterior of many animals, and plants: in Pathology, a disease,—*Maladie pileire*,—characterized, as *Plica*, and *Trichiasis*, by an exuberant development of hairs.

PILIER, s. m.,—columna, f. L.,—die Säule, G.,—pillar: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain fleshy masses,—*columnæ carneæ*,—see CHARNU,—which are attached to the interior of the ventricles of the heart; 2. —the *crura*,—*Piliers du DIAPHRAGME*,—of the diaphragm; and, 3.—the lateral elongations of the *velum palati*,—*Piliers du VOILE du Palais*,—which, situated, two on each side; and distinguished into an anterior and posterior pillar, or arch,—*arcus glosso-palatinus*, et *pharyngo-palatinus*, L.,—vorderer und hinterer Gaumenbogen, G.,—

PIN

are separated by a triangular depression which lodges the tonsil. In Botany, synonym. with COLUMELLE.

PILON, s. m.,—pilum, pistillum, n. L.,—die Mörserkeule, der Stössel, G.,—pestle: in Pharmacy, an instrument, of wood, iron, glass, or marble; destined for trituration of various substances in a mortar.

PILULE, s. f.,—pilula, f. L.,—τὸ σφαίριδιον?,—die Pille, G.: in Pharmacy, a compound, of firm consistence, small volume, and spherical figure; destined for introduction into the stomach without mastication. PILULIER, s. m.: an instrument invented, by the Germans, for the accurate division of the pilular mass,—*Masse pilulaire*, F.,—and subsequent rolling of the pills into the required form.

PIMENT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Capsicum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Solanææ*), L.,—der Spanische Pfeffer, die Beisbeere, G. The seeds of the only species, *medicinally* employed by the French,—*Capsicum annuum*,—le Corail des jardins, ou Poivre de Guinée,—der Indianische Pf., die jährige Beisb.,—a native of India, are excessively acrid and stimulant. The Pimenta, or All-spice, of British Botanists, is the *Myrtus pimenta*, of Linnæus; and *P. vulgaris*, of Lindley.

PIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pinus* (*Monoecia, monadelph.*; *Conifera*), L.,—the Pine. The species, with their products, principally interesting to the medical philosopher, are, 1. the Scotch,—*P. sylvestris*,—le Pins sauvage, F.,—die Kiefer, G.,—yielding,—as does its congener, *P. maritimus*,—rosin,—Colophane, F.;—tar,—GOUDRON; and common turpentine,—TÉRÉBINTHINE: and, 2., the Stone-Pine,—*P. pinea*,—*Pin. pignon*,—der Pignolenbaum, G.,—an almond-like edible fruit,—*Pignon*,—with terebinthine flavour. For an account of other species, formerly included in the Linnæan genus, *Pinus*, see MÉLÈZE, et SAPIN.

PINCES, ou PINCETTES, s. f. pl.,—volsella, f. L.,—die Zange, G.,—forceps: in Anatomy, and Surgery, an instrument, variously fashioned, and designated, according to the precise purpose which it is destined to serve; as, 1. the dissection-forceps,—*Pinces à dissection*, F.: 2. the dressing,—*P. à anneaux*; 3. the tonsil,—*P. de Musieus*; 4. the polypus,—*P. à polypes*; and, 5. forceps for the extraction of musket-balls,—les Tire-balles.

PINÉAL, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, from its resemblance in figure, to the cone of the fir,—*Pinus*, L.,—a small pulpy body,—*Glande pinéale*, F.,—*glandula pinealis*, f., *conarium*, n. L.,—die Zirbel, oder Zirbeldrüse, G.,—situated between the fornix and tubercula quadrigemina. In its centre, are almost invariably imbedded one or more minute calcareous concretions,—*acervulus cerebri*, L.,—der Hirnsand, G.; consisting of the phos-

phates of lime and magnesia, with albumen. The uses of these, as of the pineal gland itself, are utterly unknown.

PINNATIFIDE, adj.,—see PENNATIFIDE.
PINNÉ, adj.,—see PENNÉ.

PINTADE, s. f.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Numida* (*Rasores*, *Tetraonidæ*), L.,—the Pintado, or Guinea-fowl. The flesh of the common species,—*N. meleagris*,—la *P. ordinaire*, F.,—das Perlhuhn, Afrikanisches Huhn, G.,—a native of *Numidia*, long domesticated in Europe, is much valued for its dietetic properties.

PIQUE, s. f.,—punctura, f. L.,—der Stoss, die Punktur, G.,—prick, or puncture: a solution of continuity; resulting from introduction of a pointed instrument into the tissues of an organized body.

PISCIVORE, adj.,—piscivorus (*piscis*, fish, *voro*, to devour), L.,—fischessend, G.,—piscivorous: an epithet, synonym with the *ichthyophagous*,—see *ICHTHYOPHAGE*,—of Greek derivation; and employed to generally designate animals, as the Otter, and the Pelican, and, specifically, others, which, as *Ramphastos piscivorus*,—distinguished from their congeners by such habit,—feed exclusively upon fishes.

PISIFORME, adj.,—erbsenförmig, G.,—piform, exhibiting the figure of a pea,—*pisum*, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of certain pea-shaped parts or organs; as, 1. a small bone,—l'os *pisiforme*, *lenticulaire*, ou *orbiculaire*, F.,—os *pisiforme*, *lenticulare*, *orbiculaire*, L.,—*Erbsenbein*, n., das vierte Bein der ersten Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, G.,—constituting the fourth—of the first, or cubital, row of the carpal bones,—see *CARPE*; articulated with the cuneiform, and giving attachment to the tendon of *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle,—see *CUBITAL*,—and the anterior annular ligament of the wrist: and, 2.—the mamillary eminences of the brain, termed *Tubercules pisiformes*, by Chaussier.

In Botany, plants, or their appendages, which, as *Lycoperdon pisiforme*, among the *Fungi*, and the crystalline excrescences of a *Mesembryanthemum*,—hence named *M. pisiforme*, exhibit the configuration of a pea: and, in Oryctology, the body of a trilobite, *Agnostus pisiformis*.

PISSENLIT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Leontodon* (*Syngenesia*, *æqual.*; *Cichoracæ*), L.,—der Löwenzahn, G.,—the Dandelion. The common species,—*L. taraxacum*,—diffused over the globe, from “the sands of Africa to the ices of the pole,” is frequently eaten as salad, on account of its diuretic and laxative properties. The *Expressed Juice*, and *Extract*,—*Succus expressus*, et *Extractum*, *Taraxaci*, L.,—Ausgepresster Löwenzahnsaft, und Löwenzahnextract, G.,—are successfully employed in jaundice and chronic diseases of the abdominal viscera.

PISTACHE, s. f.,—pistacia, f. L.,—die Pistazie, G.,—Pistachio-nut: the fruit, containing a green and gratefully-flavoured kernel, of *Pistacia terebinthus*,—PISTACHIER, s. m.,—der Pistazienbaum, G.: a species belonging to genus, *Pistacia* (*Dioecia*, *pentandria*; *Terebinaceæ*), L., of German and British—, and *Terebinthus*, of French Systematic Botanists. The French *Officinal* Looch cum Croco et Pistaciâ,—*Gallicè* dictum le Looch vert,—is prepared from the *Pistachio-nut*.

PISTIL, s. m.,—pistillum, n. L.,—das Pistill, der Stämpel, Staubweg, G.,—pistil: the designation of the female organ of fructification in *Plants*. It consists, essentially, of the germen or ovary, and stigma: and, between them, is ordinarily interposed, a tube, of variable length, termed *style*. The Orders of the first twelve Classes of the Linnæan System of Plants are determined by the number of the pistils.

PITUITAIRE, adj.,—pituitary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which are connected, or supposed to be connected, with the secretion of *phlegm*,—see *PITUITE*; as, 1. a depression,—*Fosse pituitaire* (—*sus-sphénoïdale*, Ch.), F.,—more commonly termed *Sella turcica*,—see *SELLE*,—of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone; lodging, 2. a small, round, transversely situated mass,—la *Glande*, ou *Corps*, *pituitaire* (*Appendice sus-sphénoïdale du cerveau*, Ch.),—*glandula pituitaria* vel *pituitosa*, *hypophysis cerebri*, L.,—der Hirnanhang, G.: from the superior part of which extends a conical process,—*Tige pituitaire*,—to the brain: and, 3.—the mucous membrane,—*M. pituitaire*, ou la *Pituitaire*,—*membrana pituitaria*, olfactoria, vel *Schneideriana*, L.,—die Nasenschleimhaut, G.,—which invests the nasal fossæ, and the cells and sinuses connected with them.

PITUITE, s. f.,—pituita, f. L. Synon. with *PHLEGME*. PITUITEUX, s. m., and adj.,—pituitosus, L.—see *PHLEGMATIQUE*, et *PITUITAIRE*.

PITYRIASE, s. m.,—ἡ *πυτυρίασις*,—pityriasis, f. L.,—der Kleingrind, G.,—dandriff: in Pathology, a *furfuraceous* (bran-like) desquamation of the epidermis.

PLACENTA, s. m. F.,—f. L.: in Zoology, the *cellulo-vascular organ*,—der Mutterkuchen, die After-, oder Nachgeburt, G.,—mother-cake,—see *ARRIÈRE-FAUX*; which ordinarily presenting a convex or uterine, and a concave or foetal surface, forms the medium of communication between the mother and foetus of the *Mammifera*: in Botany, that portion,—*receptaculum seminum commune*, *spermophorus*, *trophospermium*, L.,—der Saamenhalter, oder -boden, G.,—of the interior of the ovary, to which the seed, or ovule, is attached, either immediately, or by the intervention of a funis.

PLA

PLAIE, s. f.,—ἡ πληγή, τὸ τραῦμα,—pla-ga, f., vulnus, n. L.,—die Wunde, G.,—wound : in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, inflicted upon the tissues of the living body, by a mechanical agent.

PLANCHER, s. m.,—floor : in Anatomy, the inferior paries or boundary of a cavity ; as the floor of the orbit.—*P. de l'orbite* ; — of the nasal fossæ,—des *Fosses nasales*. By some Anatomists, the term, *P. du cerveau*, has, moreover, been applied to the *tentorium cerebelli*,—see TENTE.

PLANTAIN, s. m. : a genus, in Botany. *Plantago* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*), L.,—der Wegerich, G. ; constituting the type of the *Plantagineæ*,—PLANTAGINÉES, s. f., pl.,—die Wegbreitgewächse, G.,—a Family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The three more common European species,—the *Greater Hoary*, and *Ribwort-Plantain*,—le *Pl. commune*, *moyen*, et *lancéolé*, F. ;—der grosse, Mittel-, und spitzige *Wegerich*, G.,—possess *astrin-gent* properties : and their *distilled water* is employed, by the *French*, in the composi-tion of *resolutive collyria*.

PLANTAIRE, adj.,—plantar : an epithet, designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which constitute, are situated in, or connect-ed with, the sole of the foot,—*Plante du pied*, F.,—*planta pedis*, L.,—die Fusssohle, G. ; as, 1.—the *plantar Regions*,—*Rég. plantaires*, F.,—die Fusssohlengende, G.,—disting-ished into an *external, internal, and middle* ; 2.—the *inferior Ligaments*,—*L. plantaires*, —the *superior* are termed *dorsal*,—*L. dor-saux*,—by which the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus are connected : 3.—a triangular *Fascia*,—*F. plantaris*, L.,—which affords attachment to divers muscles : 4. a *Mus-cle*,—*M. plantaire*, ou *Pl. grêle* (—FÉMORO-CALCANIEN, Ch.),—*Plantaris*, L.,—der Sohlenspanner, langgeschwanzter Muskel, G. : 5. *Arteries*,—die Fusssohlenschlagadern, G.,—supplied by the posterior tibial, and distinguished into an *external and internal*,—*arteria plantaris ex- et interna*, L. ; and *Veins*,—*Veines plantaires*, F.,—distributed, like them and, 6. the *plantar Nerves*,—die Fusssohlennerven, G.,—of which there are, also, distinguished an *external and internal*, derived from the posterior tibial,—on the *plantar regions*.

PLANTE, s. f.,—*planta*, f. L.,—τὸ φυτόν,—das Gewächs, die Pflanze, G.,—plant : an or-ganized body, belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom,—see VÉGÉTAL ; and distinguished from animals in general,—see ANIMAL,—by the absence of sensibility, and of the powers of voluntary locomotion. For the distribution of plants in the Sexual, and confessedly Artificial System, of Linnæus,—see CRYPTOgamie, et PHANÉROgamie. In the Natural, and far more philosophical Arrangement of Jussieu, the whole *Plant-*

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Kingdom,—das *Pflanzenreich*, G.,—is dis-tributed into two Grand Divisions,—*Vas-culares et Cellulares*, L.,—respectively cha-racterized by their vascular and cellular structure, as by the presence, and absence, of cotyledons,—see COTYLÉDON ; and each subdivided into two Classes, *Dicotyledoneæ*, and *Monocotyledoneæ* ; and *Foliaceæ*, and *A-phyllæ*. See Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants*. Part II. *Plante du pied*,—see PLANTAIRE.

PLANTIGRADE, s. m., et adj.,—plantigra-dus (*planta*, the sole, *gradior*, to walk), L. : an epithet employed, by Cuvier, to desig-nate a tribe of *Carnivorous Mammifera*,—les PLANTIGRADES, pl.,—*Plantigrada*, L.,—die Fusssohlenschreitenden Thiere, G.,—which, as the Badger and the Bear, bring the sole of the foot completely to the earth in the act of progression. See DIGITIGRADE.

PLANTI-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—plan-ti-infrà-phalangianus, L. : PLANTI-TEN-DINO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—planti-tendino-phalangianus, L. : epithets respectively ap-plied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to the *Lum-brici pedis* muscles,—see LOMBRICAL ;—from their points of attachment.

PLANTULE, s. f.,—*plantula*, f. L. : in Bo-tany, the slender stem, which issues from the earth, on the germination of a plant,—see PLUMULE.

PLASTIQUE, adj.,—*plasticus* (πλάσσω, to form), L.,—*plastisch*, bildend, G.,—*plastic* : in Physiology, an epithet applied to the pow-er,—*Force plastique*, F.,—*nîsus formativus*, L.,—der Bildungstreib, G.,—which deter-mines the production of germs in organiz-ed bodies. *Argile plastique*,—*plastischer Thon*, G.,—*plastic clay*.

PLATINE, s. m.,—*platina*, f., *aurum al-bum*, L.,—die Platina, das Weissgold, G. : the name of a solid metal introduced into Europe, in 1741. Spec. Grav. 21,5.

PLATRE, s. m.,—der Gyps, G.,—plaster : sulphate of lime, deprived of its water of crystallization by calcination.

PLÉROSE, s. f.,—ἡ πληρώσις,—*plerosis*, re-pletio, f. L.,—die Ausfüllung, G. : the fill-ing-up, or restoration, of the animal body, when worn down by abstinence or disease. PLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—*plerotic* : an epithet, in Therapeutics, applied to remedies,—τὰ πλη-ρωτικά,—*remedia plerotica*, L.,—see SARCO-TIQUE,—which are calculated to effect the cicatrization of wound or sore.

PLÉTHORE, s. f.,—ἡ πληθώρα,—*plethora*, f. L. : a term literally signifying *fulness, re-pletion*,—die Anfüllung, G. ; but employed, in Pathology, as designative of *inordinate ful-ness* of the blood-vessels,—die Vollblütigkeit, die Ueberfüllung der Gefässe mit Blut, G. PLÉTHORIQUE, adj.,—πληθωρικός,—*pletho-ricus*,—vollblütig,—*plethoric* : connected with, or suffering from, *plethora* : πληθωρικὴ διάθεσις,—a *plethoric* condition of the body.

PLEURE. See PLÈVRE.

PLE

PLEURÉSIE, s. f.,—ἡ πλευρίτις,—pleuresis, pleuritis, f. L.,—die Pleuresie, Brustfellentzündung, der Seitenstich, G.,—pleurisy, inflammation of the *Pleura*,—see **PLÈVRE**: a disease belonging to the 3rd Order of the *Phlegmasies*,—*P. des Membranes sereuses*, of the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel; ordinarily distinguished into two species, or varieties,—the *acute* and *chronic*,—*Ph. aiguë*, et *chronique*, F. It constitutes, under the designation of *Pleurite*, the 7th genus of the 5th Family,—*Pneumoses*,—in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. **PLEURÉTIQUE**, adj.,—πλευριτικός,—pleuriticus,—pleuritisch,—pleuritic: connected with, or suffering from, *pleurisy*.

PLEURODYNIE, s. f.,—pleurodynia, f. (πλευρά, the side, ὀδύνη, pain), L.: in Pathology, *pain* in the *side*, simulating pleurisy; but dependent on rheumatic inflammation of the fibrous and muscular portions of the thoracic parietes, and, more especially, of the intercostal muscles. It is der äussere rheumatische Brustschmerz, of German pathological writers; *Thoracodyne*, L., of the Lexicographer, Kraus.

PLEURONECTE, s. m.: a genus of *Mala-copterygian Subbrachial Fishes*,—*Pleuronectes* (πλευρά, the side, νήκτης, a swimmer), L.,—der Seitenschwimmer, der Plattfisch, G.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Flat Fishes*,—**PLEURONECTIDES**, s. m. pl.,—*Pleuronectidae*, L.,—die Plattfische, G. This, in modern Systems of Ichthyology, comprehends several genera, as *Platessa*, *Hippoglossus*, *Rhombus*, *Solea*, and *Monochirus*, with their respective species: all characterized by their *flat* figure, and the disposition, curious in its relations to physiology, of both eyes on the right, or left, side of the head. Many of these *side-swimming* fishes, as the *Turbot*,—*Rhombus*—olim *P. maximus*,—le *Turbot*, F.,—der Steinbutt, G.,—and the *Sole*,—*Solea vulgaris*,—olim *P. solea*,—la *Sole*—die Meerzunge—constitute delicate and highly-valued articles of *diet*.

PLEURO-PÉRIPNEUMONIE, ou **PLEURO-PNEUMONIE**, s. f.,—pleuro-peripneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, f. L.,—die gleichzeitige Entzündung des Brustfells und der Lungen, G.,—simultaneous inflammation of the *pleura*,—ἡ πλευρά, and the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεύμων.

PLEURORRHÉE, s. f.,—pleurorrhœa, f. (πλευρά, the pleura, ῥέω, to flow), L.,—Ansammlung einer Flüssigkeit in den Brustfellsäcken, G.,—collection of *fluid* in the sacks of the *pleura*.

PLEURORTHOPNÉE, s. f.,—pleurorthopnoea, f. (πλευρά, the side, ὀρθόπνοια,—see **ORTHOPNÉE**), L.: *pain* in the *side*, which renders the *erect* posture requisite for facility of respiration. **PLEUROSPASME**, s. m.,—pleurospasmus, m. L.,—der Seitenkrampf, G.,—*spasm* in the *side*, the intercostal pain of hysterical females?

PLO

PLEUROTOTONOS, s. m.,—pleurothotonus, m. (πλευρά, the side, τείνω, to bend), L.,—der Seitenstarrkrampf, G.; *tetanus* in which the body is *laterally bent*.

PLÈVRE, s. f.,—ἡ πλευρά,—pleura, f. L.,—das Brustfell, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of two *serous membranes* which, lining, on each side, the interior of the thoracic parietes, are, from them, reflected over the surface of each lung; and thus constitute proper sacks, the right and left of the *pleura*,—der rechte und linke Brustfellsack, G.,—which adhere, below, to the thoracic surface of the diaphragm. The *pleurae*, from their connections, are distinguished into the *costal*, *pulmonary*, and *diaphragmatic* portions,—*Plèvre costale*,—*Rippenfell*, G.,—*pulmonaire*, et *diaphragmatique*.

PLEXUS, s. m., F., et L.,—τὸ πλέγμα,—das Geflecht, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *net-work* of *blood-vessels*, or of *nervous filaments*. Of the vascular *plexus*, the choroid,—das Adergeflecht,—of the ventricles of the brain is a familiar illustration. The nervous *plexuses*,—*plexus nervosi*, L.,—die Nervengeflechte, G.,—belong either to the System of the encephalic—or of the trisplanchnic nerves.

PLIE, s. f.: a genus,—formerly a species,—*Platessa*, L.,—belonging to the Family of the *Pleuronectes*,—see **PLEURONECTE**; comprehending, among other *edible* species, the *plaice*, flounder, and dab.

PLIQUE, s. f.,—plica, f. L.,—der Weichselzopf, Wichtelzopf, Judenzopf, der Polnische Zopf, G. *P. polonica*, vel *Trichoma*, est morbus Poloniæ endemius, contagiosus, chronicus, quo capilli capitis in unum cirrhum, vel *plicam*, condescunt, instar caudæ vaccinae, L. This singular disease, of which many varieties are described by *French* writers, is characterized by great irritation of the hairy scalp, and of the whole system; and sometimes terminates in marasmus and death.

PLOMB, s. m.,—plumbum, n. L.,—ὁ μόλυβδος,—das Blei, G.,—lead: a solid *metal*,—the *Saturn*, of the Alchymists,—existing, in nature, in combination with oxygen and sulphur. Spec. Gravity, 11,35. The *French* and *German* *Officinal Preparations* are, principally, an *Acetate*,—*Acetas Plumbi* in crystallos concretus, vulgò *Saccharum Saturni*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Essigsaures Blei*, Bleizucker, G.; a *Liquid Subacetate*,—*Subacetat Plumbi liquidus*,—Bleiwasser, Goulard'sches Wasser (Goulard-water); a *Semi-vitreous oxyde*,—*Oxidum Plumbi Semi-vitreum*,—Bleiglätte,—see **LITHARGE**,—constituting the basis of the common lead-plaster,—see **DIACHYLON**; and a *Red Oxyde*,—*Oxidum Plumbi rubrum*, vulgò *Minium*,—*Roths Bleioxyd*, oder *Rosenmennige*,—which enters into the composition of *Empl. de Ox. Plumbi rubro*, of *French*

PNE

Pharmacology. The *Germans* have, moreover, a *Sub-carbonate*,—see *CARBONATE*, et *CERUSE*; of which the *White-Lead Plaster*, and *Ointment*,—*Bleiweisspflaster*, und -*Salbe*,—are *Officinal Compounds*.

PLOMB, s. m.: the designation of a noxious *gas*, ordinarily composed of atmospheric air and hydro-sulphate of ammonia; which is disengaged from privies during the process of emptying; and frequently induces a dangerous or fatal asphyxia in the workmen,—*Vidangeurs*,—exposed to its influence.

PLUIE, s. f.,—*pluvia*, f. L.,—ὁ ὕετος,—der *Regen*, F.,—rain: a meteorological phenomenon,—see *MÉTÉORE*.

PLUMACEAU, ou *PLUMASSEAU*, s. m.,—*linteolum*, n. L.,—die *Compreste*, *Wundfaser*, G.: a *pad*, or *compress*; composed of several layers of lint; and employed, by Surgeons, in the dressing of wound or sore. *Feathers*, interposed between two folds of linen, were used, by the Ancients, for this purpose. Hence the origin of the *French* term;—of the *modern Latin* synonym, *plumaceolus*, and the *German*, *Federmeisser*.

PLUMEUX, adj.,—*plumosus*, L.,—*federig*, G.,—feathered, *plumose*: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of *animals*, and *plants* whose organs, as the *antennæ*,—*Antennes plumées*, F.,—of *Lampyrus plumosa*; and the *petal*,—*federartiges Kronenblatt*, G.,—of *Dianthus plumarius*,—are barbed like the stem of a *feather*: also, generally,—of *organs* which, as the *stigma*,—s. *plumosum*,—of *Avena elatior*, exhibit such construction.

PLUMULE, s. f.,—*plumula*, f. L.,—das *Federchen*, G.: that portion of the *embryo* destined to become the stem of a *plant*. Synon. with *PLANTULE*.

PLURILOCAIRE, adj.,—*plurilocularis*, L.,—see *MULTILOCAIRE*.

PNEUMATIQUE, adj.,—*pneumatisch*, G.,—*pneumatic*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the respiratory organs,—τὰ ὄργανα πνευματικά,—*organa pneumatica*,—die *Respirationsorgane*, G.: as essentially connected with *respiration*,—πνεῦμα: in Medicine,—of certain *physicians*,—*PNEUMATISTES*, s. m., pl.,—οἱ πνευματικοί,—*medici pneumatici*, L.,—who constituted the *pneumatic Sect* or *School*,—die *pneumatische Secte* od. *Schule*, G.; so termed, as professing the doctrine that health, and disease, depend on the relations of an *hypothetical principle*,—*PNEUMA*, s. m.,—τὸ πνεῦμα, of the *Greeks*,—with the other elementary principles: in Physics, and Chemistry, that part of Science which treats on *gases*; and the *instruments*, or *apparatus*,—ap. *pneumaticus*, L.,—der *pneumatische Apparat*, G.,—employed in the examination of their physical and chemical properties. *PNEUMATIGME*, s. m.: the doctrine of the *Pneumatists*.

PNE

PNEUMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—ἡ πνευματοκήλη, —*pneumatocele*, f. L.,—See *PHYSOCÈLE*.

PNEUMATO-CHIMIE, s. f.,—*pneumato-chemia*, f. L.,—die *pneumatische Chemie*, G.,—*pneumatic Chemistry*. *PNEUMATO-CHIMIQUE*, adj.: an epithet applied to an *apparatus*,—*Appareil pneumato-chimique*, F.,—das *pneumato-chemische Werkzeug*, G.; invented, by Dr. Priestley, for experiments upon the *gases*.

PNEUMATODE, adj.,—πνευματώδης, —*pneumatodes*, L.: distended with *air*,—voll *Luft*, aufgeblasen, G.; affected with, or short-breathed in consequence of, *flatulence*.

PNEUMATOMPHALE, s. m.,—τὸ πνευματόμφαλον?, —*pneumatomphalus*, m. L.,—der *Nabelwindbruch*, G.: *umbilical hernia*, distended by *flatus*.

PNEUMATO-RACHIS, s. m. F.,—f. (πνεῦμα, *air*, ῥάχις, the *spine*), L.: the presence of an *aëriiform fluid* in the *vertebral canal*.

PNEUMATOSE, s. f.,—ἡ πνευμάτωση, —*pneumatosis*, f. L.: 1. distension of the abdomen,—die *Aufblähung des Unterleibes*, G.,—with *flatus*: 2. a synonym of *Emphysema*,—see *EMPHYÈME*: and, 3. the general designation of all *diseases*,—*Maladies ventruses*, F.,—resulting from the presence of *flatus*.

PNEUMATO-THORAX, s. m.,—n. L.,—see *PNEUMO-THORAX*.

PNEUMEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—*pneumonemphraxis*, f. L.,—die *Lungenverstopfung*, G.: *obstruction*,—ἡ ἐμφραξις, of the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεῦμων,—by an accumulation of *mucus*, or other cause.

PNEUMOCÈLE, s. f.,—*pneumocele*, f. (πνεύμων, the *lung*, κήλη, *hernia*), L.,—der *Lungenbruch*, G.: *hernia* (*Hernie thoracique*, *Chaussier*,—*Pneumocele*, *Kraus*), formed by *protrusion* of the *lung* through the *thoracic parietes*.

PNEUMOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—*pneumogastrique*: an epithet employed, by *Chaussier*, to designate the *nerve*,—*nervus pneumogastrius*, L.,—der *Lungenmagennerve*, G.,—of the 10th cerebral pair (8th, or *par vagum*, of the older *Anatomists*).—see *NERF*; as especially destined to supply, with its branches, the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεῦμων,—and the *stomach*,—*γαστήρ*.

PNEUMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*pneumographia*, f. (πνεῦμων, the *lungs*, γράφω, to describe), L.,—*pneumography*: an anatomical description of —: *PNEUMOLOGIE*, s. f.,—*pneumologia*, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—*pneumology*: a *Treatise* on—the *lungs*.

PNEUMOLITHIASIS, s. f.,—*pneumolithiasis*, f. (πνεῦμων, the *lungs*, λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.: a disease characterized by the development of *concretions*,—die *Lungensteinbildung*, G.?,—in the substance of the *pulmonary organ*.

PNEUMONALGIE, s. f.,—*pneumonalgia*, f. (πνεῦμων, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der *Lungen-*

schmerz, G.,—*pain in the lungs*: a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *Angina pectoris*; which constitutes the 5th genus of the *Pneumoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

PNEUMONIE, s. f.,—*pneumonia*, f., *pulmonis inflammatio*, L.,—die Lungenentzündung, G.,—*pneumony, inflammation of the parenchyma of the lungs*,—*πνεύμων*: a disease constituting the 4th genus of the 4th Order, of the Class, *Phlegmasies*, of *Nosologie Philosophique* of Pinel; and principally distinguished into two species, the *acute*, and *chronic*,—*P. aiguë*, et *chronique*. PNEUMONIQUE, adj.,—*πνευμονικός*,—*pneumonisch*, G.,—*pneumonic, pulmonary*: pertaining to, or suffering from disease of, the *lungs*: *τὰ πνευμονικά*,—*remedia pneumonica*, L.,—die Lungenmittel, G.,—*remedies calculated to afford relief in pulmonary affections*.

PNEUMONITE, s. f.,—*pneumonitis*, f. L.: a term *synon.* with PNEUMONIE; and constituting the 6th genus of *Pneumoses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert: according to Kraus, die ächte Lungenentzündung,—*genuine pneumony*.

PNEUMONORRHAGIE, ou PNEUMORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*pneumonorrhagia, vel pneumorrhagia*, f. (*πνεύμων*, the lungs, *ρήγνυμι*, to burst out), L.,—der Lungenblutfluss, G.,—*pulmonary hæmorrhage*. PNEUMONORRHÉE, s. f.,—*pneumorrhœa*, f. (*same*, and *ρέω*, to flow), L.,—das habituelle Blutspeien, G.,—*habitual expectoration of blood*. *Pneumono-scirrhus*, s. m. L.,—die scirrhusöse Lungenverhartung, G.,—*scirrhus of the lungs*.

PNEUMO-PÉRICARDE, s. m.,—*pneumopericardium*, n. L.: collection of *gas*,—*πνεύμα*,—in the *pericardium*,—*τὸ περικάρδιον*.

PNEUMOPHTHOË, ou PNEUMONOPHTHOË, s. f. (*πνεύμων*, the lungs, *φθοή*, consumption), F., et L.,—die Lungenschwindsucht, G.,—*pulmonary phthisis*,—see PHTHISIE.

PNEUMO-PLEURÉSIE, PNEUMONO-PLEURÉSIE, s. f.,—*pneumo-pleuritis*, f. L. *Synon.* with PLEURO-PNEUMONIE.

PNEUMOSE, s. f.,—*pneumosis*, f. L.: the designation of the 4th Family of *Diseases* in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; comprehending all the morbid affections of the *pulmonary System*.

PNEUMO-THORAX, s. m.,—*pneumo- vel pneumato-thorax*, n. L.,—die Luftbrust, G.: an accumulation of *air*,—*τὸ πνεύμα*, or other *gaseous fluid*, in the cavities of the *pleura*. The air, thus collected, may have issued either from a fistulous opening in the lung, or have been given out in the decomposition of fluids previously effused.

PNEUMOTOMIE,—more correctly, PNEUMONOTOMIE,—s. f.,—*pneumonotomia*, f. (*πνεύμων*, the lungs, *τομή*, incision), L.,—der Lungenschnitt, G.,—*pneumonotomy: anatomical dissection of the lungs*.

PODAGRE, s. f.,—*ἡ ποδάγρα*,—*podagra*, f. L.,—das Podagra, die Fussgicht, G.,—*gout*

in the *feet*. —adj.,—*ποδαγρικός, ποδαγρός*,—*podagricus*, L.,—*podagrisch*, G.,—*podagral*: suffering from *gouty pains in the feet*,—*τὰ ποδαγρικά*.

PODARTHROCAË, s. f. (*ποῦς*, foot,—*ἄρθρον*, a joint,—*κακόν*, evil), F., et L.,—die Fussgelenkkrankheit, G.,—*disease, or caries, of the articulations of the feet*.

PODENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*podencephalus*, m. L.: the term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters*; comprehending those whose *brain*,—*ἐγκέφαλος*,—situated externally to the cranium, is sustained upon a *pedicle*,—*ποῦς, ποδός*.

PODOSPERME, s. m.,—*podospermium*, n. (*ποῦς*, a foot, *σπέρμα*, seed), L.: in Botany, the *elongation*,—die Samenfuß, G.,—of *placenta*, by which, composed of nutrient vessels, each *seed* is attached to the parent plant. Analogous, in function, with the *funis umbilicalis*,—see FUNICULE,—of the foetus of the *Mammifera*.

POIL, s. m.,—*pilus*, m. L.,—*ἡ τρίξ*,—das Haar, G.,—*hair*: in Zoology, the designation of the *corneous filaments*, of variable figure; which, issuing from the skin, penetrate the epidermis, and invest the exterior of *Mammiferous Animals*. In Man, they cover the whole surface of the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet: and constitute, altogether, the *Pilary System*,—see PILAIRE. This includes the hairs of the head, trunk and limbs, the eye-brows, and eye-lashes; and those of the beard, and of the axillary and pubic regions: the *former* exist at the moment of birth; the *latter* are developed only at the age of puberty. In Botany, the *filamentous organs* which clothe the surface of plants. POIL-ÉUX, POILU, adj.,—*τριχώδης*,—*pilosus*, L.,—haarig, behaart, G.,—*hairy, covered with hair*; as the *wing*, and *corselet*, of divers *Insects*; the *leaf* of *Clidemia* — and the *urn* of *Bryum trichodes*.

POINT, s. m.,—*punctum*, n. L.,—der Punkt, G.,—a point,—see LACRYMAL; *P. d'appui*, F.,—the *point of support*,—*fulcrum*, n. L.,—die Stütze, G.,—of a lever. *P. de Côté*: the popular designation of an *acute circumscribed pain*,—*stitch*,—in the side, distinguished, in the language of Science, by the term, PLEURODYNIE. POINTILLÉ, adj.,—*punctatus*, L.,—getüpfelt, G.,—dotted: marked with minute depressed *points*; as, in Zoology, the *body* of *Perca punctulata*; and the *wing-case*,—*elytron punctatum*,—of certain *Carabi*: in Botany, the *leaf*,—*getüpfeltes Blatt*, G.,—of *Anthemis maritima*.

POIREAU, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Allium*,—*A. porrum*,—der Spanische Lauch, Porrélauch, G.,—common Leek,—indigenous and *edible*,—see AIL: in Pathology, the popular designation of *warty excrescences* developed on the hands, and external organs of generation.

POIRIER, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Pyrus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.; comprehending, among other species, the common Pear-, and Apple-tree,—see **POMMIER**. The former,—*P. communis*,—der Birnbaum, G.,—ἡ ἄπιος, ὄχυνη, of the Greeks,—exhibits, in a state of cultivation, numerous varieties; and supplies a delicious fruit,—la Poire,—pyrum, n. L.,—τὸ ἄπιον,—die Birn, G.,—the common pear.

Pois, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Pisum* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Erbse, G.,—the Pea; comprizing many species: also, the seed,—τὸ πῖον,—of the common pea,—*P. sativum*,—le Pois cultivé,—gemeine Erbse, G.,—farinaceous, and highly nutritive. *P. d'iris*: a small pea-like mass of the dried root of *Iris florentina*; employed in the dressing of issues.

POISON, s. m.,—τὸ τοξικόν,—toxicum, venenum, L.,—das Gift, G.: the designation of every substance which, when introduced into the living system, in a minute dose, deranges the health, or destroys life. *Poisons* are distinguished, from the natural sources by which they are supplied, into the animal, vegetable, and mineral; and from the form which they assume, into the solid, liquid, and æriform, or gaseous. The first, when emanating from the animal body in a state of disease, are termed *Virus*. Orfila, —*Traité des Poisons*, 2 vols. Paris, 1827,—has distributed all the known poisons into four Classes: 1. the Irritating, Acrid, or Corrosive; 2. the Narcotic; 3. the Narcotico-Acid; and, 4. the Septic or Putrefactive. Of these, Christison, —*Treatise on Poisons*, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1834,—retains, only, the first three. See, also, Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Thierischen und Mineralischen Gifte, und — der Pflanzengifte*, 2 vols. 8vo. Nürnberg, 1811, and 1803.

POISSON, s. m.,—piscis, m. L.,—ὁ ἰχθύς,—der Fisch, G.,—a fish. **POISSONS**, pl.,—*Pisces*,—οἱ ἰχθύες,—die Fische, Fishes: cold- and red-blooded oviparous animals; constituting, in the Linnæan and modern Systems of Zoology, the 4th and 5th Class, respectively, of the Sub-kingdom, *Vertebrata*, vel *Osteozoa*. They are characterized, externally, by a body constructed for motion in water, and usually covered with scales,—see **ECAILLE**,—and by organs of progression in the form of fins,—see **NAGEOIRE**:—internally, by possession of a bilocular heart,—see **CŒUR**; of a permanent branchial apparatus,—see **BRANCHIES**,—for aquatic respiration; and frequently by the substitution of pyloric cœca for pancreas. Many, moreover, are provided with an air- or swimming-bladder,—see **VÉSICULE**,—the precise uses of which are yet unknown. *Fishes*, from the peculiar structure of the bones of their skeleton, are commonly distributed into two Sub-classes,—

the Osseous, and the Cartilaginous,—see **OSSEUX**. Food, of an agreeable flavour, but innutritious quality, is supplied by the flesh of numerous fresh-water and marine species. For an account of the Structure, and Physiology, of *Fishes*, see GÜIAN, *Histoire des Poissons*, 4to., Strasbourg, 1770; Bonnaterre, *Ichthyologie*, Fol. Paris, 1788:—of their modern Systematic Arrangement, Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, vol. ii.: and of their General and Particular History,—Bloch's splendid *Work*,—see **ICHTHYOLOGIE**; and Cuvier and Valenciennes' *Histoire des Poissons*, comprehending a description of more than five thousand species.

POITRINE, s. f.,—pectus, n. L.,—breast, or chest: a popular synonym of **THORAX**.

POIVRE, s. m.,—ἡ πιπερίς,—der Pfeffer, oder das Pfefferkorn, G.,—pepper: the aromatic fruit, rubefacient, stimulating, and tonic, of divers species of the *Pepper-plant*,—**POIVRIER**, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Piper* (*Diandria, trigyn.*; *Piperaceæ*), L.,—τὸ Πίπερι,—der Pfeffer, oder P.-baum, G. Of the numerous exotic species which it comprehends, those which more directly interest the physician and domestic economist, are, 1. the *Betel-Pepper*,—*P. betle*,—der Betelpfeffer, G.,—see **BÉTEL**; 2. the *Cubeb*,—*P. caudatum*, vel *cubeba*,—*P. pédicellé*, F.,—der Schwanzpfeffer,—see **CUBÈBE**; 3. the *long*,—*P. longum*,—le *Poivre long*,—der lange —; and, 4. the *black*,—*P. nigrum*,—le *Poivre commun*, ou *aromatique*,—der gemeine Pfeffer.

POIX, s. f.,—ἡ πίσσα,—pix, picis, f. L.,—das Pech, G.,—pitch: the inflammable product of divers species of *Abies*, and *Pinus*,—see **PIN**. The two species, employed in Medicine, are the *Burgundy*,—*P. blanche*, jaune,—de *Bourgogne*, Galipot, F.,—*Pix Burgundica* (*Resina abietis vel abietina*, of *British Pharmacology*), L.,—Burgundisches Pech, G.; and the *common black*,—*P. navale*, ou *noire*,—*Pix navalis* vel *nigra*,—das *Schiffspech*, schwarzes Pech,—**GOUDRON**.

POLLEN, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Blumenstaub, Fruchtstaub, Saamenstaub, G.: in Botany, the *subtle powder* contained in the cells of the anther previously to fecundation. Each grain of this seminal powder, exhibiting great variety of figure is, itself, a minute membranous cell which encloses the fecundating fluid of the plant.

POLLUTION, s. f.,—pollutio, f. L.,—die Befleckung, G.: *Emission du sperme hors le temps du coït*. See **MASTUPRATION**, et **ONEIROGONE**.

POLYADELPHIE, s. f.,—Polyadelphia, f. (πολύς, many, ἀδελφός, a brother), L.,—die Polyadelphie, G.: the name of 18th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants with hermaphrodite flowers, the filaments of whose stamens, as those of *Citrus*, and *Hypericum*, are united

into several packets. POLYADELPHE, POLYADELPHIQUE, adj.,—polyadelphus, L.,—vielbrüderig, G.,—polyadelphous: pertaining to *Polyadelphia*.

POLYÆMIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυαιμία, —polyæmia, f. L.: excess of blood,—see PLÉTHORE.

POLYANDRIE, s. f.,—Polyandria, f. (πολὺς, many, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Polyandrie, G.: the designation, in the Sexual System of Linnæus, of the 13th Class and three Orders; comprehending plants whose flowers,—*Fleurs polyandres*, F.,—flores polyandri, L.,—vielmännige Blüthen, G.,—as those of *Papaver*, possess more than twenty stamens. POLYANDRIQUE, adj.,—polyandricus, L.: pertaining to *Polyandria*.

POLYANTHE, adj.,—πολυανθής, —vielblüthig, G.,—many-flowered: an epithet designative of plants which, as *Mesembryanthemum polyanthemum*, produce —; and of *spathæ*, which, as that of *Narcissus polyanthus*, enclose—many flowers.

POLYCÉPHALE, adj.,—πολυκέφαλος, —polycephalus, L.,—vielföpfig, G.,—polycephalous: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants which, as *Trifolium polycepalum*, exhibit many heads or summits. POLYCÉPHALE, s. m.,—polycephalus, m. L.: a genus of *Entozoa*; instituted, by Goëze, to include certain species of—and, among others, the cerebral—hydatids; characterized by a cylindrical body which terminates in a sack common to several individuals. The only species, described, and figured, by Joerdens,—see *Helminthologie des Menschl. Körpers*, p. 62, pl. vii,—is the *P. hominis*,—der Menschenvielkopf.

POLYCHOLIE, s. f.,—polycholia, f. (πολὺς, much, χολή, bile), L.,—die Gallsucht, *Ueberfluss von Galle*, G.,—an exuberant secretion of bile.

POLYCHRESTE, adj.,—πολύχρηστος, —vielnützend, G.,—very useful; as the *Sal polychrestus*, L.,—das Polychrestsalz, G. (Sulphate of Potass), of older Dispensatories.

POLYCHYLIE, s. f.,—polychylia, f. (πολὺς, much, χυλὸς, chyle), L.,—die Vollsaftigkeit, G.,—excess of chyle. Πολύχυμος, adj.: abounding in juice, or sap.

POLYCOPIE, s. f.,—polycopria, f. (same, and κόπρος, excrement), L.,—der Abgang einer grossen Menge Koth, G.,—excessive evacuation of feces. POLYDACRIE, s. f.,—polydacria, f. L.: excessive secretion of tears,—δάκρυα.

POLYDACTYLE, adj.,—πολυδάκτυλος, —many-fingered. POLYDACTYLIE, s. f.,—polydactylia, f. L.: a genus of *human monstrosity*; characterized by the existence of supernumerary fingers.

POLYDIPSIE, s. f.,—polydipsia, f. (πολὺ-διψίος, very thirsty), L.,—verstärkter Durst, G.,—insatiable thirst: a morbid condition, constituting the 4th genus of *Gastroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

POLYGALA, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Polygala* (*Diadelphia, octandria*), L.,—die Kreuzblume, G.,—Milkwort; constituting the type of the *Polygaleæ*,—POLYGALÉES, s. f., pl.; and comprehending many species. Of these, the *P. senega*,—le *Polyg. de Virginie*,—das Klapperschlangenwurz, G.,—rattle-snake-root,—bitter and aromatic, is employed, in North America, as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents; and *P. amara*,—le *P. amer*,—is endowed with like, but less energetic, properties.

POLYGAMIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυγαμία, —polygamia, f. L.,—die Polygamie, G.,—polygamy: in common language, *plurality of wives or husbands*: in Botany, the designation of 23rd Class, of the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants which produce hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers, male or female, or both, on the same individual. Distributed into three Orders, *Monoecia, Dioecia, and Trioecia*. POLYGAMIE, adj.,—πολύγαμος, —polygamus, L.,—vielweiberig, G.,—polygamous: living in a state of *polygamy*; exhibiting, as divers plants, the *polygamous* character. POLYGAMIQUE, adj.: belonging to *Polygamia*.

POLYGONE, adj.,—πολύγωνιος, —polygonus, L.,—polygonal: the Greek synonym of *MULTANGULE*. POLYGONÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Polygoneæ*, L.,—die Ampfergewächse, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Polygonum*,—see *RENOUÉE*.

POLYGUIE, s. f.,—polyguria, f. L.: excessive excretion of urine,—οὔρον.

POLYGYNIE, s. f.,—Polygynia, f. (πολὺς, many, γυνή, a female), L.,—die Polygynie, Vielweiberei, G.: the designation of four Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants with many female organs, or pistils, in each flower. POLYGYNIE, adj.,—polygynus, L.,—vielweibig, G.,—polygynous: possessing many pistils. POLYGYNIQUE, adj.: pertaining to *Polygynia*.

POLYHIDRIE, s. f.,—polyidria, f. (πολὺς, much, ἰδρὼς, sweat), L.,—übermässiger Schweiss, G.,—excessive perspiration.

POLYMERISME, s. m.,—ἡ πολυμέρεια, —polymerismus, m. L.,—polymerism: a species of *monstrosity*; consisting in the presence of a multiplicity of parts.

POLYMORPHE, adj.,—πολύμορφος, —polymorphus, L.,—vielförmig, vielgestaltig, G.,—polymorphous: exhibiting many varieties of figure; as, in Botany, the leaf of *Gompholobium polymorphum*.

POLYOREXIE, s. f.,—Polyorexia, f. (πολὺς, much, ὄρεξις, appetite), L.: excessive hunger; constituting the first genus of *Gastroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

POLYPE, s. m.,—ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους, —polypus, m. L.,—der Polyp, G.,—polype: in Zoology, a Class of *Zoophytes*; constitut-

ing the 2nd of the Sub-regnum, *Acrita* vel *Cryptoneura*, of Owen; and 3rd of the *Cycloneura*, vel *Radiata*, of Grant: in Chirurgical Pathology, a *morbid excrescence* developed in a mucous membrane, as that of the nasal fossæ, the bladder, or the womb.

POLYPÉTALE, adj.,—polypetalus (πολὺς, many, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—vielblumenblättrig, G.: composed of *many petals*; as the *polypetalous corolla*,—cor. *polypetala*, L.,—of the *Rosaceæ*.

POLYPHAGE, adj.,—πολυφάγος,—polyphagus, L.,—gefrässig, G.,—polyphagous: *devouring indiscriminately all sorts of food*; exhibiting *voracity*,—POLYPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυφαγία, polyphagia, f. L.,—die Gefrässigkeit, G.

POLYPHARMACIE, s. f.,—polypharmacia, f. (πολὺς, many, φάρμακον, a drug), L.,—die Polypharmacie, G.: the prescription of *many drugs* in one compound. POLYPHARMACUE, adj.,—πολυφαρμακὺς, polypharmacus, L.: an epithet designative of *physicians*,—Medicopolyparmacus, L.,—who are addicted to the *sin of polypharmacy*.

POLYPHYLLE, adj.,—πολύφυλλος, vielblättrig, G.,—polyphyllous: an epithet designative, in Botany, of *plants* which, as *Lotus polyphyllus*, bear *many leaves*; and of the *organs of plants* which, as the *compound leaf* of *Indigofera polyphylla*, is composed of *many leaflets*; and as the *calyx* of *Cheiranthus*,—of *many calyx-leaves* or *sepals*.

POLYRRHIZE, adj.,—πολύρριζος, vielwurzellig, G.,—many-rooted: furnished with *many roots*; as, in Botany, a species of *Hydrocotyle*,—*H. polyrrhiza*.

POLYSARCIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυσαρκία, polysarcia, f. L.,—die Polysarkie, G.: a term literally signifying *fulness of flesh*; but commonly employed as designative of *corpulence*; and distinguished, by the *French Lexicographers*, into two species,—*P. adipeuse*,—die Fettleibigkeit, G.,—see OBESITÉ; and *P. charnue*,—Fleischüberfluss.

POLYSIALIE, s. f.,—polysialia, f. (πολὺς, much, σάλιον, saliva), L.,—der Speichelfluss, G.: *excessive secretion of saliva*.

POLYSPERMATIQUE, POLYSPERME, adj.,—πολύσπερμος, vielsaamig, G.,—polyspermous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of *plants*, whose *seed-vessels*, as the *capsule* of *Justicia*,—and the *legume* of *Goodia polysperma*, contain *many seeds*.

POLYTROPHIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυτροφία, polytrophia, f. L.,—die starke Ernährung, G.,—*abundant supply of nourishment*; *excessive activity of the process of nutrition*,—see HYPERTROPHIE. Πολύτροφος, adj.,—abundantly fed.

POLYURIE, s. f.,—polyuria, f. L.,—see POLYGUIRIE,—die häufige Ab- und Aussonderung des Harns, G.: the first genus of the *Uroses*, or 4th Family of Diseases, of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

POMMADE, s. f.,—die Pomade, G.: a pharmaceutical compound, for external application, of soft or unctuous consistence; and ordinarily aromatized and coloured.

POMME, s. f.,—pomum, n. L.,—der Apfel, G.: in Botany, a fleshy, solid, pulpy *pericarp*, containing a membranous capsule in which the seeds,—see PÉPIN,—are lodged: also, the *edible fruit*,—τὸ μήλον, malum, n. L.,—apple,—of the *apple-tree*,—POMMIER, s. m.,—*Pyrus malus*,—ἡ μηλιάς,—der Apfelbaum, G.,—see POIRIER.

PONCTION, s. f.,—punctio, f. L.,—die Punctur, G.,—punction: in Operative Surgery, the act of *perforating* with a pointed instrument, the *parietes* of any cavity, or tumour, of the animal body, for the evacuation of fluids therein extravasated. See PARACENTÈSE.

PONT de Varole, s. m.,—pons Varoli, L.,—die Varolische Brücke, G.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *mesocephalon*,—see MÉSOCEPHALE,—of Chaussier, the *tuber annulare*,—see PROTUBÉRANCE,—of preceding writers.

POPLITÉ, adj.,—popliteus, L.,—popliteal: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which constitute, or are situated in, the *ham*,—*poples*, L.,—see JARRET; as, 1. a *Muscle*,—*M. poplité* (—FÉMORO-POPLITI-TIBIAL, Ch.),—*Popliteus*, L.,—der Kniekehlenmuskel, G.: 2.—an *Artery*,—l'Artère poplitée (Portion poplitée de la crurale, Ch.), *arteria poplitea*, L.,—a continuation of the trunk of the femoral; which assumes the name of *popliteal* from the point of transit through the great *Adductor Muscle* to that of its division into the peroneal and posterior tibial branches,—see PÉRONIER, et TIBIAL: 3.—a *Vein*,—*Veine poplitée*,—situated posteriorly to, and exhibiting the same disposition as, the artery: and, 4.—a *Nerve*,—*Nerf poplité*,—*nervus popliteus*,—resulting from bifurcation of the sciatic, and consisting of, a. an *external branch*,—*N. poplité externe* (branche péronière, Ch.),—see PÉRONIER; and, b. an *internal*,—*N. popl. interne* (br. tibiale, Ch.),—see TIBIAL. In Surgical Pathology,—*Aneurism*,—l'Anévrisme poplité,—das Aneurysma der Kniekehlen Schlagader, G.

PORE, s. m.,—ὁ πόρος, porus, m. L.,—die Pore, das Löchelchen, G.: in Physics, the *minute interval* which separates the integrant molecules of solid bodies: in Anatomy, the *presumed orifices* of the exhaling and absorbent vessels,—*Pores exhalants et absorbants*, F.,—which terminate on the surfaces of the various membranes: in Botany, *minute orifices* of plants, as those which contain the sporules of the *Boleti*. POR-EUX, adj.,—porosus, L.,—porös, löcherig, G.,—porous: exhibiting visible *pores*.

POROCÈLE, s. f.,—ἡ ποροκήλη, porocèle, f. L.: according to the *Greek writers* on Pa-

thology, *scirrhus* of the *testis*; to the *French* and *German*,—*intestinal hernia*, with thickening and *induration* of the envelopes,—der Steinbruch, G. POROMPHALE, s. m.,—τὸ πομφαλον,—poromphalus, m. L.,—*schirrosity* of the *navel*; *umbilical hernia*, with thickened and *indurated* coverings,—der Nabelsteinbruch, of the *Germans*.

PORRACÉ, adj.,—porraceus, L.,—porraceous: an epithet applied to the *excretions* of the animal body, as *expectoration*, or *feces*, when exhibiting the colour of the *leek*,—porrum, L.,—see POIREAU.

PORRIGINEUX, adj.,—porriginosus, L.,—schorfig, grindig, G.,—*scurfy*: an epithet applied, by Alibert, to a species of *Tinea*,—*Teigne furfuracée*, F.,—PORRIGO, s. m., et f., of *French* and *Latin* writers.

PORTE (Veine), s. f.: a term applied, in *Anatomy*, to the *venous System* of the abdomen,—Systema venæ portarum, L.,—das Pfortadersystem, G.; composed of two trunks, the *abdominal* and *hepatic*,—V. porte abdominale, et hépatique. The vena portarum,—die Pfortader, G.,—returns the blood from all the abdominal and pelvic organs, except the kidneys, bladder, and uterus; and, unlike the other parts of the *venous System*, is destitute of valves.

PORTE-AIGUILLE, s. m., PORTE-BOUGIE, s. m., PORTE-MÈCHE, s. m.: *instruments* constructed of steel, silver, or caoutchouc; and employed, by Surgeons, to facilitate the introduction of the *needle*, the *urethral bougie*, and of *lint* into a *fistulous sore*, respectively.

PORTE-PIERRE, s. m.: a case for containing the fused nitrate of silver, employed in the cauterization of wound or sore. PORTE-SONDE, s. m.: a sort of *porte-crayon*, destined to facilitate the introduction of the *style* into the nasal duct, according to the process of Laforest.

POSTHITE, s. f.,—posthitis, f. L.,—die Entzündung,—inflammatio —: POSTHONCIE, s. f., L.,—die Geschwulst—des männlichen Gliedes, od. der Vorhaut, G.,—tumor,—ὄγκος,—membra virilis, vel præputii,—ἡ πρόσθη.

POTASSE, s. f.,—potassa, f. L.,—die Potasche, G.,—potass: oxide of POTASSIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—the metallic basis of *potass*, discovered, by Davy, in 1807. *Pure potass*, in a solid form, and in solution, as the *P. à la Chaux* of *French*, and *Liquor potassæ* of *British Pharmacology*, constitutes an important therapeutic agent. For the other *Medicinal Compounds*, and *Preparations*, of *Potass*, see ACÉTATE, CARBONATE, NITRATE, SULFATE, et SULFURÉ.

POTENTIEL, adj.,—potentialis, L.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to ACTUEL.

POTION, s. f.,—potio, f. L.,—der Arzeneitrank, G.: in *French Pharmacy*, a liquid compound, of four or six ounces' measure; administered by spoonfuls.

POU, s. m.: a genus of *Parasitic Insects*,—Pediculus, L.,—ὁ φθίς.—die Laus, G.,—the Louse; belonging to the Order, *Aptera*; and constituting the type of the *Pediculidæ*, L.,—PÉDICULIDÉS, s. m. pl. The head, body, and *pubic region*, of Man, in his savage or degraded state, are, respectively, infested by the following species: 1. *P. capitis*,—Pou de la tête, F.,—die Kopflaus, G.; 2. *P. corporis*,—P. de corps,—die Leiblaus; and, 3. *P. pubis*,—see MORPION, and, also, PHTHIRIASE.

POUCE, s. m.: the designation of the *first finger*,—see DOIGT, et ORTEIL,—in Man, and the *Quadrumana*.

POUDRE, s. f.,—pulvis, m. L.,—das Pulver, G.,—powder: in *Pharmacy*, a substance reduced into minute particles, by the process of pulverization.

POULS, s. m.,—pulsatio, f., pulsus, m. L.,—der Puls, G.,—pulse: the stroke of the arteries; resulting from the afflux of blood on each contraction of the heart.

POUMON, s. m.,—ὁ πνεύμων,—pulmo, m. L.,—die Lunge, G.,—lung: in *Anatomy*, the organ of respiration, of the *Mammifera*, *Birds*, *Reptiles*, and *Amphibia*. The lungs,—pulmones, L.,—die Lungen, G.,—are two in number; contained in the thoracic cavity; and separated, from each other, by the mediastinum, and, from the abdomen, by the diaphragm, whenever these septa exist.

POURPRE, s. m.,—Purpura, f. L.: a genus of *Diseases*, belonging to the Order, *Exanthemata*, of Willan; by whom four species are discriminated. It is characterized by the eruption of *purple spots* over the surface of the body. POURPRE, adj.,—purpureus, L.,—purpurroth, G.,—purple: an epithet applied, by Hoffmann, to *miliary fever*,—Fièvre pourprée,—see MILIAIRE.

POURRITURE, s. f.,—putredo, f. L.: a term literally signifying *putridity*,—die Fäulniss, G.; but commonly employed to designate the *rot* in sheep,—die Lungenfäule der Schafe. P. d'Hopital,—gangræna nosocomialis, L.,—der Hospitalbrand, G.,—hospital-gangrene.

PRÉCIPITATION, s. f.,—præcipitatio, f. L.,—die Niederschlagung, G.: in *Chemistry*, the phenomenon observed, when any substance quits the fluid wherein it has been held in solution, and is deposited in the form of flake, powder, or crystal. PRÉCIPITÉ, s. m., and adj.,—præcipitatum, n., præcipitatus, L.,—das Niederschlag, G.: the result of the process of *precipitation*; Précipité blanc, et rouge,—see MERCURE. Pouls précipité,—a hurried pulse.

PRÉCORDIAL, adj.,—pertaining to the præcordia, or region of the heart,—die Gegend der Herzgrube, G.: an epithet synon. with EPIGASTRIQUE. Région précordiale,—see EPIGASTRE; Anxiété précordiale,—see EPIGASTRALGIE.

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PRÉCURSEUR, adj.,—*præcursorius* (*præcurro*, to run before), **L.**,—*vorläufig*, **G.**,—precursory: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *phenomena*,—*Phénomènes pré-curseurs*, **F.**,—which precede the actual development of a disease.

PRÉDORSAL, adj.,—*prædorsalis*, situated anteriorly to the back; as the anterior surface,—*Face prédorsale*,—of the dorsal portion of the vertebral column.

PRÉDORSO-ATLOÏDIEN,—**CERVICAL**, **s. m.**, and adj.,—*prædorso-atloideus*, *prædorso-cervicalis*, **L.**: epithets respectively employed, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to designate the *Longus Colli*, muscle; from its attachments. See **LONG**.

PRÉHENSION, **s. f.**,—*prehensio*, **f. L.**: the act of seizing. Hence, the organs of animals destined to perform this act, as the hand of *Man* and the *Quadrupana*, the anterior paw of the *Felidæ*, the beak, and claw, of the *Raptorial Birds*, and the teeth of divers *Reptiles* and *Fishes*, are termed organs of *prehension*. **PRÉHENSILE**, adj.: formed for *prehension*; as the organs of capture in general; and the *prehensile* tail,—*cauda prehensilis*, **L.**,—*der Fangschwanz*, **G.**,—of the *Cebi*, among the *Quadrupana*.

PRÉLOMBAIRE, adj.,—*prælumbaris*, **L.**,—*prælumbar*: situated anteriorly to the loins; as the surface,—*Face prélobaire*,—of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column.

PRÉLOMBO-PUBIEN,—**SUS-PUBIEN**, **s. m.** and adj.,—*prælumbo-pubianus*, *prælumbo-suprà-pubianus*, **L.**: epithets applied, respectively, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the *Psoas parvus* muscle; from its attachments. See **PSOAS**.

PRÉLOMBO-THORACIQUE, adj.,—*prælumbo-thoracicus*, **L.**: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Vena AZYGOS*.

PRÉLOMBO-TROCHANTIN,—**TROCHANTÉRIEN**, **s. m.**, and adj.,—*prælumbo-trochan-tianus*, *prælumbo-trochantinianus*, **L.**: epithets applied, respectively, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the *Psoas magnus* muscle.

PRÉPUCE, **s. m.**,—*præputium*, **n. L.**,—*ἡ πόσθη*,—*der Vorhaut*, **G.**,—*prepuce* or fore-skin: the fold of integument which surrounds, and envelopes, the glans penis.

PRESBYTIE, **s. f.**,—*presbytia*, *presbyopia*, **f. L.**,—*die Fernsichtigkeit*, **G.**,—*far-sightedness*: a defect of vision consequent on flattening of the cornea and partial loss of the refractive power of the eye. Common, but not peculiar, to old age,—*ἡ πρεσβυτις*.

PRÉSPINAL, adj.,—*præspinalis*, **L.**: situated anteriorly to the spine; as the pre-spinal surface,—*Face préspinale*, **F.**,—of the vertebral column.

PRESSOIR d'Herophile. See **CONFLUENT**.

PRÉTIBIAL, adj.,—*prætibialis*, **L.**: situated anteriorly to the tibia.

PRÉTIBIO-DIGITAL, adj.,—*prætibio-dig-italis*, **L.**: an epithet applied, by Chaussier,

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to the *musculo-cutaneous nerve*,—**MUSCULO-CUTANÉ**,—of the human leg. **PRÉTIBIO-SUS-PHALANGÉTAIRE**, adj.,—*prætibio-suprà-phalangetaris*, **L.**:—by the same, to the anterior tibial nerve,—see **TIBIAL**.

PRIAPISME, **s. m.**,—*ὁ πριπισμός*,—*Priapismus*, **m. L.**, and **G.**,—*priapism*: *membri virilis diutina et ingrata sine libidine erectio*, **L.**,—*krampfartige Aufrichtung des männlichen Gliedes*, **G.**

PRIMIPARE, adj.,—*primiparus*, **L.**: an epithet applied to a woman,—*mulier primipara*, **L.**,—*ἡ πρωτοτόκος*,—who has brought forth her first child. **PRIMIPARITÉ**, **s. f.**: the condition of a *primiparous* female.

PRIMI-STERNAL, adj.,—*primi-sternalis*, **L.**: an epithet applied, by Bécларd, to the first piece of the sternum.

PROCATARCTIQUE, adj.,—*procatarcticus*, **L.**: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the remote or predisponent causes,—*αἰτίαι προκαταρκτικὰ*,—*vorbereitende Ursachen*, **G.**,—of a disease.

PROCÉDÉ, **s. m.**,—*processus*, **m.**, *ratio*, **f. L.**,—*process*: in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, the series of operations requisite for the obtainment of a given product or result: *chymischer Prozess*, **G.**,—a chemical process. In Surgery, the peculiar mode of performing an operation.

PROCÈS, **s. m.**,—*processus*, **m. L.**,—*process*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain parts and organs, apparently prolonged beyond others with which they are connected,—see **CILIAIRE**, et **MAMILLAIRE**. For the processes of bones, see **APOPHYSE**.

PROCIDENCE, **s. f.**,—*procidencia*, **f. L.**,—see **PROLAPSE**.

PROCTAGRE, **s. f.**,—*proctagra*, **f. (πρωκτός, anus, ἄγγρα, seizure)**, **L.**,—*der arthritische Afterschmerz*, **G.**,—*arthritic pain* —: **PROCTALGIE**, **s. f.**,—*proctalgia*, **f. (same, and ἄλγος, pain)**, **L.**,—*der Afterschmerz*,—*pain*, of ordinary character,—in the *anus*.

PROCTITE, **s. f.**,—*proctitis*, **f. L.**,—*die Afterentzündung*, **G.**,—*inflammation* —: **PROCTONCIE**, **s. f.**,—*proctoncus*, **f. L.**,—*die Aftergeschwulst*, **G.**,—*tumefaction*,—*ῥγκος*,—of the *anus*,—*ὁ πρωκτός*,—*der After*, **G.**

PROCTOPTOSE, **s. f.**,—*proctoptosis*, **f. (πρωκτός, and πτώσις, a falling-down)**, *prolapsus ani*, **L.**,—*der Aftervorfall*, **G.**: a term regarded, by the Lexicographers, as *synon.* with **PROCTOCÈLE**, **s. f. F.**, et **L.**; which more properly indicates an *hernia-like* protrusion,—*ἡλλη*,—of the *rectum* through the *anus*,—a morbid condition constituting the genus, *Exania*,—see **EXANIE**,—of Sauvages.

PROCTORRHAGIE, **s. f.**,—*proctorrhagia*, **f. (πρωκτός, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out)**, **L.**,—*der Afterblutfluss*, **G.**,—*hæorrhage* from —: **PROCTORRHÉE**, **s. f.**,—*proctorrhœa*, **f. (same, and ῥέω, to flow)**, **L.**,—*der Afterfluss*,—*continued flow of blood or mucus*—from the *anus*.

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PRODUCTION, s. f.,—productio, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, synonym with **PROLONGEMENT**. *Pr. accidentelle*: in Pathological Anatomy, an adventitious structure,—see **ACCIDENTEL**.

PRODUIT, s. m.,—das Product, G.,—product: the tangible result of a chemical or pharmaceutical process.

PROFOND, adj.,—profundus, L.,—tief, G.,—deep: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain deep-seated muscles and blood-vessels; as the *Flexor digitorum profundus* of the fore-arm,—see **PERFORANT**: the *arteria profunda femoris*,—*Artère profonde* (—grande musculaire, Ch.),—*de la cuisse*,—*tiefe Oberschenkelschlagader*, G.,—branch of the crural, supplying the external and internal circumflex,—see **CIRCONFLEXE**,—and three perforating branches; and *arteria profunda penis*,—*tiefe Ruthenschlagader*,—l'*Artère cavernuse*, of French anatomical writers.

PROGNOSTIC, ou **PRONOSTIC**, s. m.,—ἡ πρόγνωσις,—prognosis, f. L.,—die Prognose, G.,—fore-knowledge, prescience: in Pathology, the prognostication, or prediction, of the issue of a disease,—die *Vorhersagung* des Ausganges einer Krankheit, G. **PROGNOSTIQUE**, adj.,—προγνωστικός,—prognostisch, G.?—prognostic: an epithet applied to the signs,—*signa prognostica*, L.,—which direct the physician, or surgeon, in the formation of his prognosis.

PROGRESSION, s. f.,—progressio, f. L.,—ἡ προχώρησις,—die Progression, G.: the act of going forward. For an account of the organs of progression of divers Animals,—see **AILE**, **CIL**, **NAGEOIRE**, **PIED**.

PROLAPSUS, s. m.: a term borrowed, from the *Latin*, to designate, in Pathology, the sinking-down of an organ,—der Vorfall, G.,—see **ABAISSEMENT**, et **CHUTE**,—from its natural site; as *Prolapsus de la matrice*,—*Pr. uteri*, L.,—der *Muttervorfall*, G.

PROLIFIQUE, adj.,—γόνιμος,—foecundus, L.,—fruchtbar, G.,—prolific: an epithet applied to animals, and plants, which possess the faculty of procreating their species,—see **STÉRILE**.

PROLONGEMENT, s. m.,—processus, m. L.,—der Fortsatz, die Verlängerung, G.,—prolongation, process,—see **PROCÈS**. *Prol. rachidien de l'encéphale*: a term applied, by *Chaussier*, to the spinal cord; which he incorrectly regards as a process of the brain.

PRONATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—pronator, L.,—der Vorwärtsdreher, G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to muscles,—see **CARRÉ**, et **ROND**,—which accomplish pronation,—**PRONATION**, s. f.,—pronatio, f. L.,—die Vorwärtsdrehung, G.: that movement of the fore-arm, whereby the dorsal surface of the hand is placed uppermost.

PROPHYLAXIE, s. f.,—ἡ προφυλακίς,—prophylaxis, f. L.,—die Vorbauung, G.,—pre-

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caution, providence: in Pathology, the art of averting a disease, or obviating its recurrence, by the employment of preservative or prophylactic remedies,—τὰ προφυλακτικά,—*remedia prophylactica*, L.,—die vorbeugenden Mittel, G.

PROPOLIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ πρόπολις (πρὸ, before, πόλις, the city),—das Bienharz, Stopfwachs, G.: the resinous, reddish, and odorous substance, with which the bee closes crevices in the hive, and covers exteriorly the cells of the comb.

PROPRIÉTÉ, s. f.,—proprietas, f. L.,—ἡ ιδιότης,—die Eigenschaft, G.,—property: that which is peculiar to, or distinguishes, a body. *Properties* admit of distribution into the chemical, physical, and vital,—*Propriétés chimiques, physiques, et vitales*. The two former, only, are possessed by gaseous and mineral bodies; the whole, by vegetable and animal bodies in the living state.

PROPTOSE, s. f.,—ἡ πρόπτωσις,—proptosis, f. L.,—das Vorfallen, G.,—falling-down: in Pathology, unnatural elongation of an organ, as of the uvula, clitoris, or nymphæ.

PROSECTEUR, s. m.: the designation of the person who prepares the anatomical subjects, for the lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, in the Schools of France.

PROSOPALGIE, s. f.,—prosopalgia, f. (προσώπον, the face, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Gesichtsschmerz, G.,—pain in the face, facial neuralgia.

PROSTATALGIE, s. f.,—prostatagia, f. L.,—der Vorsteherdrüsenschmerz, G.: pain,—ἄλγος,—of the prostate gland,—see

PROSTATE, s. f.,—prostata, f. (προστήμι, to stand before), L.,—die Vorsteherdrüse, G.: in Anatomy, a glandular organ which surrounds the commencement of the male urethra; and pours its secreted fluid into that canal by excretory ducts opening on the sides, and surface, of the *Verumontanum*. *Prostates inférieures*: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to Cowper's glands. **PROSTATIQUE**, adj.: pertaining to the prostate gland; as, in Anatomy, the *prostatic portion*,—*P. prostatique*, F.,—of the urethra: in Pathology, concretions,—*Calculi prostatici*,—see **CALCUL**,—formed in the prostate gland.

PROSTATITE, s. f.,—prostatitis, f. L.,—die Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung, G.,—inflammation —: **PROSTATOCÈLE**, ou **PROSTATONCIE**, s. f.,—prostatoncus, f. L.,—die Vorsteherdrüsengeschwulst, G.,—swelling,—ὄγκος,—or tumefaction,—of the prostate gland,—see **PROSTATE**.

PROSTHÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ πρόσθεσις,—prosthesis, f. L.,—das Ansetzen, G.: in Surgery, the act of supplying lost parts.

PROTOGALE, s. m.,—πρωτόγαλα,—protogala, f. L. Synon. with **COLOSTRUM**.

PROTOPATHIE, s. f.,—ἡ πρωτοπάθεια,—protopathia, f. L.,—das ursprüngliche Leiden, G.,

—primary disease. PROTOPATHIQUE, adj., —*πρωτοπαθής*,—protopathicus, L.: suffering from primary disease.

PROTOXYDE, s. m.,—protoxydum, n. L., —das Protoxyd, G.,—protoxide: in Chemistry, the first or lowest degree of oxydation of a body capable of combining with oxygen in several different proportions.

PROTUBÉRANCE, s. f.,—protuberantia, f. L.,—die Erhabenheit, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to irregularly rounded and rugose eminences on the surfaces of bones; as the *protuberantia externa et interna*, L., —of the occipital: and, 2.—elevations of the cerebral substance; as *Prot. ANNULAIRE*, et *CYLINDROÏDES*.

PRUNELLE, s. f.: in Anatomy, the designation of the circular perforation,—die Pupille, der Augenstein, G.,—pupil,—in the centre of the iris of the eye: in Botany, the fruit,—die Schlehe, G.,—of the *Sloe-tree*,—PRUNELLIER, s. m.: a species belonging to the genus, *Prunus*,—see PRUNIER. For the product of the fruit of *P. spinosa*,—der Schlehenbaum,—see ACACIA. Bark reputed febrifuge, and astringent.

PRUNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Prunus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—the Plum, and Cherry; comprehending, among numerous species which bear an edible fruit, the common *Plum-tree*,—*P. domestica*,—der Pflaumenbaum, G.

PRURIGO, s. m.,—f. L.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*; synon. with *pruritus*,—das Jucken, G.; and employed, by Willan, to designate the third genus, of the Order, *Papulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*; characterized by severe itching; and comprehending three species,—*P. mitis*, *formicans*, and *senilis*, with varieties. PRURIGINEUX, adj.,—pruriginosus, L.,—pruriginous: connected with *prurigo*.

PRUSSATE, s. m.,—prussias, n. L.: synon. with HYDROCYANATE.

PSELLISME, s. m.,—*δ ψελλισμός*,—psellismus, m. L.,—das Stammeln, G.,—stammering: in Pathology, a genus instituted, by Sauvages, to include all the species, and varieties, of defective utterance.

PSEUDARTHROSE, s. f.,—pseudarthrosis, f. (*ψευδής*, false, *ἄρθρωδία*, articulation), L.,—ein falsches Gelenk, G.—a false articulation. In like manner, all the compounds of *ψευδής* with different nouns, are meant to indicate the spurious character of the object to which they may refer. Thus, PSEUDO-ASTHME, s. m.,—pseudo-asthma, n. L.,—implies spurious asthma,—die unächte Engbrüstigkeit, G.;—PSEUDO-MEMBRANE, s. f.,—pseudo-membrana, f. L.,—a false or adventitious membrane,—eine falsche Membran, Afterhaut; and PSEUDO-PERIPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—pseudo-peripneumonia, peripneumonia *notha*, L.,—die falsche Lungenentzündung,—false or bastard peripneumony.

PSOAS, s. m. and adj.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate two muscles of the loins,—*αἱ ψοαί*,—see IOMBAIRE; as, 1. the great,—*P. grand* (—PRÉLOMBO-TROCHAN-TINIEN, Ch.), F.,—*Psoas magnus*, L.,—extending from the bodies, and transverse processes, of the last dorsal and first four lumbar vertebræ, to the smaller trochanter: and, 2. *Ps. petit* (—PRÉLOMBO-PUBI-EN),—*Psoas minor*,—from the body of the last dorsal vertebra, to the ileo-pectineal eminence of the pubis.

PSORA, s. m.: the Greek synonym,—*ἡ ψώρα*,—of the *Latin*, *Scabies*, which constitutes the Fifth Genus of the Order, *Pustulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*, of Willan. PSORIFORME, adj.,—*ψωρώδης*,—psoriformis, L.,—krätzförmig, G.,—psoriform, resembling —: PSORIQUE, adj.,—*ψωρικός*,—psoricus, —krätzig,—psoric, suffering from, or connected with—itch,—die Krätze, G.

PSORIASIS, s. f. F., et L.: a term, in Pathology, literally signifying the state,—*ἡ ψωρίασις*,—of being affected with *psora*; but employed, by Pathologists, to designate a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—the 2nd of the Order, *Squamæ*, of Willan; comprehending four species.

PSOROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*ἡ ψωροφθαλμία*,—psorophthalmia, f. L.,—die Augenliederkrätze, G.,—psorophthalmy: a disease of the eye-lids accompanied by severe itching.

PSYCHOLOGIE, s. f.,—psychologia, f. (*ψυχή*, the soul, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Psychologie, Seelenlehre, G.,—the doctrine of the soul. PSYCHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—psychologicus,—psychologisch,—psychological: pertaining to *psychology*.

PSYCHROMÈTRE, s. m.,—psychometrum, n. (*ψυχρός*, cold, *μέτρον*, measure), L.,—das Psychrometer, der Kaltemesser, G.: an instrument for ascertaining the degree of cold.

PTARMIQUE, s. f.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Achillæa*,—see ACHILLEE. *A. ptarmica*,—*ἡ πταρμική*,—das Niesewurz, G.,—Sneezewort-Yarrow,—derives its specific designation from the *sternutatory* properties of the flower and leaf. PTARMIQUE, adj.,—sternutatory: *Remedia ptarmica*,—*τὰ πταρμικά*,—die Niesmittel, G.,—remedies which provoke sneezing.

PTÉREAL, adj.,—pterealis, L.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a bone of the skeleton of *Fishes*; which corresponds with the internal pterygoid process of the human sphenoid.

PTÉRIDE, s. f.: a genus of *Cryptogamous Plants*,—*Pteris*, L.,—the Female Fern, or Brake,—belonging to Order, *Filices*,—see FOUGÈRE. Root of the common species,—*P. aquilina*,—*ἡ πτερίς*,—der Saumfarren, Flügelfarren, G.,—reputed anthelminthic.

PTÉROPODE, s. m. pl.,—*Pteropoda* (*πτερόν*, a fin, *πῆξ*, a foot), L.,—die Pteropoden, G.?: a Class of the Sub-regnum, *Mollus-*

ca; comprehending cephalous animals, as *Clio*, whose organs of progression consist of two lateral fin-like expansions, on the surface of which the branchiæ, or respiratory apparatus, are situated.

PTÉRYGION, s. m.,—τὸ πτερύγιον,—pterygium, n. L.: a term literally signifying a little wing,—der kleine Flügel, G.; but employed, by Pathologists, to designate a triangular excrescence of the conjunctiva oculi, with its base directed towards the sclerotic, and its apex to the cornea; and resulting from varicose dilatation of the vessels of the Conjunctiva.

PTÉRYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pterygo-anguli-maxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Pterygoideus internus* muscle (—Ptérygo-Maxillaire grand, Ch.); as extending from *pterygoid fossa* of sphenoid bone to angle of the lower jaw. PTÉRYGO-COLLI-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pterygo-colli-maxillaris, L.:—by the same, to *Pterygoideus externus* (—Ptérygo-Maxillaire petit, Ch.); as extending from *pterygoid* process of sphenoid bone, to the neck of the lower jaw.

PTÉRYGO-PALATIN, adj.,—pterygo-palatine, pertaining alike to the *pterygoid* process of the sphenoid bone, and the palate: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a branch,—*Arteria pterygo-palatina*,—see PALATIN,—of the internal maxillary artery: 2.—a Canal,—le Conduit ptérygo-palatin,—canalis *pterygo-palatinus*, L.,—der Flügelgäumenkanal, G.,—which, existing, on each side, between the internal wing of the *pterygoid* process, and *os palati*, transmits the preceding artery, and concomitant vein: and, 3.—the *Circumflexus Palati* muscle,—*Pterygo-palatinus*, L.,—see PÉRISTAPHYLIN,—*M. pterygo-staphylin*, of Chaussier.

PTÉRYGO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to a few fibres of *Constrictor pharyngis superior*, which they regard as a distinct muscle,—der Flügelgäumenmuskel, of the German Anatomists.

PTÉRYGO-SYNDÉSMO-STAPHYLI-PHARYNGIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Constrictor pharyngis superior* muscle,—see CONSTRICTEUR.

PTÉRYGOÏDE, adj.,—πτερυγώδης,—pterygodes, pterygoides, L.,—flügelförmig, G.,—pterygoid, wing-like: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of two processes,—processus *pterygoidei*, L.,—die Flügelfortsätze, G.; which, proceeding from the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, are distinguished into the *external* and *internal*: and, 2.—the hollow,—Fosse ptérygoïde, F.,—existing between them.

PTÉRYGOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—pterygoideus, L.: an epithet designative of parts which are connected with the *pterygoid* processes; as, 1. a Canal,—Conduit ptérygoï-

dien ou vidien, F.,—canalis *pterygoideus*, vel vidianus, L.,—which, traversing the base of the *pterygoid* process, transmits the *pterygoid* nerve: 2.—Muscles,—*M. ptérygoïdiens*; distinguished, from their situation, into the *internal* and *external*,—*Pterygoideus internus* et *externus*, L.,—innerer und äusserer Flügelmuskel, G.,—see PTÉRYGO-ANGULI, et -COLLI-MAXILLAIRE: 3.—an Artery,—*Artère ptérygoidienne*, ou vidienne, F.,—arteria vidiana, L.,—a branch of the internal maxillary, accompanying the nerve in its transit through the vidian canal; and also, small ramifications,—die Flügelmuskelschlagadern, G.,—distributed from the same source, on the *pterygoid* muscles; and, 4.—two Nerves,—Nerfs ptérygoïdiens,—die Flügelmuskelnerven, G.,—of which, a. the nervus *pterygoideus*, vel vidianus, supplied by the sphenopalatine ganglion, and accompanying the vidian artery, divides into a superior or cranial, and an inferior or carotic twig; and, b. the proper *pterygoid*,—nervus musculi *pterygoidei*, of Sömmering,—emanates from the inferior maxillary branch of the trifacial.

PTÉRYSTAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied, by Riolan, to certain muscles,—die Flügelfortsatzapfenmuskeln, G.,—les Muscles PÉRISTAPHYLINS.

PTILOSE, s. f.,—ἡ πτίλωσις,—ptilosis, f. L.,—das Augenwimpernausfallen, G.: falling of the eye-lashes; from chronic inflammation of the eye-lids.

PTISANE, s. f.,—ἡ πτισάνη,—ptisana, f. L.,—der Ptisane, Gerstentrunk, G.,—barley-water, or other mucilaginous decoction.

PTIN, s. m.: in Entomology, a genus,—*Ptinus*, L.,—der Bohrkäfer, Kummelkäfer, G.,—of *Pentamerous Coleoptera*; constituting the type of the *Ptinidæ*, L.; and comprehending many species: some of which, as *P. fur*,—der Dieb, G.,—commit great depredations in anatomical and zoological collections.

PTYALISME, s. m.,—ὁ πτυαλισμὸς,—ptyalismus, m. L.,—der Speichelfluss, G.,—ptyalism: *excessive* secretion of saliva. PTYALOGUE, adj.,—ptyalogogus (πτυαλὸν, saliva, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet synon. with SIALOGUE.

PUBÈRE, adj.,—puber, vel pubes, L.,—ἡ ἐνητικὸς: an epithet applied to one who has attained the age of *puberty*,—PUBERTÉ, s. f.,—pubertas, f. L.,—ἡ ἡβη, —die Mannbarkeit, Zeugungsreife, G.: the period at which an individual becomes capable of propagating his or her species.

PUBESCENCE, s. f.,—pubescentia, f. L.,—die Haarbekleidung, G.: the presence of fine hairs,—pubes, f. L.,—or down, on the surface of organized bodies. PUBESCENT, adj.,—pubescens, L.,—feinhaarig, G.: covered with fine hairs or down; as, in Zoology, the corselet of some species of *Elatér*:

in Botany, the stem of *Leucospermum puberum*, and the leaf of *Geranium molle*.

PUBIEN, adj.,—pubianus, L.,—pubic: situated over, or belonging to, the *pubes*; as, 1. the *Region*.—*Rég. pubienne*, F.,—*regio pubis*, L.,—die *Schamgegend*, G.,—forming the centre of the hypogastric: 2. the *Articulation*,—*A. pubienne*, ou *Symphyse du pubis*; and, 3. the *arch*,—*Arcade pubienne*,—*arcus ossium pubis*, L.,—which results from the union of the two *ossa pubis*: and, 4. the *Ligaments*,—*L. pubiens*,—*ligamenta pubis*, L.,—by which those bones are connected.

PUBIO-COCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pubio-coccygeus-annularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Levator ani* and *Ischio-Coccygeus muscles* (-SOUS-PUBIO-, et ISCHIO-COCYGIEN, Ch.), which he regards as constituting one muscle.

PUBIO-FÉMORAL, s. m., and adj.,—pubio-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Adductor longus femoris* muscle,—see ADDUCTEUR.

PUBIO-OMBILICAL, PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL, s. m., et adj.: terms respectively applied, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the *Pyramidalis muscle*,—see PYRAMIDAL; as extending from the *os pubis*, to the *sub-umbilical* portion of *linea alba abdominis*.

PUBIO-STERNAL, s. m.,—pubio-sternalis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus abdominis* muscle,—see DROIT; from its attachments.

PUBIS, s. m.,—pubes, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to a bone,—*Os pubis*, F., et L.,—der *Schambein*, G.; which, separate in infancy, becomes consolidated and constitutes, in adult age, the anterior portion of the *os innominatum*,—see INNOMINÉ, et PUBIEN.

PUCE, s. f.: a genus of *Parasitic Insects*, *Pulex*, L.,—der *Floh*, G.,—the *Flea*; formerly arranged in Order *Aptera*; but constituting, in modern Systems, the type of the *Flea-Family*, *Pulicidæ*, of Order, *Aphaniptera*,—see APHANIPTÈRE. The common *European* species,—*Pulex irritans*,—le *P. commun*,—ὁ *φύλλος*,—der *gemeine Floh*, G.,—is well known. Another,—*P. penetrans*,—le *P. pénétrante*, ou la *Chique*,—der *Sandfloh*,—indigenous in *America*, deposits its ova beneath the epidermis of the plantar region, in Man; and induces a severe and sometimes fatal derangement of the system. *Puce*,—see PUSTULE,—*maligne*.

PUDENDUM, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*. *Pudenda*,—les *Parties honteuses*, F.,—die *Schamtheile*, G.,—vocantur partes externæ, in utroque sexu, præsertim foemineo, *generationi dicatæ*, L.

PUERPÉRAL, adj.,—puerperus, L.: an epithet employed to designate a *fever*,—*Fièvre*, ou *Péritonite*, *puerpérale*,—*Febris puerperarum*, L.,—peculiar to *puerperal* woman,—*Puerpera*, f. L.,—die *Kindbetterin*, G.

PULMO-AORTIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the ductus arteriosus vel *pulmo-aorticus*, L.,—see CANAL; as, in the foetus, connecting the *pulmonary* artery and *aorta*.

PULMONAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pulmonaria* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Boraginæ*), L.,—das *Lungenkraut*, G.,—the *Lungwort*. The *officinal* species,—*P. officinalis*,—la *P. officinale*, ou *Sauge de Jérusalem*, F.,—das *officinelle Lungenkr.*, G.,—is *emollient*; and was once reputed a specific in *pulmonary* diseases.

PULMONAIRE, adj.,—pulmonaris, pertaining to the *lung* or *lungs*, *pulmo*, *pulmones*, L.,—zur *Lunge* gehörig, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of divers organs, and blood-vessels; as, 1.—of the right, or *pulmonary*, portion of the *heart* which exists, in many of the inferior animals, as a distinct organ,—das *Lungenherz*,—see CŒUR: 2.—of the great artery,—*Artère pulmonaire*,—die *Lungenschlagader*, G.,—which conveys the venous blood from, 3. the right, or *pulmonary*, ventricle of the heart,—der *Lungenherzkammer*,—to the lungs, or *pulmonary* organs: 4.—the four veins,—*venæ pulmonales*, L.,—which transmit the arterialized blood, from the lungs, to the left auricle: 5.—the *plexus of nerves*,—*Pl. pulmonaris*,—das *Lungengeflecht*,—which, constituted by filaments from the pneumogastric nerve—der *Lungenmagen-nerv*, G.,—from the inferior cervical and first thoracic ganglia, supplies with nerves the bronchial ramifications: and, 6.—the portion of *pleura*,—*pl. pulmonalis*, L.,—die *Lungenhaut*, G.,—see PLÈVRE,—by which the surface of each lung is invested.

In Pathology,—*morbid affections* which, as *pulmonary apoplexy*,—der *Lungenschlagfluss*, G.,—*catarrh*, *inflammation*, and *phthisis*,—CATARRHE, PNEUMONIE, et PHTHISIE,—are seated in, or directly implicate, the *pulmonary* organs.

PULMONIE, s. f.,—pulmonia, f. L.: a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *pulmonary phthisis*; which constitutes the 8th genus of *Pneumoses*, in la *Nosol. Naturelle*.

PULMONIQUE, adj.,—pulmonicus, L.,—lungensuchtig, G.,—pulmonic: an epithet applied to an individual,—ὁ *πνευμονικός*,—der *Lungensuchtige*,—who is suffering from *pulmonary* disease.

PULPOIRE, s. f.: the *wooden spatula* employed, in Pharmacy, for *reduction into pulp*,—PULPATION, s. f.: the act of reducing into *pulp*,—a vegetable substance.

PULSATION, s. f.,—pulsatio, f. L.,—das *Pulsiren*, *Schlagen*, G.: in Physiology, the *beating* of heart or artery: in Pathology, the *throb*,—*Douleur pulsative*,—experienced in an inflamed part, or organ.

PULSILOGE, s. f. PULSIMÈTRE, s. m. See SPHYGOMÈTRE.

PUS

PULSIMANCIE, s. f. : an hybrid synonym of **SPHYGOMANCIE**.

PULVÉRISATION, s. f.,—die Pulverisirung, G.,—pulverization: the act of reducing into *powder*,—pulvis, L. **PULVERULENT**, adj.,—pulverulentus, L.,—staubig, mit einem *feinen Staub* bestreut, G.,—covered with a *fine powder*.

PUNAISE, s. f. : in Entomology, a genus of *Parasitic Insects*, *Cimex*, L.,—die Wanze, G.,—the Bug; belonging to Order, *Hemiptera*; and constituting the type of the *Bug-Family*,—*Cimicidae*, L. The common species,—*C. lectularius*,—ὁ or ἡ κόρις, —die Bettwanze, Hauswanze, G.,—is well known, from its offensive odour, and the painful wound which it inflicts.

PUOGENIE, see **PYOGENIE**. **PUOTURIE**, see **PYURIE**.

PUPILLAIRE, adj.,—pupillary: an epithet designative of a *membrane*,—membrana *pupillaris*, L.,—die Sehlochhaut, G.,—which, closing the *pupil*,—**PUPILLE**, s. f.,—pupilla, f. L.,—ἡ γλῶττη, κόρη, —die Pupille, das Sehloch, der Stern, G.,—of the foetus of the *Mammifera*, disappears, in the human subject, about the 7th month of pregnancy. *Pupillæ artificialis formatio*, L.,—die künstliche *Pupillenbildung*, G.

PURGATION, s. f.,—purgatio, f. L. : in Therapeutics, the action of *purgative remedies*,—*Remèdes purgatifs*,—remedia *purgantia*,—see **CATHARSIE**.

PURIFORME, adj.,—puriformis, L.,—πυροειδής, —eiterförmig, G.,—puriform: resembling, or exhibiting the characters of, *pus*.

PURPURATE, s. m.,—purpuras, n. L. : in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—purpursäure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *purpuric acid*,—*Acide purpurique*, F.,—die *Purpursäure*, G.,—a product of the action of nitric upon uric acid, —with divers salifiable bases.

PURULENT, adj.,—eiterig, G. : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to all *collections*,—*Col. purulentes*,—die Eiterbeulen, G.,—which consist of—, and *diseases*, characterized by the formation of,—**PUS**, s. m.,—pus, puris, n. L.,—τὸ πῦον, —der Eiter, G. : the product of suppuration, consequent on inflammation, of the cellular tissue.

PUSTULE, s. f.,—pustula, f. L.,—das Bläschen, Blätterchen, G. : in Pathology, an *elevation of the cuticle*, with an inflamed base, containing *pus*: also, the designation of an Order, *Pustulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*, the 5th, in the arrangement of Willan; comprehending, under five distinct genera, the *pustular eruptions*,—*E. pustuleuses*, F. *P. maligne*,—*pustula maligna*, L. : inflammation, characterized by the appearance of a serous vesicle with livid base; ordinarily induced by the contact of putrid animal substances, and terminating in gangrene. *P. vénérienne*,—a syphilitic *pustule*.

PYO

PUTRÉFACTION, s. f.,—putrefactio, f. L.,—ἡ σήψις, —die Fäulniss, G. : the decomposition ordinarily suffered by organized bodies, on extinction of life.

PUTRIDE, adj.,—putrid: an epithet, in Pathology, designative of *affections* which, as *Fièvre putride*, F.,—*febris putrida*, L.,—das *Faulfieber*, G.,—exhibit the characters of *putridity*,—**PUTRIDITÉ**, s. f.,—putriditas, f. L. : a state of corruption, and decomposition, of the solids and fluids of the animal body.

PUTRILAGE, s. m. : animal matters, reduced, by *putrefaction*, into a kind of pulp.

PYLORE, s. m.,—ὁ πυλωρός, —pylorus, m. L.,—der Pfortner, der untere Magenmund, G. : in Anatomy, the orifice, or, more properly, the musculo-membranous structures which surround the orifice, of communication between the lesser or duodenal extremity of the stomach, and the commencement of the small intestine. **PYLORIQUE**, adj.,—pyloric: pertaining to the *pylorus*; as, 1. the orifice in question,—*O. pylorique*: 2. the membranous ring termed *valve*,—*valvula pylorica*, L.,—die Pfortnerklappe, G.,—which constitutes the *pylorus*; and, 3. the circular band of muscular fibres,—*Muscle pylorique*,—by which it is surrounded: and, 4. an artery.—*Artère pylorique*, ou *petite Art. gastrique droite*,—arteria coronaria dextra, of Haller,—a branch of the hepatic; and the corresponding vein,—die Pfortnervene, G.

PYOCÉLIE, s. f.,—pyocœlia, f. L.,—der Eiterbauch, G. : an accumulation of *pus*,—πῦον, —in the abdominal cavity, —κοιλία.

PYOCHEZIE, s. f.,—pyochezia, f. (πῦον, pus, χέζω, to go to stool), L.,—der Eiterabgang, Eiterdurchfall, G.,—purulent diarrhœa.

PYOCYSTE, s. m.,—pyocystis, f. (*same*, and κύστις, a cyst), L.,—der Eitersack, bes. in den Lungen, G. : a *purulent cyst*, especially in the lungs, vomica.

PYOÉMÈSE, s. f.,—pyoemesis vel pyemesis, f. (*same*, and ἔμησις, vomiting), L.,—das Eiterbrechen, G.,—vomiting of *pus*.

PYOGENIE, s. f.,—pyogenesis, pyogenia, L.,—die Pyogenie, Eiterbildung, G.,—*generation*,—γένεσις, —of *pus*,—πῦον.

PYOMÈTRE, s. m.,—pyometra, f. L.,—eine Ansammlung von Eiter im Uterus, G.,—a collection of *pus*, πῦον, —in the womb, —μέτρα.

PYOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—pyophthalmia, f. (πῦον, pus, ὀφθαλμία, —see **OPHTHALMIE**), L.,—die eiterige Augenentzündung, G.,—purulent ophthalmia. *Pyophthalmus*, s. m. L. Synon. with **HYPOPION**.

PYOPLANIE, s. f.,—pyoplasia, f. L.,—die Eiterverbreitung, G.,—metastasis—πλάνη, —of—: **PYOPTYSIE**,—pyoptysis, L.,—der Eiterauswurf, das Eiterspeien, G.,—*expectoration*,—πτύσις, —of *pus*,—πῦον.

PYORRHAGIE, s. f.,—pyorrhagia, f. (πῦον, —ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der plötzliche

PYR

Abgang einer grossen Menge *Eiters*, G.,—a sudden and copious *eruption* of *pus*. PYORRHEE, s. f.,—ἡ πυόρροια, —pyorrhœa, f. L.,—eine andauernde *Eiterabgang*, bes. aus den Genitalien, dem After, den Lungen, u. s. w., G.,—a continued *purulent discharge*, especially from the genital organs, anus, lungs, and other parts.

PYOTHORAX, s. m.,—f. L.,—die Eiterbrust, G.,—see EMPYÈME.

PYRAMIDAL, adj.,—πυραμοειδής, —pyramidalis, L.,—pyramidenförmig, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of organs, or portions of organs, which exhibit the *figure* of a *pyramid*,—see PYRAMIDE; as, 1. a *bone of the carpus*,—*Os pyramidal*, ou *cunéiforme*,—see CARPE: 2. divers *Muscles*,—*M. pyramidaux*, F.; of which there are, a. that of the *nose*,—*Pyramidal du nez* (—FRONTO-NASAL, Ch.), F.,—*Pyramidalis nasi*, L.,—*Pyramidenmuskel* der Nase, G.: b. of the *abdomen*,—*P. de l'abdomen* (—PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL, Ch.),—*Pyramidalis*,—der *Pyramidenm.* des Bauchs: and, c. of the *thigh*,—*P. de la cuisse* (—SACRO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, Ch.) *Pyiformis*, and birnförmiger Muskel, of *British* and *German* anatomical writers: 3.—certain *eminences*,—*Corps pyramidaux*,—of the *medulla oblongata*: and, 4. a *vascular net-work*,—*Corps pyramidal*, ou PAMPINIFORME.

PYRAMIDE, s. f.,—ἡ πυραμὶς, —pyramis, f. L.,—die Pyramide, G.,—pyramid: in Anatomy, 1. an *osseous eminence* in the tympanum, enclosing the *Stapedius* muscle: 2. the *Corpora pyramidalia*, *Pyramides medullæ oblongatæ*, vel *anteriores*,—die *Pyramiden* des verlängerten Markes, G.,—named *anterior* to distinguish them from, 3. les *Pyramides postérieures*,—*Corps restiformes*, of preceding Anatomists. In Surgery, the *pivot*, or *centre-pin*, attached to the crown of the trephine.

PYRÈTHRE, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus *Anthemis*,—see CAMOMILLE. The root of *A. pyrethrum*,—der Spanische Bertram, die Speichelwurz, G.,—Pellitory of Spain,—is *acid*, and powerfully *sialogogue*.

PYRÉTIQUE, adj.,—πυρετικὸς, —pyreticus, L.,—fieberhaft, G.,—pyretick, febrile.

PYRÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—pyretologia, f. L.,—die Pyretologie, Fieberlehre, G.,—pyretology: a *Treatise*, or *Discourse*,—λόγος, —on *fever*,—πυρετός. PYRÉTOLOGISTE, s. m.,—pyretologista, m. L.,—der Pyretologe, G.,—pyretologist: a physician who directs his attention especially to the subject of *fever*.

PYREXIE, s. f.,—ἡ πύρεξις, —pyrexia, f. L.,—das Fieber, G.,—fever. The *Pyrexia*, comprehending all *febrile* affections, constitute the First Class of Diseases in the Nosology of Dr. Cullen.

PYRIFORME, adj.,—pyriformis, L.,—birnförmig, G.,—pyriform, exhibiting the *figure*

PYX

of a *pear*,—*pyrus*, L.; as, in Anatomy, a muscle of the thigh,—see PYRAMIDAL: in Botany, the *fruit* of *Passiflora pyriformis*.

PYRITE, s. f.,—pyrites, f. (πῦρ, fire), L.: a term applied to divers *metallic sulphurets*; as, under certain circumstances, susceptible of *combustion*. PYRITEUX, adj.: converted into, or containing *pyrites*.

PYROLIGNEUX, adj.,—pyro-ligneous: an epithet heretofore applied to an *acid*,—acidum *pyrolignosum*, L.,—die Holzsäure, der Holzessig, G.,—which results from distillation of *wood*; and is merely acetic acid impregnated with an empyreumatic oil.

PYROLOGIE, s. f., F., and G.,—pyrologia, f. L.,—pyrology: a *Treatise*, or *discourse*,—λόγος, —on *fire*,—πῦρ.

PYROMÈTRE, s. m.,—pyrometrum, n. (πῦρ, —μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Pyrometer, G., and E.: in Physics, an *instrument* constructed for *ascertaining* more elevated degrees of *temperature* than the thermometer is fitted to indicate.

PYRONOMIE, s. f.,—pyronomia, f. (πῦρ, —νόμος, a rule), G.,—pyronomy: the instruction for *regulating* the *fire* in chemical processes,—die Anweisung zur *Leitung* des *Feurs* bei chemikalischen Operationen, G.

PYROPHAGE, adj.,—pyrophagus (πῦρ, fire, φάγω, to eat), L.,—feueressend, G.,—pyrophagous: an epithet applied to one,—ein *Feuerfresser*, G.,—a *fire-eater*,—who swallows *red-hot* or *burning* substances.

PYROSE, s. f.,—ἡ πύρωσις, —pyrosis, f. L.: a term originally signifying *inflammation*, or the *act of burning*; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a morbid affection,—water-brash,—das Sodbrennen, G.,—or more properly, symptom, connected with chronic gastritis, or organic disease of the stomach.

PYROTECHNIE, s. f.,—pyrotechnia, f. (πῦρ, fire, τέχνη, art), L.,—pyrotechny, the *art of applying fire*: P. chirurgica, L.,—die chirurgische *Pyrotechnie*, G.:—that of employing *fire* as a topical agent in the treatment of diseases. See Percy, *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale*. Paris, 1811.

PYROTIQUE, adj.,—πυρωτικός, —pyroticus, L.,—synon. with CAUSTIQUE.

PYRO-URIQUE, adj.,—pyro-uric: an epithet, in Chemistry, applied to an *acid*,—acidum *pyro-uricum*, L.,—die Brenzharnsäure, G.,—which results from the dry distillation of uric,—and has since been designated *cyanuric-acid*.

PYURIE, s. f.,—pyuria, f. L.,—das Eiterharnen, der Abgang von *Eiter* mit dem *Harne*, G.,—evacuation of *pus*,—πῦρον—with the *urine*,—οὔρον.

PYXIDE, s. m.,—τὸ πύξιδιον, —pyxidium, n. L.,—der Büchsen-capsel, G.: in Botany, a *fruit*,—Capsula circumcisa, Linn.: also, the *urn of the Mosses*; and *synon.* in the latter sense, with PYXIDULE, s. f.,—pyxidula, f. L.,—die Moosbüchse, G.

QUA

QUADRANGULAIRE, adj.,—quadrangulatus, L.,—viereckig, vierkantig, G.,—quadrangular: exhibiting *four angles*,—*quatuor angulos*, L.; as, in Ichthyology, the body of *Zeus quadratus*: in Botany, the stem of *Hypericum quadrangulare*.

QUADRIDENTÉ, adj.,—quadridentatus, L.,—quadridentate; possessing *four teeth*,—*quatuor dentes*, L.; as, in Zoology, the abdomen of *Phalangium quadridentatum*: in Botany, the calyx of *Ligustrum vulgare*.

QUADRIFIDE, adj.,—quadrifidus, L.,—vierspaltig, G.,—quadrifid: an epithet designative of an organ which is *cleft*, nearly to its middle, into *four* equal parts; as, in Botany, the stigma of *Plumbago*, and the petal of *Silene quadrifida*.

QUADRIFLORE, adj.,—quadriflorus, L.,—vierblüthig, G.,—quadrifloral: bearing *four flowers*,—*quatuor flores*, L. QUADRIFOLIÉ, adj.,—vierblättrig, G.,—quadrifoliate: bearing *four leaves*,—*quatuor folia*, L.; as, in Botany, *Paris quadrifolia*.

QUADRIJUGUÉ, adj.,—quadrijugus, L.,—vierparig, G.,—four-paired: an epithet designative, in Botany, of a *compound leaf*, to the common petiole of which are attached *four pairs* of leaflets.

QUADRIJUMEAUX, adj., pl.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to *four muscles*,—*musculi quadrigemini*, L.,—Pyriformis, two Gemini, and Quadratus femoris,—which occupy the sacro-trochanteric region: 2.—the *four* medullary tubercles,—*Tubercules quadrijumeaux* (Eminences bigéminées, Ch.) F.,—tubercula vel corpora quadrigemina, L.,—die Vierhügel, G.; which, situated on the posterior surface of the tuber annulare, and distinguished into a superior and inferior pair,—Nates and Testes,—constitute the origin of the optic nerves.

QUADRILOBÉ, adj.,—quadrilobus, L.,—vierlappig, G.: divided into *four lobes*; as, in Ichthyology, the caudal fin of *Cyprinus lobatus*: in Botany, the stigma of *Epilobium spicatum*.

QUADRILOCULAIRE, adj.,—vierfächerig, G.,—quadrilocular: divided into *four cells* or *cavities*,—*quatuor loculos*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the heart of *Mammifera* and Birds; in Botany, the berry of *Paris quadrifolia*.

QUADRIPARTITE, adj.,—quadripartitus, L.,—viertheilig, G.: divided into *four parts*; as the calyx of *Gentiana campestris*.

QUADRIPHYLLE, adj.: a barbarous synonym of TETRAPHYLLE. QUADRIVALVE, adj.,—quadrivalvis, L.,—vierklappig, G.: exhibiting *four valves*; as, in Botany, the capsule of *Epilobium*.

QUE

QUADRUMANE, s. m., and adj.,—quadrumanus, L.,—four-handed: a term applied, by Zoologists, to an Order of *Mammifera*,—les *Quadrumanes*, pl.,—*Quadrumana*, L.,—Thiere mit vier *Handen*, G.,—comprehending animals whose thoracic and pelvic extremities, as those of the *Simiæ*, *Lemures*, and *Galeopitheci*, are terminated by hands. QUADRUPÈDE, adj.,—quadrupes, L.,—vierfüssig, G.,—quadruped: furnished with *four feet*: an epithet ordinarily applied to all the members of the Mammiferous Class, with the exception of those of the Orders, *Bimanum*, *Quadrumana*, and *Cetacea*; and strictly applicable, also, to the *four-footed* Reptiles and *Amphibia*.

QUARANTAINÉ, s. f. F., and G.,—quarantine: the period of *forty days*,—*Quarantana*, It.,—during which persons, on their arrival in the ports of Europe, from countries where plague, or other infectious disease, prevails, are required to remain on ship-board, or within the walls of a Lazaretto.

QUARTE, adj.,—quartan: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to *intermittent fever*,—*febris quartana*, L.,—das viertägige Fieber, G.,—the paroxysm of which recurs every third day. There are several varieties of fever of the *quartan* type; as le *double Quarte*, characterized by recurrence of the fit on the second and third days; and le *Q. doublée*,—by that of two fits on the third day. The *Quarte triplée*, exhibiting three paroxysms on the third day, has, also, been described by some pathological writers.

QUARTI-STERNAL, adj.,—quarti-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *fourth* piece of the *sternum* which corresponds with the fourth intercostal space.

QUASSIA, s. m.,—f. L.: a genus, in Botany (*Decandria*, *monogyn.*; *Simarubaceæ*),—die Quassie, G. The principal medicinal species are, *Q. amara*, and *simaruba*,—see SIMAROUBA. Of the former,—das Bitterholz,—the Germans have an *Officinal Extract*,—*Quassiaextract*. The generic designation was conferred, by Linnæus, in honour of *Quassi*, a *Negro-slave*; who discovered, and explained to the Swedish Solander, the properties of *Q. excelsa* which he had employed with astonishing success, in the malignant endemic fever of Surinam. QUASSINE, s. f.,—quassina, f. L.: the bitter principle of *Quassia excelsa*.

QUEUE, s. f.,—ἡ οὐρά, κέρκος,—cauda, f. L.,—der Schwanz, G.,—tail: in Zoology, a process, or prolongation, extending from the sacral or posterior extremity of the animal body. In the *Mammifera* and Rep-

QUI

tiles, it has, for its basis, a variable number of coccygeal vertebrae, covered with muscles and integument; in Birds, it consists of a tuft of feathers implanted on the coccyx; in Fishes,—of a tendinous expansion of the muscles attached to the vertebrae. The *tail*, in these various Classes, serves either as an organ of prehension, of protection from insects, or of guidance and progression through the air or waters. In Anthropotomy, the term is applied to the more contracted portions, or slender extremities, of organs; as la *Queue de la Moelle allongée*,—*cauda medullæ oblongatæ*, F.; la *Qu. de Cheval*, ou — *de la Moelle épinière*,—*cauda equina*,—der *Pferdeschweif*, G.; and la *Q. du PANCRÉAS*: in Botany,—to any tail-like appendage of the organs of plants; as that which results from the persistence of the style on the seed of *Clematis*; and, in popular language, to the *flower- and leaf-stalk*,—see *PÉDONCULE*, et *PÉTIOLE*.

QUINÉ, adj.,—fünfhäufig, G.,—quinate: an epithet applied, in Botany, 1. to *leaves*, which, as those of *Myriophyllum*, are inserted, by fives, around the stem: 2.—to a *compound leaf*, which, as that of *Cissus quinata*, and *Pelargonium*, is composed of five leaflets emanating from the same point; or is deeply *quinquefid*.

QUININE, s. f.,—quina, quinina, f. L.: an organic alkali, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, in the bark of divers species of *Cinchona*; especially that of *C. cordifolia*.

QUINQUANGULAIRE, adj.,—quinquangularis, L.,—fünfkantig, —see *PENTAGONE*.

QUINQUEDENTÉ, adj.,—quinquedentatus, L.,—quinquedentate: exhibiting five tooth-like divisions, as the *calyx* of *Stachys*:—QUINQUEDIGITÉ, adj.,—quinquedigitatus, L.,—quinquedigitate,—five finger-like divisions; as the *leaf* of *Cissus quinquefolia*.

QUINQUÉFIDE, adj.,—fünfspaltig, G.,—quinquefid: five-cleft; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Hibiscus*. QUINQUÉFLORE, adj.,—quinqueflorus, L.,—quinquefloral: bearing five flowers. QUINQUÉFOLIE, adj.,—quinquefolius, L.,—see *PENTAPHYLLE*.

QUINQUÉJUGUÉ, adj.,—quinquejugus, L.,—fünfpärlig, G.,—quinquejugal; as the *petiole* of a compound leaf with five pairs of leaflets. QUINQUÉLOBÉ, adj.,—fünfklappig, G.,—five-lobed; as the *leaf* of *Ipomœa quadriloba*. QUINQUÉLOCLAIRE, adj.,—fünffächerig, G.,—quinquelocular: exhibiting five cells; as the *berry* of *Lonicera quinquelocularis*, and the *capsule* of *Oxalis*.

QUINQUÉNERVÉ, adj.: exhibiting five longitudinal nervures; as the *leaf*,—fünfnerviges Blatt, G.,—of *Hypericum quinque-nervium*. QUINQUÉPARTI, adj.,—fünfteilig, G.,—quinquepartite: exhibiting five divisions which extend nearly to the base; as the *calyx* of *Digitalis purpurea*, and *pileus* of *Agaricus quinquepartitus*. QUINQUÉVALVÉ,

QUO

adj.,—fünfklaupig, G.: furnished with five valves; as the *capsule* of *Rhododendron*.

QUINQUINA, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cinchona* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—der Chinabaum, G.,—the Peruvian bark-tree; comprehending many *South-American* species. The principal of these *medicinally* employed in Europe, are, 1. le *Quinq. de Loxa*,—*C. fusca* (—*officinalis* of Linnaeus, et *condaminea*, of Humboldt and Bonpland), L.,—der officinelle *Chinabaum*, G.: 2. le rouge, —*C. oblongifolia*, Mutis (—*magnifolia*, Ruiz et Pavon),—der rothe —: 3. le Calaisaya, ou *Jaune royal*, —*C. cordifolia*, Mutis (—*angustifolia*, et *pubescens*, of other Botanists),—gelbe oder Königs—: 4. l'orangé, —*C. lancifolia*,—der Pomeranzen—: 5. le blanc, —*C. ovalifolia*, Mutis,—der weisse—, of German, and Quina blanca, of Spanish writers. A deep and inextricable confusion, however, exists in the identity, and synonyms, of the species of the *Cinchona* genus. The bark,—*cortex Cinchonæ*, L.,—die Chinarinde, G.,—of those just enumerated, is bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge; and constitutes the basis of many French and German *Officinal Preparations*. See *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, 4to. Paris, 1818; Schwartz, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol., Leipzig, 1819–26: Ruiz, *Quinologia, o Tratado del Arbol de la Quina*, Madrid, 1792; and Rohde, *Monographiæ Cinchonæ Generis Specimen*, etc. 8vo. Göttingæ, 1804.

QUINTANE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *intermittent fever*,—febris intermittens *quintana*, L.,—das Quintan- oder fünftägige Fieber, G.,—the paroxysm of which recurs every fourth day.

QUINTE, s. f.: the paroxysm of a convulsive cough.

QUINTI-STERNAL, adj.,—quinti-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the fifth osseous piece of the human *sternum*; which corresponds with the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

QUINTEFEUILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Potentilla* (*Icosandria, polygyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—die Potentille, G.,—the Cinquefoil. The *leaf* and *root* of *P. reptans*,—das Fünffingerkraut, Fünfblatt, G.,—are slightly astringent.

QUOTIDIEN, adj.,—quotidian: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *intermittent fever*,—febris intermittens *quotidiana*, L.,—πορροδὸς ἀμφομερὶς, —das tägliche oder alltägliche Fieber, G.,—which occurs daily at the same hour, and exhibits the same duration and intensity. By these characters, it is distinguished from the double tertian, and triple quartan; the paroxysms of which, although recurring every day, correspond in severity and duration only every second and third day, respectively. *Q. doublée*: *quotidian* intermittent, with two daily paroxysms.

RAC

RABDOÏDE, adj.,—rabboides, L.,—stabförmig, ruthenförmig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *sagittal suture*,—*Sutura rhabdodes*, L.; as resembling a *shaft*,—*ῥάβδος*.

RABIÉQUE, RABIQUE, adj.,—rubicus, L.,—rabad: pertaining to canine madness,—see **RAGE**.

RACE, s. f.,—progenies, stirps, f. L.,—der Stamm, G.: a term indiscriminately employed, in Zoology, as synon. with *Famille*, *Genus*, *Espèce*, *Variété*. For an account of the more striking varieties—*racés*,—of the human Family, or *race*,—genus humanum, L.,—see **HOMME**.

RACÉMEUX, adj.,—traubenartig, traubig, G.: disposed in a *raceme* or cluster,—see **GRAPPE**; as, in Botany, the *flowers* of *Acæta racemosa*.

RACHIALGIE, s. f.,—rachialgia, f. L.,—der Rückgratschmerz, G.: a term incorrectly applied to *Colica Pictonum*,—die Bleikolik, G.,—see **COLIQUE**; on account of the *pain*,—*ἄλγος*,—of the *spine*,—*ῥάχις*,—which constitutes one of its ordinary phenomena. **RACHIALGITE**, s. f.,—rachialgitis, f. L.: an objectionable synonym of **MYÉLITE**.

RACHIDIEN, adj.,—*ῥαχιαῖος*,—rachiceus, rachideus, L.,—zum Rückgrat gehörig, G.,—rachidian: pertaining to, emanating from, or distributed on, the *spine*,—see **RACHIS**; as, 1. the *spinal* or *vertebral canal*,—see **VERTÉBRAL**: 2. **PROLONGEMENT rachidien de l'encéphale**,—as contained in—; and, 3. *P. rach. de la méninge*,—the *spinal dura mater*, as lining—that canal; 4. *Trous rachidiens*,—foramina conjugationis, L.,—see **CONJUGAISON**,—affording exit to, 5. *les Nerfs rachidiens*,—die Rückenmarksnerven, —see **NERF**,—which emanate from the *spinal cord*: and, 6. *les Artères rachidiennes*,—die Rückenmarksschlagadern,—and, 7. *Veines rachidiennes*,—venæ rachideæ, L.,—which are distributed on the *spinal marrow*, or its fibrous sheath.

RACHIOPARALYSE, RACHIOPLÉGIE, s. f.,—rachio paralysis, rachioptegia, f. L.,—die Rückenmarkslähmung, *Lähmung der Rückenmarksnerven*, G.,—spinal paralysis, *paralysis of the spinal nerves*. **RACHIOTOME**, s. m.,—rachiotomus, m. L.,—das Rachiotom, ein Werkzeug zur Eröffnung und Untersuchung der Rückgratsöhle, G.,—an instrument for the *opening*, and inspection, of the *spinal cavity* or canal.

RACHIS, s. m.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *spine*,—*ῥάχις*,—*spina dorsi*, L.,—das Rückgrat, G.,—or *vertebral column*;

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and the *ridge* of the human nose,—*ῥάχις ῥινός*,—der Rücken der Nase: in Zoology,—to the *shaft* of the feather,—der Schaft einer Feder, G.,—of Birds: in Botany, the *midrib* of the leaf,—*ῥάχις φύλλου*,—die Rücken- oder Mittelrippe in Pflanzenblättern,—of plants; the common *petiole* of a compound pinnate leaf,—der gemeinschaftliche Stengel eines zusammengesetzten gefiederten Blattes; the *central axis* of the spike of the *Gramineæ*; and the *petiole* of the *Filices*: in Geology, the *spine-like ridge* of a mountain,—*ῥάχις ὄρεος*,—or mountain-chain,—der Felsenrücken einer Bergkette, G.

RACHISAGRE, s. f.,—rachisagra, vel rachisagra (*ῥάχις*, the spine, *ἄγρεα*, seizure), L.,—der gichtische Rückenschmerz, G.,—a gouty pain in the spine.

RACHITIQUE, adj.,—*ῥαχίτις*,—pertaining to the spine,—see **RACHIDIEN**; as, in Anatomy, the *spinal marrow*,—*ῥαχίτις μυελός*,—das Rückenmark, G.: in Pathology, the disease termed *rickets*,—**RACHITIS**, s. m.,—f. L.,—*ῥαχίτις νόσος*,—die Rückgrats- oder Englische Knochenkrankheit, G.; characterized by softening, and curvature, of the spinal and other bones. **RACHITIQUE**, adj.,—belonging to, or affected with, **RACHITIS**.

RACINE, s. f.,—*ῥίζα*,—radix, radicis, f. L.,—die Wurzel, G.,—root: in Botany, the inferior portion of a plant which, inserted into the earth, or other body, absorbs from thence, its nutriment: in Anatomy, that part of a *tooth*,—*radix dentis*,—which is contained in the socket; or—of a *finger-nail*,—concealed beneath the skin: also, the apparent origin, or point of attachment, of organs, or morbid excrescences, as the *roots* of the nerves,—of the lungs,—*racines des nerfs*,—*du poumon*;—of polypus, or other tumour.

RADIAIRES, s. m. pl.: a term employed, by Cuvier, to designate the fourth and last Sub-division of the Animal Kingdom,—see *Règne Animal*, vol. iii. It includes animals,—*Animaux rayonnés*, F.,—animalia radiata, L.,—die Strahlenthiere, G.,—destitute of vertebral column, and ordinarily exhibiting a *radiated* structure; and comprehends, or corresponds with, *Entozoa* et *Zoophyta* of Linnæus; *Actinozoa*,—see **ACTINOZOAIRE**,—of Blainville; *Cyclo-Neura*, of Grant; and *Cryptoneura Nematoneura*,—see **NÉMATONEURE**,—of the distinguished Owen.

RADIAL, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts or organs, which are situated in the region of the fore-arm,—*Rég. radiale de l'avant-bras*,—die Radialgegend,—occupied by the *radius*; as, 1. the external border,—*Bord radial*,—die Radialseite des

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Oberarms, G.,—of that region: 2. *Muscles*,—*M. radiaux*,—of which there are, a. the *anterior*,—*Radial antérieur*,—see PALMAIRE; b. the *first or great external*,—*première externe*, ou *grande radial* (—HUMÉRO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, Ch.); and, c. the *second or lesser*,—*second ou petit* (—EPICONDYLO-SUS-MÉTATARS., Ch.),—*Extensor carpi radial. longior, brevior*,—*langer, und kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel*, respectively, of *Latin* and *German* anatomical writers: 3. an *artery*,—*Artère radiale*,—*die Speichenschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the brachial; which, after supplying the adjacent parts in its progress along the fore-arm, terminates by the formation of the deep-seated palmar arch,—PALMAIRE: and, 4. the two accompanying *veins*,—*venæ radiales*, L.; termed, by *French* writers, *Veines radiales profondes*, to distinguish them from, *V. radiale cutanée*, Ch.,—la *V. céphalique*, of preceding Anatomists.

RADICAL, adj.,—radicalis, L.: pertaining to, or springing from, the *root*,—*radix*; as, in Botany, the *radical leaf*,—*Wurzelblatt*, G.,—of *Fritillaria imperialis*; and the *flower*,—*Fleur radicale*, of *Bellis*. In Therapeutics, the term, *radical* is applied to *treatment* which cures a disease by the destruction of its *root*, or cause; and hence opposed, in signification, to PALLIATIF.

RADICANT, adj.,—radicosus, L.,—*wurzelnd*, G.: producing *roots*; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Bignonia radicans*, and *leaf* of *Aspidium rhizophyllum*. RADICATION, s. f.,—*radicatio*, f. L.,—*die Wurzelung*, G.,—the action of throwing out *roots*.

RADICIFORME, adj.,—radiciformis, L.,—*ρίζωδης*,—*wurzelartig, wurzelförmig*, G.,—*radiciform*: exhibiting the *figure* of a *root*,—*radix*, L. RADICIVORE, adj.,—radicivorus, L.,—*ρίζοφάγος*,—*wurzelfressend*, G.,—*radicivorous*: *feeding* on the *roots* of plants; as the *larva* of *Melolontha*.

RADICULE, s. f.,—*radicle*: in Botany, that portion of the *embryo*,—*radicula*, f. L.,—*das Würzelchen*, G.,—destined to become the *root*, of the future plant; and the *fibrils*,—*fibrillæ*, L.,—*die Wurzelfasern*, G.,—which terminate an adult *root*.

RADIÉ, adj.: an epithet, in Zoology, synonym. with RADIAIRE: in Botany, applied to plants which, as those of Class *Syngenesia*, exhibit *radiated* flowers,—*flores radiati*, L.,—*die Strahlenblumen*, G.

RADIO-CARPIEN, adj.,—radio-carpal: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Artic. radio-carpienne*,—which results from the union of the carpal extremity of the *radius* and corresponding surface of the inter-articular fibro-cartilage of the ulna, with the first or radial row,—*die erste oder radialreihe*, G.,—of the *carpal bones*: 2. the *Ligaments*,—*les L. radio-carpiens latéraux*,—*antérieur, et postérieur*,—by which that articulation is secured: and, 3. a

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transverse branch,—*Artère radio-carpienne transversale palmaire*,—of the *radial artery*,—distributed on the palmar surface of the *carpus*.

RADIO-CUBITAL, adj.,—radio-cubitalis, L.,—see CUBITO-RADIAL.

RADIO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—radio-muscularis, L.,—radio-muscular: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, to the *branches* which the *radial artery*, and nerve, supply to the *muscles* of the fore-arm.

RADIO-PALMAIRE, RADIO-SUS-PALMAIRE, adj.,—radio-palmaris, radio-suprapalmaris, L.: epithets applied, by *Chaussier*, respectively, to the superficial external branch with which the *radial artery* supplies the *palm* of the hand; and to that portion of the same artery which, turning obliquely from the carpal extremity of the radius, dips into the interval between the first two metacarpal bones.

RADIO-PHALANGÉTTIEN du Pouce,—radio-phalangettianus pollicis, L.: a term applied, by *Chaussier*, to *Flexor longus pollicis manus*,—*langer Daumenbeuger*, G.,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; from its attachments.

RADIUS, s. m. F., et L.,—*die Speiche*, G.: in Anatomy, a *bone* of the *fore-arm*; articulated, above, with the cubital extremity of the os brachii and ulna; below, with the ulna,—see CUBITUS,—and first or radial row of the carpal bones. Developed by three points of ossification.

RAGE, s. f.,—rabies, f. L.,—*ἡ λύσσα*,—*die Wuth*, G.: a disease arranged, by *Pinel*, in the 4th Class, *Neuroses*, and 2nd Order, *N. des Fonctions cérébrales*, of *Nosographie Philosophique*; and characterized by delirium, constriction of throat, dysphagia, intense thirst, and horror of liquids,—see HYDROPHOBIE,—and recurrence in paroxysms. Three species, or varieties, are distinguished by the *French* pathological writers: the *communicated*,—*rabies canina*,—*die Hundswuth*, G.,—resulting from the bite of a rabid animal, commonly a dog; the *spontaneous*, occurring in nervous subjects, under the influence of the more violent emotions; and *symptomatic*, connected with *Arachnitis*, *Mania*, *Angina*, *Gastritis*, *Hypochondriasis*, or consequent on severe wounds.

RAIDEUR, s. f.,—*die Steifheit*, G.,—*stiffness*: *Raid. cadavérique*,—the *rigidity* which constitutes one of the characteristic signs of extinction of life

RAIE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Cartilaginous Fishes*,—*Raia*, L.,—*die Roche*, G.,—*Ray*; constituting the type of the *Ray-Family*,—*Raiidæ*, L.; and comprehending several *edible* species, as the *Skate*,—*R. batis*,—*die Glattroche*, G. The *torpedo*,—TORPILLE,—was formerly included in this genus.

RAIFORT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Raphanus* (*Tetradynamia, siliquos; Cruciferae*), L.,—*der Rettig*, G.,—the *Radish*. The

root,—*Radis* ou *Rave*, F.,—of the cultivated species,—gemeiner oder Garten-*Rettig*,—forms a pleasant, but indigestible article of diet. *R. sauvage*: a French synonym of *Cochlearia armoracia*,—see CRANSON.

RAINURE, s. f.: in Anatomy, an *elongated depression* on the surface of a bone; giving passage, or insertion, to blood-vessel, nerve, or muscle. Telle est la *Rainure mastoïdienne* ou *digastrique*, du temporal, F.

RAISIN, s. f.: the fruit of the vine,—see VIGNE. *R. des bois*: the fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*,—see AIRELLE. — *d'ours*,—ARBOUSSIER. — *de Rénard*,—PARISSETTE.

RALE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Birds*, *Rallus*,—die Ralle, G.,—the Rail; constituting the type of the Family, RALLIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Rallidæ*, L.,—of Order, *Grallatores*. — s. m.: in Pathology, the sound produced, during the act of respiration, by the passage of the air through fluids which are accumulated in the respiratory tubes. Laennec,—*Traité d'Auscultation Médiate*,—distinguishes four principal species of la respiration *râlante*, or respiratory *rattle*: *R. crépissant* ou *humide*,—*Ronchus crepitans*, L.,—*Crépitation*; — *muqueux*,—*r. mucosus*,—*Gargouillement*; — *sec sonore*,—*Ronflement*; and — *sibilant sec*,—*r. sibilans*,—*Sifflement*.

RAMEAU, s. m.,—*ramus*, m. L.,—*ῥαμος*, *κλάδος*,—der Ast, *Zweig*, G.: in Anatomy, the secondary division of blood-vessels and nerves: in Botany,—of the stems of plants: in Geognosy, the mountain-masses which strike off, in different directions, from the principal range or chain. RAMEUX, adj.,—*ramosus*, L.,—*κλαδωδης*, *πολύροζος*,—*ästig*, G.,—*ramose*; divided into *branches*; as *Caryophyllia ramea*, among the *Polypi*; and *Cenchrus ramosissimus*, among plants. RAMIFICATION, s. f.,—*ramificatio*, f. L.: the division into *branches*,—die Ausbreitung in *Aeste*, G.,—of a blood-vessel, nerve, or vegetable stem; and the *branches*, themselves, resulting from such division. RAMILLE, s. m.,—*ramulus*, m. L.,—das Aestchen, der *Zweig*, G.,—branchlet; twig: the ultimate division of a *branch*.

RAMPANT, adj.,—*reptans*, L.,—*kriechend*, G.,—*creeping*; as, in Botany, the *root*,—*Racine rampante*,—of *Antirrhinum* —, and the *stem* of *Ranunculus repens*,—der *kriechende Hahnenfuss*, G.

RAMPE, s. f.,—flight of stairs: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *cavities* of the *cochlea*,—see LIMAÇON; one of which,—*R. externe*, ou *vestibulaire*,—*scala vestibuli*,—die Vorhofstreppe, G.,—opens into the vestibulum; and the other,—*R. interne*, ou *tympanique*,—*scala tympani*,—die Paukentreppe,—indirectly communicates, by the *fenestra rotunda*, with the tympanum.

RANINE, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of that portion,—*arteria ranina*, L.,—tiefe Zungenschlagader, G.,—of the

lingual artery, which runs between the *Lingualis* and *Genio-glossus*, muscles, to the apex linguæ; and of the corresponding *vein*,—*Veine ranine*,—continuous with the *lingual vein*,—die Zungenblutader, G. RANULE, s. f.,—*ranula*, f. L.,—die Froschleingeschwulst, G.,—see GRENOUILLETTE.

RAPACE, adj.,—*rapax*, L.,—*ῥαπαξ*,—*rauberisch*, *raubgierig*, G.,—*rapacious*: an epithet applied, in Ornithology, to an Order of Class, *Aves*; comprehending those birds, — *Rapaces*, F. et L.,—*Raptores*, L.,—which, as the species of the Vulture-, Falcon-, and Owl- Families,—*Vulturidæ*, *Falconidæ*, et *Strigidæ*,—subsist by *rapine*.

RAPHÉ, s. m.,—*ῥαφή*,—*raphe*, f. L.,—die Nath, G.,—a seam: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the projecting *seam-like line*, *Raphe scroti*, et *perinæi*, L.; which extends a radice penis usque ad anum: and, 2.—the *double line* which longitudinally traverses the whole superior surface of the corpus callosum cerebri.

RAPPORT, s. m.,—*relatio*, f. L.,—record: in French Jurisprudence, the *official document* required, from the Physician and Surgeon, in all medico-legal investigations. It comprehends, or should comprehend, under the distinct heads of *protocol*, *description*, and *results*, the preliminary observations, the authentic facts of the case, and the inferences legitimately deducible from them. In the Natural Sciences, a term,—*relation*,—synon. with AFFINITÉ.

RARIFEUILLÉ, adj.,—*rarifolius*, L.,—see PAUCIFOLIÉ. RARIFLORE, adj.,—*rariflorus*,—see PAUCIFLORE.

RASOIR, s. m.,—*novacula*, *tonsorius culter*, L.,—das Schermesser, G.,—razor: an instrument employed, in Surgery, to remove the hairs in the vicinity of wound or sore; or from parts destined to become the seat of surgical dressing or operation.

RATANHIA, s. f.: in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, *Krameria* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Polygaleæ*), L.: which grows in Peru. *Root*,—*radix Ratanhiæ*, L.,—die *Ratanhia-Wurzel*, G.,—used as a *colouring-matter* for port-wine; eminently *astringent*.

RATE, s. f.,—*ῥατὴν*,—*splen*, *lien*, m. L.,—die Milz, G.,—*milt* or *spleen*: in Anatomy, a spongy and vascular organ, deeply seated in the left hypochondriac region, with the diaphragm above; descending colon below; and cardiac extremity of the stomach, and cartilages of the false ribs, on either side. For an account of the nerves and blood-vessels, of the *spleen*,—see SPLÉNIQUE. The uses of this organ, probably connected with sanguification of the chyle, are yet unknown. It is, apparently, not essential to life.

RAYON, s. m.,—*radius*, m. L.,—in Anatomy, one of the bones,—*Os du rayon*, F.,—*ῥακίς*,—die kleine Elbogenröhre, G.,—

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of the fore-arm,—see **RADIUS**: in Zoology, the *rays*,—*radii*, L.,—die *Strahlen*, oder *Gräten*,—of the fins of Fishes. In Botany, the *floret*,—*ligula*,—of the circumference of *radiated* flowers; the peduncles,—*Strahlen*,—of an umbel; and the medullary processes,—*radii medullares*,—die *Markstrahlen*,—which, in all directions, issue from the circumference of the pith in the stem of arborescent dicotyledonous plants. In Physics, the sun-beam,—*ἡ ἀκτὴν*,—der *Sonnenstrahl*; composed, 1. of the seven luminous *rays*; 2. of the obscure calorific —; and, 3. of the chemical *rays*. **RAYONNANT**, adj.,—*radians*, L.,—*strahlend*, G.,—*radiant*, radiating: moving, or disposed, in the manner of *rays* from a centre. **RAYONNÉ**,—*radiatus*,—*gestrahlt*,—*radiated*; as a *radiated* animal,—see **RADIAIRE**; a *radiated* flower,—eine *Strahlenblume*, G. The epithet is, also, applied, by Anatomists, to divers parts, or organs; as the ciliary ligament,—das *Strahlenband*, G.: and the ligaments which connect the tarsal extremities of the tibia and fibula; from their *radiated* structure or disposition.

RÉ-ACTIF, s. m.: in Chemistry, the designation of substances,—*reagentia*, L.,—*reagents*,—employed to ascertain the nature of bodies, determine their composition, and separate from each other, their constituent elements.

RÉACTION, s. f.,—*reactio*, f. L.,—die *Genwirkung*, G.: in Pathology, the *action* of an organ which *reflects upon another*, the irritation previously transmitted to itself; the increased impetus which succeeds asphyxia, or torpor, from severe commotions of the nervous system, or the influence of cold, or other depressing agents.

RÉCEPTACLE, s. m.,—*receptaculum*, n. L.,—der *Fruchtboden*, G.: in Botany, 1. the surface of the summit of the flower-stalk, which, when bearing a solitary flower, constitutes the *sedes floris*, of Grew, and the *torus*, of Salisbury; when several,—the *Clinanthe*, et *Phoranthé*, of other Botanists: 2. that part,—*placenta*,—of the interior of the pericarp, to which the seed is attached: and, 3. the organs, of various figure, which contain the sporules of the *Cryptogamous Plants*. *Receptaculum*, vel *Cisterna*, chyli,—der Anfang des *Ductus thoracicus*, G.,—see **CITERNE**.

RÉCHUTE, s. f.,—relapse: in Pathology, the *return* of a disease,—der *Rückfall* einer *Krankheit*, G.,—during, or shortly after, convalescence: **RÉCIDIVE**, s. f.,—das *Recidiv*,—after complete recovery.

RÉCIPIENT, s. m.: in Chemistry, a *vessel* of glass; destined to *receive* the products of distillation, or other chemical process. *R. florentin*,—that, employed in the collection of essential oils: in Physics, the *receiver* of the air-pump.

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RÉCLINÉ, adj.,—*reclinatus*, L.,—*niederbogen*, zurückgelegt, G.,—*reclined*: bent towards the earth; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Ficus*, and the *leaf* of *Calla*.

RECTANGULAIRE, adj.,—*rectangulus*, L.,—*rechteckig*, G.,—*rectangular*: exhibiting *right angles*,—*rectos angulos*, L.

RÉCRÉMENT, s. m.,—*recrementum*, n. L.: in Physiology, a fluid which, as the saliva and pancreatic juice, separated from the blood by a secretory organ, *re-enters* the circulation. **RÉCRÉMENTEUX**, **RÉCRÉMENTITIEL**, adj.,—*recrementitious*: pertaining to, or having the characters of, *recrement*.

RÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL, adj.,—*recremento-excrementitious*: an epithet applied to an animal fluid which is partly *re-absorbed*, and partly *excreted*.

RECTIFICATION, s. f.,—*rectificatio*, f. L.,—die *Rectificirung*, G.: in Chemistry, the process employed for the purification of fluids, by distilling them a second time, either alone, or in admixture with other bodies. **RECTIFIÉ**, adj.,—*rectificatus*, L.,—*purified*; as *rectified* spirit of wine,—*rectificirter* *Weingeist*, G.,—by distillation.

RECTO-URÉTHRAL, adj.: an epithet designative, in Surgery, of *fistula*,—f. *recto-urethralis*, L.,—which implicates the *rectum* and *urethra*. **RECTO-VAGINAL**, adj.:—in Anatomy, of the *partition*,—*Cloison recto-vaginale*,—*septum r.-vaginale*, L.,—formed by adhesion of the *rectum* and *vagina*, in the female subject. **RECTO-VÉSICAL**, adj.,—*recto-vesicalis*, L.: an epithet applied to Sanson's operation for extraction of stone from the *bladder*, through the *rectum*.

RECTUM, s. m.: a term, from the *Latin*, literally signifying *straight*; and employed, by Anatomists, to designate the last and slightly curved portion,—*intestinum rectum*, L.,—der *Mastdarm*, G.,—of the great gut; which, succeeding the sigmoid flexure of the colon, extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation, to the apex of the os coccygis, where it terminates, on the exterior of the body, by an orifice, named **ANUS**. **RECTITE**, s. f.,—*rectitis*, f. L.,—*Mastdarmentzündung*, f. G.,—inflammation of the *rectum*.

RÉCURRENT, adj.,—*recurrens*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to *arteries* and *nerves*; which, after having proceeded a certain distance from, *run back* towards, the point from whence they have originated. This distribution is exhibited, 1. by the *recurrent arteries of the fore-arm*; of which there are distinguished, a. l'Artère *récurrente radiale* (—*récurrente* de l'épicondyle, Ch.),—die *zurücklaufende Speichenschlagader*, G.; b., and c. *Art. récurrente cubitale antérieure* (—*récurr.* de l'épitrochlée, Ch.),—die *zurücklaufende Ellenbogenschl.*,—et *postérieure*, branches of the ulnar; and, d. *Art. récurr. radiale postérieure* (—*récurr.* olécranon).

nienne, Ch.),—*arteria interossea recurrens*, L.,—given off by the posterior interosseous: 2.—by an artery of the leg,—*Art. recurrense tibiale* (—*récurr.* du genou, Ch.),—die *zurücklaufende Schienbeinschl.*,—supplied by the anterior tibial: and, 3.—by a Nerve,—*Nerflaryngé inférieur, ou récurrent*,—*zurücklaufender Nerv*,—emanating from the pneumo-gastric. In Comparative Anatomy, the nerve which, in Insects, represents the pneumo-gastric of the higher animals, is, by Cuvier, termed the *recurrent*.

REDOUBLEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, augmentation in the intensity,—exacerbation of the symptoms,—of a disease.

RÉDUCTION, s. f.,—*reductio*, f. L.: in Surgery, an operation,—die *Reduction*, *Zurückbringung*, G.,—which has, for its object, the restitution of displaced parts, as of the intestine in hernia, and of bones in dislocation or fracture, to their original site and relations: in Chemistry, the process,—die *Wiederherstellung*,—whereby a metallic oxide is deprived of its oxygen, and reduced to the metallic state.

RÉFLÉCHI, adj.,—*reflexus*, L.,—auswärts gebogen, zurückgebogen,—reflected, bent outwards: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants, and their organs, which, as the leaf,—*Feuille réfléchie*,—of *Dracæna reflexa*, the spines,—*Aiguillons réfléchis*,—of *Rubus fruticosus*, and stamens,—*Étamines réfléchies* of *Urtica*,—exhibit this disposition.

RÉFLECTION, s. f.,—*reflectio*, f. L.,—die *Zurückwerfung*, G.: in Physics, the resiliation of a rapidly moving body, as light, from the surface of another body by which its progress is arrested, at an angle equal to that of its incidence: in Physiology, the action,—das *Nachdenken*, die *Ueberlegung*, G.,—of the reflecting organs.

RÉFRACTION, s. f.,—*refractio*, f. L.,—die *Strahlenbrechung*, G.: in Physics, the phenomenon exhibited by rays of light, in passing obliquely from one medium to another, of different density. RÉFRANGIBLE, adj.,—*refringi potens*, L.,—brechbar, G.,—possessing the property of *refrangibility*,—RÉFRANGIBILITÉ, s. f.,—die *Brechbarkeit*.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, RÉFRIGÉRATIF, adj.,—kühlend, G.: possessing, as *refrigerant* remedies,—*remedia refrigerantia*, L.,—kühlende Arzneymittel,—the properties of, RÉFRIGÉRATION, s. f.,—*refrigeratio*, f. L.,—die *Kühlung*, *Abkühlung*, G.,—reduction of the temperature of a body.

RÉGÉNÉRATION, s. f.,—*regeneratio*, f. L.,—*ἡ ἀναγέννησις*,—das *Wiederwachsen*, G.,—reproduction of a part, lost or destroyed.

RÉGIME, s. m.,—*regimen*, L., and E.,—die *Lebensordnung*, G.: in Hygiene, the regulated use of aliments,—see *DIÈTE*,—and of everything essential to life, in health and disease: in Botany, the popular designation of the *spadix* of the *Palmæ*. See DATTIER.

RÉGION, s. f.,—*regio*, f. L.,—*ἡ χώρα*,—die *Gegend*, G.: in Anatomy, a determinate space of the surface of the body, relatively to the neighbouring parts. See Velpeau, *Anatomie des Régions*, etc. 8vo. Paris. 1825.

RÈGLES, s. f. pl.: a popular designation of the *menstrual flux*,—see MENSTRUES.

RÉGLISSE, s. f.: the French designation of *Liquoritia vulgaris*, and its root,—see GLYCYRRHIZA.

RÈGNÉ, s. m.,—*regnum*, n. L.,—*ἡ βασιλεία*,—das *Reich*, G.,—kingdom. Systematic Naturalists have distributed all the productions of Nature into three kingdoms: the *Animal*, and *Vegetable*,—das *Thier*, und *Pflanzenreich*, G.,—together constituting the *organic kingdom*,—*R. organique*, F.; and the *Mineral*,—das *Mineralreich*,—the *inorganic*. To these, the addition of a fourth, the *aërial* or *gaseous kingdom*, has, with questionable propriety, been proposed. All these grand Divisions necessarily admit various Sub-divisions: to the primary of which, the term, *Sub-kingdom*,—*Sub-regnum*, L.,—*Sous-règne*, F.,—has been, by the modern Physiographers, most happily applied. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1829; and Jones, *General Outline of the Animal Kingdom*, 8vo. London, 1838.

RÉGULE, s. m.,—*regulus*, m. L.: a term applied, by the ancient Chemists, to the pure metals, which they regarded as *petty kings*,—*reguli*, pl., L.,—in their relation to gold, the king of metals.

RÉGULIER, adj.,—*regularis*, L.,—*regelmässig*, G.,—regular: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the pulse, when the interval between each pulsation of the artery is perfectly equal; and to diseases when they pursue an *uninterrupted* progress: in Zoology, and Botany,—to the organs of animals, and plants, when, as the *antennæ* of certain Insects, and the *corolla* of *Ligustrum*, they exhibit a regular structure.

RÉGURGITATION, s. f.,—*regurgitatio*, f. L.: the act whereby gas, or other matter,—RENVOIS,—is brought, without voluntary effort, from the stomach to the mouth.

REIN, s. m.,—*ren*, *renis*, m. L.,—*ὁ νεφρός*,—die *Niere*, G.,—kidney. In Anatomy, the kidneys,—les *Reins*,—*renes*,—*οἱ νεφροὶ*,—die *Nieren*,—are two glandular organs, of ovoid and compressed figure; deeply situated in the lumbar region, on each side of the vertebral column; and destined to secrete urine. They are composed of two distinct substances:—an exterior or cortical,—*corticale*, F.,—and an interior or tubular,—*tubuleuse*, ou *mamelonnée*. For a more particular account of the structure of the kidney,—See BASINET, et CALICE;—of its vessels, and appendages,—EMULGENT, RÉNAL, et URÈTÈRE:—of its pathology,—Rayer, *Traité des Maladies des Reins*, 3 vols. 8vo. avec l'Atlas in-Folio. Paris, 1839.

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REINAIRE, adj.,—renarius, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those organs of plants; which, as the leaf of *Asarum europæum*, resemble, in figure, a kidney,—*ren*, L.

RELACHANT, adj.,—relaxans, L.,—relaxing: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to remedies,—*Médicaments relachants*, F.,—*remedia relaxantia*, vel *emollientia*, L.,—*erweichende, erschlaffende Mittel*, G.,—which operate by diminishing the tension, or erethism, of the animal organs.

RELACHEMENT, s. m.,—relaxatio, f. L.,—*ῥᾶναχλασμός, ἡ ἀνεσις*,—relaxation: in Physiology, the state,—die Erschlaffung, G.,—of an organ, opposed to that of contraction: in Pathology, excessive laxity of an animal structure; as sometimes exhibited by the uvula. **RELAXATION**, s. f.: synonym with the preceding.

RELEVEUR, s. m.,—levator, m. L.,—Aufheber, m. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain muscles whose function consists in elevating the parts to which their moveable extremity is affixed. Of these, there are, 1. le *M. releveur de l'aile du nez*,—*Levator alæ nasi*, of Cowper; comprehending the *Pyramidal*, et *Transversal du nez*, of French Anatomists: 2.—*commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*,—see **E'LEVATEUR**: 3.—*commun des lèvres*,—see **CANIN**: 4.—*de la lèvre inférieure*,—see **HOUPE**: 5.—*du menton*,—see **HOUPE**: 6.—*de la lnette*,—see **PALATO-STAPHYLIN**: 7.—*de l'omoplate*,—see **ANGULAIRE**: 8.—*des côtes*,—see **SUR-COSTAUX**: 9.—*de l'anus* (—*Sous-PUBIO-COCYGIEN*, Ch): 10.—*de l'urèthre*,—a portion of the *Transversus perinæi*, described, under this designation, by Santorini: 11.—*de la prostate*, the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*; which, embracing the prostate, are regarded, by the same, as a distinct muscle: and, 12.—*du coccyx*,—see **ISCHIO-COCYGIEN**.

REMÈDE, s. m.,—remedium, n. L.,—das Arzeneimittel, Heilmittel, G.,—remedy: a term designative of every substance which is calculated to remove, or effect a salutary alteration in the symptoms of, a disease.

RÉMISSION, s. f.,—remissio, f. L.,—der Nachlass, die Remission, G.: in Pathology, that cessation of febrile symptoms, which occurs between the paroxysms of *remittent fever*,—*febris remittens*, L.,—*nachlassendes, remittirendes Fieber*, G.: also, the diminution,—die Verminderung,—of those symptoms, in fever of the continued type; or of morbid phenomena in general.

REMORA, s. m.: in Surgery, a bandage destined to retain displaced parts, or organs, in their natural situation: in Ichthyology, the specific designation of a marine fish,—*Echeneis remora*,—see **ECHÉNEIDE**.

RÉNAL, adj.,—renalis, L.,—zu den Nieren gehörig, G.,—pertaining to, formed in, or implicating, the kidney,—see **REIN**; as,

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in Anatomy, 1. the renal arteries,—*Artères rénales*, ou *émulgentes*, F.,—die Nierenschlagadern, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta: 2. *Veins*,—*venæ renales*, L.,—die Nierenblutadern,—which pour their blood into the inferior cava: 3. the nervous plexuses,—*Plexus rénaux*,—das rechte und das linke Nierengeflecht, G.,—constituted by twigs from the solar or celiac plexus, from the external part of the semi-lunar ganglia, and from the expansion of the lesser splanchnic nerves; and, 4. the renal capsules,—die Nierenkapseln,—see **SUCCENTURIAUX**: in Pathology, *renal calculi*, and inflammation,—see **CALCUL**, et **NÉPHRITE**.

RÉNIFORME, adj.,—reniformis, L.,—nierenförmig, G.,—reniform: exhibiting the figure of the human kidney; as, in Botany, the leaf of *Asplenium reniforme*, and the *anther* of *Glechoma hederacea*.

RENONCULACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Ranunculaceæ*, L.,—die Ranunkelgewächse, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; having, for type, the genus, *Ranunculus*,—see

RENONCULE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ranunculus* (*Polyandria, polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Ranunkel, der Hahnenfuss, Krahenfuss, G.,—the Crowfoot,—*τὸ βατραχίον*, of the Greeks; comprehending numerous species which ordinarily contain an acrid principle. Thus, the fresh leaf of la *Renoncule âcre*, ou *bouton d'or*,—*R. acris*,—der scharfe Hahnenfuss, G.,—is *epispastic*; and the root of la *Ren. bulbeuse*,—*R. bulbosus*,—der knollige Hahnenf.,—*rubefacient*. Of *Ren. scélérat*,—*R. sceleratus*,—der giftige Hahn.,—the whole plant is *poisonous*; and *Ren. flammette*, ou la *petite douve*,—*R. flammula*,—der kleine Sumpfhahnenfuss, kleines Speerkrut,—induces, when eaten by the horse, swelling and gangrene. For an account of *Ren. chélideine*,—die Feigen-Ranunkel,—see **FICAIRE**. See, also, **Roques**, *Phytographie Médicale*, vol. ii, p. 110.

RENOUÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Polygonum* (*Octandria, trigyn.*) L.,—*τὸ Πολύγονον*, of the Greeks; constituting the type of the **POLYGNÉES**; and comprizing many species. Of these, may be distinguished, 1. the *Buck-wheat*,—le *Sarrasin*, F.,—*P. fagopyrum*,—der Buchweizen, G.; and, 2. the *Tartarian*,—*Blé noir de Tartarie*,—*P. tartaricum*,—der Sibirische Buchw,—cultivated for their *farina*: 3. the *climbing*,—*Blé noir liseron*,—*P. convolvulus*,—die Buchwinde,—producing *edible seeds*; 4. the *bistort*,—die *Viperwurz*,—see **BISTORTE**: 5. the *Knot-grass*,—la *Ren. vulgaire*, ou *Centimode*,—*P. aviculare*,—der Wegetritt, Vogelknöterich, Vogelwegetritt,—the seeds of which are *emetic*; and, 6. the *Water-pepper*,—le *Poivre d'eau*,—*P. hydropiper*,—der Wasserpfeffer,—*acrid* and *diuretic*.

RENOUER, s. m.,—a bone-setter.

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RENVERSEMENT, s. m.,—eversion, inversion. *Renv. de matrice*,—see **ANASTROPHIE**. — *de paupière*,—see **ECTROPION**. *Renv.*, ou *Chute, de rectum*,—*procidencia*, vel *prolapsus ani*,—*ἡ πρόπτωσης ἀρχὴ*,—der *Vorfall* des Mastdarms,—see **PROCTOPTOSE**. *Renv. de Vessie*,—see **EXSTROPHIE**.

RENVOIS, s. m. pl.: the matters brought up by regurgitation.

RÉPERCUSSIF, adj.,—repercutiens, L.,—zurücktreibend, G.,—repercussive: an epithet designative, in Therapeutics, of *remedies*,—*medicamina repellentia*,—*τὰ ἀποκρουστικά*,—*zurücktreibende Arzneien*, G.;—which, as astringents and cold, when applied to the exterior of an inflamed part, *repel* to the interior the redundant fluids. **RÉPERCUSSION**, s. f.,—repercussio, f. L.,—der *Zurückstoss*, G.: the action of *repellent* remedies; the disappearance of tumour, or cutaneous exanthema, from the application of *such* remedies.

RÉPLETION, s. f.,—repletio, f. L.,—see **PLÉTHORE**.

REPOUSSOIR, s. m.,—repulsorium, n. L.: in Surgery, an *instrument* employed in the extraction of the roots of teeth. *R. d'arrêtes*,—*probang*: an instrument destined to propel foreign bodies which obstruct the œsophagus, into the stomach.

REPRODUCTION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—reproductio, f. L.: the action whereby organized beings perpetuate their species. The term is peculiarly applicable to plants.

REPTILE, s. m., and adj.,—reptilis, L.,—*τὸ ἑρπετὸν, ἑρπετὸς*,—*kriechendes Thier*, kriechend, G.,—a reptile, creeping. **REPTILES**, s. m. pl.,—*Reptilia*, L.,—*τὰ ἑρπετὰ*,—die *Reptilien*, G.: in Zoology, the first Order of the Class, *Amphibia*, of Linnæus; including his genera, *Testudo*, *Rana*, *Draco*, and *Lacerta*; and the third Class of the *Vertebrata*, of Cuvier, consisting of the *Chelonian*, *Saurian*, *Ophidian*, and *Batrachian* Orders. In modern Systems, the *Reptile*-Class comprehends only the three former: while the last constitutes a distinct Class,—see **AMPHIBIE**. The *Reptiles*, thus restricted, possess, in common with the *Amphibians*, red and cold blood, a trilocular heart, and two ovaries, with the oviducts terminating in a cloaca; and are destitute, like *them*, of diaphragm, epiglottis, mammary gland, hair and feathers: but distinguished by a pulmonary respiration through every period of life. Several of the *Chelonian* and *Saurian Reptiles*, and their ova,—see **CHÉLONÉE**, et **IGUANIENS**,—supply delicate articles of human sustenance: and the savage of *Africa* still, as in the days of Pliny, feeds upon *snakes*,—see **OPHIOPHAGE**.

REPULSION, s. f.,—repulsio, f. L.,—*ἡ ἀντίρρισις, ἡ ἀπόκρουσις*,—die *Zurückstossung*, G.: in Physics, the force whereby bodies, or their molecules, mutually repel each o-

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ther; also, the effect resulting from the operation of this force.

RÉSEAU, s. m.,—rete vel reticulum, n. L.,—*τὸ δίκτυον*,—das *Netz*, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the reticulated intermixture of blood-vessels, lymphatics, or nervous filaments. *R. admirable* ou *merveilleux*, F.,—*rete mirabile*, L.,—*Wundernetz*, G.: the vascular *network* formed by the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, in the basis cranii of the higher animals. In Botany, the delicate filamentous structure which descends from the border of the pileus of certain of the *Agarici*, to the stem.

RÉSECTION, s. f.,—die *Wegschneidung*, G.: in Surgery, an operation,—*ossium resectio*, L.,—consisting in removal, by the saw, of extremities of bones, either in caries, or unconsolidated fracture of these organs.

RÉSERVOIR, s. m.,—receptaculum, n. L.,—*Behälter*, m. G.,—receptacle: in Anatomy, a cavity, or dilated portion of a vessel, wherein a fluid is collected. *R. de la bile*,—see **CHOLÉCYSTE**; — *du chyle*,—see **CITERNE**; — *des larmes*,—*SAC Lacrymal*; — *de l'urine*,—**VESSIE**. See, also, **SINUS**.

RÉSIDU, s. m.,—residuum, n. L.,—das *Uebrig*, G.,—residue: the substance which remains after a chemical operation.

RÉSINE, s. f.,—resina, f. L.,—*ἡ ῥητίνη*,—das *Harz*, G.,—resin: in Chemistry, an immediate principle of vegetables; composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and ordinarily exhibiting a concrete and fragile structure. For an account of the principal *resins*, see **ANIMÉ**, **E'LÉMI**, **GAÏACINE**, **LAQUE**, et **PICROMEL**.

RÉSOLUTIF, adj.,—resolvens, L.,—resolvent: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *remedies*,—*medicamenta resolutentia*, L.,—*auflösende Arzneien*, G.,—which favour the *resolution*,—**RÉSOLUTION**, s. f.,—resolutio, f. L.,—die *Auflösung*, G.,—of a swollen or inflamed part. *Rés. des membres*,—synon. with **PARALYSIE**.

RÉSONANCE, s. f.,—resonantia, f. L.,—der *Wiederklang*, G.: a term applied, by some writers, to *fracture*,—*Fr. par résonance*,—of the skull by counter-stroke.

RÉSORPTION, s. f.,—resorptio, f. (*resorbere*, to absorb afresh), L.: the absorption of a fluid or other matter, as of serum, blood, or pus, which has previously been poured out, or secreted, into any cavity, or structure, of the animal body.

RESPIRABILITÉ, s. f.,—respirabilitas, f. L.,—die *Einathembarkeit*, G.,—respirability: the quality of a gas which is *respirable*,—**RESPIRABLE**, adj.,—respirabilis, L.,—*einathembar*, G.,—fit for *respiration*. See

RESPIRATION, s. f.,—respiratio, f., respiratus, m. L.,—*ἡ ἀναπνοή*,—das *Athemholen*, G.: in Physiology, the function whereby the blood, or vital fluid, of an organized being, from contact with the at-

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mospheric air, undergoes chemical changes, of a nature not yet precisely known; and is fitted for the sustenance of animal and vegetable life. In the higher animals which, as the *Vertebrata*, respire by lungs or gills, *respiration* consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena; and the blood is sent by the vascular into the respiratory apparatus, for the purposes of aëration. In the lower, on the contrary, as in Insects, the air is conveyed to the circulating fluid, through tracheæ or air-tubes, which, opening on the exterior by spiracula, are distributed, in minute ramifications, on its containing vessels.

RESSERRÉ, adj.,—*strictus*, L.: an epithet applied to the *bowels*,—*alvus astricta*, L.,—when suffering from constipation.

RESTAURATION, s. f.,—*restauratio*, *refectio*, f. L.,—ἡ ἀνάληψις, ἀνάψις, —die Wiederherstellung, G.,—restoration: *restitution*, or recovery, of the physical powers, when exhausted by inordinate exertion or disease.

RÉTENTION, s. f.,—*retentio*, f. L.,—die Verhaltung, G.: in Pathology, a morbid accumulation of solid or of liquid matter in the cavity of an organ from which it is naturally discharged. *Retention* must be distinguished from suppression, the result of a defective or suspended secretion. Thus, *retention of urine*,—*urinæ retentio*, L.,—die Urinverhaltung, G.,—consequent on an urethral stricture or prostatic enlargement, differs alike, in its nature and treatment, from the suppression caused by nephritis or by a profound and ordinarily fatal affection of the brain and nervous system.

RÉTICULAIRE, OU RÉTIFORME, adj.,—*reticularis*, *retiformis*, L.,—netzartig, netzförmig, G.,—reticular, retiform: resembling, or exhibiting the structure of, a *net*,—*rete*, L.,—see RÉSEAU.

RÉTICULE, s. m.,—*reticulum*, n. L.,—das Netz, G.: in Botany, the *fibrous sheath* which surrounds the base of the *leaf* of the *Palmæ*. RÉTICULÉ, adj.,—netzig, G.,—reticulated: marked with *cross lines*; as, in Zoology, the *shell* of *Murex reticulosus*; the *wing* of the *Hemerobi*, and *elytron* of *Hexodon reticulatum*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Weinmannia*,—and *fruit* of *Anona reticulata*.

RÉTINE, s. f.,—*retina*, f., vel *tunica nervæ oculi*, L.,—die Netzhaut, oder Markhaut, im Auge, G.: in Anatomy, a soft pulpy, delicate, greyish, and semi-transparent *membrane*; extending from the optic nerve, of which it is regarded as an expansion, to the crystalline lens; embracing the vitreous humour; and lining the choroid coat without adhering to either. It is formed by two closely adherent, and almost inseparable, layers of *membrane*:—the *internal*, soft and medullary; the *external*, strong and fibrous: and constitutes the peculiar

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organ, or seat, of the sense of vision. RÉTINITE, s. f.,—*retinitis*, f. L.,—die Entzündung der Netzhaut, G.,—inflammation of the *retina*.

RÉTORTE, s. f.,—*retorta*, L.,—CORNUÉ.

RÉTRACTILITÉ, s. f.,—*retractilitas*, f. L.,—die Zurückziehbarkeit, G.,—*retractility*: the quality of that which is RÉTRACTILE, adj.,—*retractilis*, L.,—zurückziehbar, G.,—susceptible of *retraction*,—see

RÉTRACTION, s. f.,—*retractio*, f. L.,—ἡ ἀντίσπασις, —die Zurückziehung, G.: the condition of a part, or organ, as the testis, when *drawn in* towards the body; the *shortening*,—*raccourcissement*, F.,—of a limb, as of the thigh, in fracture or dislocation.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT, s. m.,—*coarctatio*, f. L.,—die Verengerung, G.,—contraction: the *narrowing*, or *obliteration*, of the capacities, or calibre, of a cavity or canal; as of the colon, or urethra. RÉTRÉCI, adj.,—*coarctatus*, *constrictus*, L.,—verengert, verschmalert, G.,—contracted: exhibiting the state of *narrowing* or *contraction*.

RÉTROCESSION, s. f.,—*retrocessio*, f. L.,—das Zurückgehen, Zurücktreten, G.: in Pathology, the *retrogradation*, or *metastasis*, of a disease from the surface, to an internal organ, of the animal body: in Obstetrics, the *backward movement* of the coccyx in the act of parturition.

RÉTROVERSION, s. f.: a term employed to designate that condition, or deviation from the natural site, of the *womb*,—*retroversio uteri*, L.,—see HYSTÉROLOGIE, —wherein the fundus of the organ lies in the concavity of the sacrum; and the neck behind the symphysis pubis.

RÉTUS, adj.,—*retusus*, L.,—eingedrückt, G.: terminated by a slight *sinuosity* or *hollow*; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Aloe retusa*: indented; as, in Zoology, the *corselet* of divers of the *Scarabæi*.

RÉVASSERIE, s. f.: a term applied, by French writers, to the fearful and incongruous dreams which frequently characterize disturbed sleep.

RÉVEIL, s. m.,—das Erwachen, G.,—waking: the transition from sleep to consciousness. *R. en sursaut*; abrupt starting from sleep; produced by frightful dream, palpitation, or pain; and frequently occurring in diseases of the heart, incubus and other severe affections of the nervous system. *Rév. matin*: in Botany, a species of *spurge*,—*Euphorbia helioscopia*, —die Sonneneuphorbie, G.,—see EUPHORBIE; the juice of which is highly *acid* and *irritating*.

RÉVERBÉRATION, s. f.,—*reverberatio*, f. L.,—die Zurückstrahlung, G.: the *reflexion* of light and heat from bodies which do not absorb them. RÉVERBÈRE, s. m.,—*reverberatorium*, n. L.,—Scheinwerfer, m. G.: the *metallic plate* appended to lamps, in order to augment the intensity of their light.

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RÉVOLUTÉ, adj.,—revolutus, L.,—zurückgerollt, zurückgebogen, G.,—rolled, or bent, back; as, in Botany, the leaf of *Hypericum revolutum*; the sepal of *Stercularia platanifolia*, and stigma of *Epilobium spicatum*.

RÉVULSIF, adj.,—revulsivus, L.,—ἀντισπαστικὸς, —ableitend, G.,—revulsive: an epithet designative of remedies which, as blood-letting in the foot, blister, and rubefacient, divert irritation from any organ wherein it may be seated. **RÉVULSION**, s. f.,—revulsio, f. L.,—ἡ ἀντίσπασις, —das Ab-leiten, G.: the action of *revulsive* remedies; the consequences of *such* action.

RHACOSE, s. f.,—ἡ ῥάκωσις, —rhacosis, f. L.,—die Erschlaffung des Hodensacks. G.,—relaxation of the scrotum.

RHAGADE, s. m.,—rhagas, f. L.,—die Schrunde, Hautschrunde, G.,—chap,—see **GERCURE**: a term commonly employed to designate the dry fissures,—die trockenen Risse, G.,—of the integuments of the hand and foot; and, more especially, the narrow and elongated ulcerations,—*Rhagades*, pl., F., et L.,—αἱ ῥαγάδες, —die Risse, G.,—which, ordinarily of syphilitic origin, occur about the orifices of the mucous membranes,—particularly the anus.

RHAGOÏDE, adj.,—rhagoides, rhagoideus, L.,—traubenartig, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate a membrane of the eye,—*M. ŪVEÉ*,—ἡ ῥαγοειδὴς μῆνιγξ, —*rhagodes tunica*, L.,—die Traubenhaut, G.;—from its resemblance, in colour, to a grape,—τὸ ῥάγιον.

RHAMNOIDES, s. f. pl.,—*Rhamni*, *Rhamnoidea*, L.,—die Kreuzdorn-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus *Rhamnus*,—see **NERPRUN**.

RHEXIS, s. f. F., et L.: a term borrowed from the Greek, ῥῆξις; and employed to designate the rupture,—die Zerreiſsung, G.,—of a vein, or spontaneous bursting of a purulent collection.

RHINALGIE, s. f.,—rhinalgia, f. (ῥῖν, the nose, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Nasenschmerz, G.,—pain in the nose.

RHINENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—rhinencephalus, m. (ῥῖν, the nose, ἐγκεφαλός, the brain), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of unocular monsters; characterized by the conversion of the nose into a sort of proboscis. Kraus justly designates this term as a "somewhat extraordinary compound."

RHINENCHYTE, s. f.,—ῥινενγχύτης, —rhinenchytes, f. L.,—die Nasenspritze, G.: a syringe for the injection of water, or medicated fluids,—remedia rhinenchyta, L.,—die Nasenmittel, G.,—into the nasal fossæ. **RHINENCHYSE**, s. f.,—ἡ ῥινενγχυσία, —rhinenchysia, f. L.,—das Einspritzen in die Nase, G.: the act of nasal injection.

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RHINOCARCINÔME, s. m.,—rhinocarcinoma, n. L.,—der Nasenkrebs, G.,—cancer of the nose. **RHINOPHONIE**, s. f.,—rhinophonia, f. L.,—das Sprechen durch die Nase, G.,—speaking through the nose.

RHINOCNESME, s. m.,—rhinocnesmus m. L.,—das Nasenjucken, Nasenkriebeln, G.,—itching of the nostrils.

RHINOPLASTIQUE, s. f., and adj.,—rhinoplastica ars, L.,—die Rhinoplastik, G.,—rhinoplastics: the act of constructing artificial, or restoring lost, noses.

RHINORRHAGIE, s. f.,—rhinorrhagia, f. (ῥῖν, the nose, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—das Nasenbluten, G.,—see **EPISTAXIS**. **RHINOSTEGNOSE**, s. f.,—rhinostegnosis, f. L.,—die Nasenverstopfung, G.,—an obstruction (στέγνωσις) of the nasal fossæ.

RHIZAGRE, s. m.,—ἡ ῥιζάγρα, —rhizagra, f. L.: an instrument designed for extraction of the roots, or fangs, of teeth,—ein Instrument zum Ausziehen der Zahnwurzeln, G.

RHIZONYCHION, s. m.,—rhizonychium, n. (ῥίζα, root, ὄνυξ, a nail), L.,—das Klauenglied, Nagelglied, G.: according to Illiger, that phalanx of the toe, in Mammifera, and Birds, which supports the nail, or claw.

RHIZOPHAGE, adj.,—ῥιζοφάγος, —rhizophagus, L.,—rhizophagous: feeding upon roots. Synon. with **RADICIVORE**.

RHODOMEL, s. m.,—see **MIEL rosat**.

RHEAS, s. m.: in Pathology, absence, or atrophy, of the caruncula lacrymalis.

RHOMBOÏDAL, **RHOMBOÏDE**, adj.,—ῥομβοειδὴς, —rhomboides, rhomboides, L.,—rautenförmig, G.,—rhomboid, rhomboidal: exhibiting the figure of the rhomb,—ὁ ῥόμβος, —die Raute, G.; as, in Anatomy, a dorsal muscle,—*M. rhomboïde* (—**DORSO-SCAPULAIRE**, Ch.),—consisting of two distinct fasciculi, and hence described, by Zootomists, as constituting two muscles: the lesser or superior, and greater or inferior rhomboid,—*Rhomboides minor et major*, L.,—kleiner und grosser Rautenmuskel, G.: in Zoology, the testaceous covering of *Arca rhombea*; the wing of certain *Lepidoptera*; and the spots on the body of *Coluber rhombeatus*: in Botany, the leaf,—rautenförmiges Blatt, G.,—of *Campanula rhomboidalis*, and the fruit of *Mirobolanus rhomboïde*.

RHUBARBE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rheum* (*Enneandria*, trigyn.; *Polygoneæ*), L.,—die od. das Rhabarber, G.,—the Rhubarb-plant. Of the few species which it comprises, *R. palmatum* (ächte Rhabarber, G.), *undulatum*, and *compactum*, natives of China, Tartary, and South-Russia, indiscriminately yield the well-known tonic and purgative root,—τὸ ῥᾶ-ῥάγγαρον, —*Racine de Rhubarbe*, F.,—radix *Rhabarbari* vel *Rhei*, L.,—das Rhabarber, G.,—medicinally employed in Europe. The edible rhubarb,—*R. rhaponticum* (die thracische Rh. G.) possesses analogous, but less potent, qualities.

French and German Official Preparations : an *Aqueous Extract*,—*Extractum Rhei*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Wässeriges Rhabarberextract*, *G.*; and a *Syrup*,—*Syrupus de Rhabbarbaro*,—*Rhabbarbersaft*. *French* : *Troches*,—*Tabellæ de Rheo*. *German* : a *Compound Extract*,—*Zusammengesetztes Rh.-extract*; and an *Aqueous* and *Vinous Tincture*,—*Wässeriges und Weinige Rh.-tinctur*. *Rhubarb* takes its designation, according to some Philologists, from ῥῆζ, the ancient name of the *Volga*, whence the supplies of this celebrated root were obtained by the *Greeks*; and the epithet, βάρεξαρων, which clearly indicates its exotic origin. Others assert that ῥῆζ simply signifies a *root*; and trace to this source, the etymology of the specific name of the common edible *Rhubarb*,—*R. rhaponticum*,—ῥῆζ ποντικόν, the *pontic root*. *Rhubarb* is the *Raved*, of *Arabian* writers; and *ta hoam*, of the *Chinese*.

RHUMATALGIE, *s. f.*,—*rheumatalgia*, *f. L.*,—*chronischer rheumatischer Schmerz*, *G.*,—*chronic rheumatic pain*,—**RHUMATISME**.

RHUMATIQUE, **RHUMATISMAL**, *adj.*,—ῥευματικός,—*rheumaticus*, *rheumatismalis*, *L.*,—*rheumatisch*, *G.*,—*rheumatic*, *rheumatismal*, pertaining to —; **RHUMATISANT**, *adj.*,—*suffering from*,

RHUMATISME, *s. m.*,—*rheumatismus*, *m* (ῥεύμα, ῥευματισμός, a *fluxion*), *L.*,—*der Rheumatismus*, *Muskelschmerz*, *die Flusskrankheit*, *das Gliederreissen*, *G.* : in *Pathology*, *inflammation*, *acute or chronic*, of the *muscular*, *fibrous*, and *synovial tissues*; and hence distinguished into *Rh. aigu*, et *chronique*, *F.*,—*der acute und chronische Rheumatismus*, *G.* *Rheumatism* constitutes, with *Gout*, the 5th Order of the *Phlegmasiæ*, in the *Nosographie Philosoph.* of *Pinel*.

RHUMATOPYRE, *s. f.*,—*rheumatopyra*, *f.* (ῥεύμα,—πῦρ, *fever*), *L.*,—*ein rheumatisches Fieber*, *G.*,—*rheumatic fever*.

RHUME, *s. m.*,—ῥῆμα,—*rheuma*, *n. L.*,—*rheum* : a term, in *Pathology*, literally signifying *catarrh*, and, particularly, when employed alone,—*bronchial catarrh*. *R. du cerveau*,—*rheuma narium*, *L.* : synonym with **CORYZA**. *R. de poitrine*,—*rheuma pectoris*,—see **BRONCHITE**.

RHYTHME, *s. m.*,—ῥυθμός,—*Rhythmus*, *m. L.*, and *G.*,—*rhythm* : the order, or proportion, existing between different parts of a whole,—between phenomena dependent on the same cause; as the pulsations of an artery, the vibrations of a sonorous body, and the modulations of the human voice.

RICIN, *s. m.* : a genus, in *Botany*, *Ricinus* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), *L.*,—the *Palma Christi*; comprehending, with a few other exotic species, the *Castor-Oil Plant*,—*le Ric. ordinaire*,—*R. communis*,—*der Wunderbaum*, *Kreuzbaum*, *G.*; from the seeds of which, a native of *India*, the well-known *purgative*, *Castor-oil*,—*Oleum*

Ricini,—*das Ricinusöl*,—see **HUILE**,—is obtained.

RIDE, *s. f.*,—ῥίσις,—*ruga*, *f. L.*,—*die Runzel*, *G.*,—*wrinkle* : the groove, or fold, which occurs in the integuments of the human visage, and the mucous membrane of the vagina. **RIDÉ**, *adj.*,—*rugosus*, *L.*,—*gerunzelt*, *G.*,—*wrinkled* : marked with *rugæ*; as, in *Zoology*, the *testaceous envelope* of *Cerithium rugosum* : in *Botany*, the fruit of *Astragalus corrugatus*.

RIRE, *s. m.*,—*risus*, *m. L.*,—ῥίλιος,—*das Gelächter*, *G.*,—*laughter*. *Rire canin* ou *Spasme cynique*,—*risus caninus*, *L.* : a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of one of the commissures of the lips, and of the corresponding cheek. *R. Sardonien* ou *Sardonique*,—*risus sardonius*, *L.*,—*das sardonische Lachen*, *G.*,—*sardonic grin* : a convulsive affection of the lips and cheek; which frequently precedes, or accompanies, *tetanus*; and is said, also, to attack persons who have eaten a species of *Ranunculus* indigenous in *Sardinia*.

RIZ, *s. m.* : a genus, in *Botany*, *Oryza*, (*Hexandria*, *monogynia*; *Gramineæ*), *L.*,—ῥίζα,—*der Reiss*, *G.*,—*Rice*. The seed of the common species,—*O. sativa*,—a native of *China*, is *amylaceous* and *nutritive*; and a decoction of it,—*rice-gruel*,—*Decoctum Oryzæ*,—*emollient*, and slightly *restringent*.

ROBORATIF, *adj.*,—*roborans*, *L.*,—see **CORROBORANT**.

ROCAMBOLE, *s. f.*, *F.*, and *G.* : in *Botany*, a species belonging to genus, *Allium*,—See **AIL**. A native of *Germany* and *France*, *A. scorodoprasmum*,—*der Aberlauch*, *G.*,—resembles, in its properties, *A. sativum*.

ROCHER, *s. m.* : a term applied, in *Anatomy*, to one of the three portions of the *temporal bone*; from its *rock-like hardness*,—see **PÉTRÉ**.

ROIDEUR, *s. f.*,—*die Starrheit*, *Steifigkeit*, *G.*,—*stiffness*. *R. cadavérique*, *F.*,—*corporis rigiditas*, *L.*,—*rigidity* of body : the peculiar condition, ordinarily acquired by the limbs of animals soon after death; and constituting one of the most infallible signs of extinction of life.

ROMARIN, *s. m.* : a genus, in *Botany*, *Rosmarinus* (*Diandria*, *monogynia*; *Labiata*), *L.*,—the *Rosemary*. The official species,—*Rom. ordinaire*, *F.*—*R. officinalis*,—*der Rosmarin*, *G.*,—a native of *South-Europe*, yields a fragrant and stimulating Oil,—*Oleum Rosmarini*, *L.*,—*das Rosmarinöl*, *G.*; and from it are prepared, by the *French*, and *Germans*, an *Official Spirit*,—*Alcoholatum*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Rosmarinspirit*, *G.*; and, by the latter, a *Compound Water*,—*Aqua Regi-næ Hungariæ*,—*Ungarisches Wasser*; and *Ointment*,—*Zusammengesetzte R.-salbe*.

RONCE, *s. f.* : a genus, in *Botany*, *Rubus* (*Icosandria*, *polygyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), *L.*,—ῥόζα,—the *Bramble*; comprehending many

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species. Several of these, as la *R. bleue*, F.,—*R. cæsius*,—der Bocksbeerenstrauch, G.; *R. noire ou ordinaire*,—*R. fruticosus*,—τὸ βᾶτον,—der Brombeerstrauch; and *R. idæus*,—βᾶτος ἰδαία,—see FRAMBOISIER,—yield acidulous and laxative fruits, of delicious flavour.

ROND, adj.,—teres, L.,—rund, G.,—round: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, which exhibit a rounded figure; as, 1. certain *Ligaments*: of these, may be distinguished, a. the round ligament, —*L. rond*, F.,—which connects the radius and ulna, at the radio-cubital articulation; b. the ligamentum teres, L.,—kegelförmiges Band, G.,—whereby the head of the thigh-bone is fixed to the acetabulum; c. the round ligament of the liver,—1. teres hepatis, —das runde Leberband; and, d. the round ligaments of the womb,—die runden Mutterbänder: and, 2. the following muscles of the shoulder and the fore-arm: a. le Muscle petit rond (—*SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITERIEN*, Ch.),—*Teres minor*, L.,—kleiner runder Armmuskel, G.; b. grand rond (—*SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL*, Ch.),—*Teres major*,—grosser runder—; and, c. *M. rond pronateur* (—*EPITROCHLO-RADIAL*, Ch.),—Pronator radii teres,—runder Vorwärtsdreher, G.

RONFLEMENT, s. m.,—ὁ ῥόγχος,—ronchus, m. L.,—das Schnarchen, G.,—snoring: the noise caused by the passage of the air through the fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration, either during sleep or the invasion of certain diseases, as Apoplexy.

RONGEURS, s. m. pl.,—*Rodentia*, n. pl. L.,—die Nagenden, G.: the fifth Order of *Mammifera*, in the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier; comprehending unguliculated animals which, as the *Beaver*, and the *Hare*,—see CASTOR, et LIÈVRE,—are characterized by the possession of two large incisor teeth in each jaw, and the absence of the canine or *cuspidati*; and, consequently destined to *knew* their food. Synon. with the *Glîres*, of Linnæus, and Blumenbach.

ROSACÉ, adj.,—rosaceus, L.,—ῥοδοειδής,—rosenartig, G.,—rosaceous, rose-like: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals and plants, whose organs, as the *ambulacra* of *Clypeaster rosaceus*, and the scales of the *involucrum* of *Protea rosacea*, are disposed like the petals of the simple rose. **ROSACÉES**, s. f. pl.,—*Rosaceæ*, L.,—die Rosen-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Rosa*,—see ROSIER.

ROSAT, s. m., et adj.: a term applied to all *pharmaceutical preparations*, of which, as le *Miel*, et le *vinaiigre*, *rosat*, the rose constitutes an ingredient.

ROSÉE, s. f.,—ros, m. L.,—ἡ ῥεῖρα,—der Thau, G.,—dew: a meteorological phenomenon, consisting in the condensation of

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water on plants, by the cold of night; and dependent partly on the process of transpiration in plants themselves, and, partly, on vapours exhaled by the earth, or aqueous fluid precipitated from the atmosphere.

ROSIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rosa* (*Icosandria, polygyn.*), L.,—τὸ Ῥόδον,—die Rose, der Rosenstrauch, G.,—the Rose-tree; constituting the type of the *Rosaceæ*, and comprehending numerous species. Of these, the following are *medicinally* employed: 1. le *Rosier à cent feuilles*,—*R. centifolia*,—die Centifolienrose, G.; 2. *R. de Provins*,—*R. Gallica*,—die Provinzrose; 3. l'*Eglantier sauvage*,—*R. canina*,—Hundsrose,—see CYNORRHODON; and, 4. *R. blanc*,—*R. alba*,—die weisse Rose,—the flowers of which are reputed *laxative*. French and German *Officin. Preparations*: a *Conserve*,—*Conserva Rosarum*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Rosenconserve, G.; a *Honey*,—*Mellitum de Rosis*,—Rosenhonig; an *Ointment*,—*Unguentum rosatum*,—Rosensalbe; a *Vinegar*,—*Acetum rosatum*,—Rosenessig; and *Water*,—*Aqua rosarum*,—Rosenwasser,—impregnated, by distillation, with the fragrant *Essential Oil*,—*Oleum Rosarum*,—Rosenöl. French: an Oil medicated with *Roses*,—*Oleum Rosatum*. German: a *Julep*, and *Tincture*,—*Rosenjulep*, und Sauerliche Rosen-tinctur.

ROTACÉ, adj.,—rotaceus, L.,—rädfförmig, G.,—rotaceous: exhibiting the figure of a wheel,—*rota*, L.; as, in Botany, the wheel-shaped *corolla*,—rädfförmige Blumenkrone, G.,—of *Gentiana rotata*, and *nectary*,—*Nectarium rotatum*, L.,—of *Narcissus poeticus*. The *Rotaceæ* constitute an Order of Plants in the Natural System of Linnæus.

ROTACISME, s. m.,—ὁ ῥωτακισμὸς,—Rhotacismus, m. L., and G.: in the original Greek, the strong or frequent enunciation of the letter *r*: according to the French Lexicographers, vicious enunciation of that letter,—see GRASSEYEMENT.

ROTATEUR, s. m.,—rotator, m. L.,—Umdreher, m. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to those muscles,—umdrehende Muskeln, G.,—which are destined to accomplish the rotation,—**ROTATION**, s. f. F., and G.,—rotatio, f. L.,—of the part, or organ, to which they are attached.

ROTIFÈRE, adj.,—rotiferus, L.,—rotiferous, wheel-bearing: an epithet applied to *animalcula* which are furnished with vibratile cilia disposed, in circles, in the vicinity of the mouth, and exhibiting, when in action, the appearance of wheels. The *Rotifera*, vel *Rotatoria*,—**ROTIFÈRES**, ou **ROTATOIRES**, s. f. pl.,—die Räderthiere, G.,—constitute the 1st Order of Class, *Infusoria*, of the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier; and 2nd Class of the 2nd Sub-regnum, *Nematoneura*, of modern British Zoologists. See, also, the magnificent work,—p. 384,—of Ehrenberg, *Die Infusionsthierchen*, Fol. Leipzig, 1838.

RUB

ROTULE, s. f.,—rotula (literally, a *little wheel*), patella, f. L.,—ἡ ἐπιγονατὶς, μύλη, —die Kniescheibe, G.,—knee-pan: in Anatomy, the flat, thick, rounded *bone*, developed, from one point of ossification, in the substance of the common tendon of the extensor muscles of the leg, anteriorly to the knee-joint; and fixed to the anterior superior part of the tibia, by a continuation of that tendon, named Ligamentum patellæ, L.,—*Ligament rotulien*, F.,—das Kniescheibenband, G.

ROTUNDFOLIÉ, adj.,—rundblättrig, G.,—round-leaved: bearing *round leaves*,—*rotunda folia*, L.; as, in Botany, *Cocculus rotundifolius*, and *Malva rotundifolia*.

ROUGE, adj.,—ruber, L.,—ἔρυθρός, —roth, G.,—red: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, and plants, which, as *Trochilus rubineus*, and *Passiflora rubra*, exhibit—: in Pathology, to diseases which, as *Scarlet fever*,—*Fièvre rouge*, F.,—*febris rubra*, L.,—das *rothe Fieber*, G.,—are characterized by a cutaneous efflorescence, of, *this colour*. **ROUGÉÂTRE**, adj.,—rubescens, L.,—röthlich, G.,—reddish, slightly red.

ROUGEOLE, s. f.,—rubeola, f. morbilli, m. pl. L.,—die Masern, Rötheln, G.,—measles: in Pathology, a disease, of acute and exanthematous character; apparently unknown to the Ancients: the period of its introduction into Europe undetermined. Transmissible by infection; and rarely occurring, a second time, in one subject. It constitutes the 3rd genus of Order, *Phlegmasies Cutanées*, of Pinel; and has been distributed, by Willan, into three species, or varieties: *Rubeola vulgaris*, — *sine Catarrho*, et — *nigra*.

ROUGEURS, s. f., pl.: the popular designation of slight *cutaneous phlegmasiæ*.

ROUILLE, s. f.,—rubigo, f. L.,—der Rost, G.,—rust: in Chemistry, the reddish-brown powder, which, scientifically designated carbonate of iron, —braunrothes kohlen-saures Eisenoxyd, G.,—is formed on the surface of that metal, upon exposure to the atmosphere: in Phytopathology, a disease of plants; characterized by the development of yellow *rust-like* spots on the surface of the leaf and stem; and caused by a parasitic fungus, of the *Uredo* genus. **ROUILLE**, adj.,—rubiginosus, L.,—rostfärbig, G.,—rusty, exhibiting the colour of *rust*; as, in Ornithology, *Picus rubiginosus*.

RUBANS vocaux: a designation, by some Anatomists, of the *Chordæ vocales*,—**CORDE**.

RUBÉFIANT, adj.,—rubefaciens, L.,—rothmachend, G.,—rubefacient: an epithet, in Therapeutics, designative of *remedies*,—*medicamina rubefaciencia*, L.,—*rothmachende Mittel*, G.; which, when applied to the skin, induce **RUBÉFACTION**, s. f.,—rubefactio, f. L.,—das Rothmachen, G.,—of that membrane.

RUP

RUBIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Rubiaceæ*, L.,—die *Labkräuter-Familie*, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants, with epigynous stamens: having, for type, the genus, *Rubia*.

RUDÉRAL, adj.,—ruderarius, L.: belonging to, or growing among, *rubbish*; as, in Botany, *Porophyllum ruderale*.

RUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ruta* (*Decandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Raute, G.,—the Rue; constituting the type of the *Rutaceæ*; and comprizing many species. Of these, the *common rue*,—*R. des jardins*, F.,—*R. graveolans*,—ἡ ῥύτη, —die Garten-raute, G.,—indigenous in *South-Europe*, of powerful and unpleasant odour, and acrid and bitter taste, yields an *Essential Oil*, *irritating*, *carminative*, and *emmenagogue*.

RUGINE, s. f.,—radula, f. L.,—Beinfeile, f. G.,—rasp: an instrument employed, in Surgery, for scraping the surface of bones, and destroying superficial caries.

RUGOSITÉ, s. f.,—rugositas, f. L.,—die Runzelige, G.,—rugosity: the condition of a surface marked with *irregular lines* or *wrinkles*,—*rugæ*, L. **RUGUEUX**, adj.,—rugosus, L.,—gerunzelt, runzelig, G.,—rugose, wrinkled; as, in Zoology, the *testaceous covering* of *Anatina rugosa*: in Oryctology, the *costal plates* of *Cyathocrinites rugosus*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Marrubium rugosum*.

RUMINANT, adj.,—ruminans, L.,—μεινάζων, —weiderkäuend, G.,—ruminating: an epithet applied to certain *tetragastric animals* which exhibit the physiological phenomenon of *rumination*,—**RUMINATION**, s. f.,—ruminatio, f. L.,—ὁ μινευκισμὸς, —das Wiederkäuen, G.: an act which consists in bringing up from the first stomach, —*rumen*, L.,—see **PANSE**,—and subjecting to second mastication, the macerated aliment. These animals, —**RUMINANS**, s. m. pl.,—*Ruminantia*, L.,—*Wiederkäuende Thiere*, G.,—constitute the 8th Order of *Mammifera*, of Cuvier; the 6th, —*Bisulca*, as invariably exhibiting a *cloven hoof*,—see **BISULQUE**,—of *Blumenbach*; and 5th, —*Pecora*, of Linnaeus. *Rumination*,—occurring as a morbid phenomenon in Man, is le *Merycisme*, of *French* pathological writers.

RUPESTRAL, **RUPESTRE**, adj.: growing upon *rocks*,—*rupes*, L.; as, in Botany, *Myosotis rupestris*. **RUPICOLE**, adj.: an epithet applied to *animals*; which, as *Falco rupicolus*, among *Birds*, and *Anatina rupicola*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca* —: and to *plants*; which, as *Barbarea rupicola*,—frequent, or grow upon, *rocks*.

RUPTILE, adj.,—ruptilis, L.,—berstend, zerreissend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs of plants; which, as the *arilla* of the *Meliaceæ*, the *spatha* of *Narcissus poeticus*, and *pericarp* of divers seeds, exhibit, in the progress of development, spontaneous *rupture*.

RUT

RUPTURE, s. f.,—*ruptura*, f. L.: in Chirurgical Pathology, a term synonym, 1. with **LACERATION**: *Ruptura tendinis Achillis*,—uteri, L.,—die *Zerreissung* der Achillessehne,—der Gebärmutter, G.,—*laceration* of the Achilles' tendon,—of the womb: 2. —with *hernia*,—**HERNIE**. See Lawrence, *Treatise on Ruptures*, 8vo, London, 1824.

RURICOLE, adj.: *inhabiting the fields*, or open country,—*rura colans*, L.

RUT, s. m.,—*ardor venereus*, L.,—see **CESTROMANIE**.

RUYSCH

RUTACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Rutaceæ*, L.,—die *Rauten-Familie*, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Ruta*,—see **RUE**.

RUYSCHIANNE *Lame*, ou *Membrane*: a term applied, by the younger *Ruysch*, to the *internal lamina*,—*membrana Ruyschiana*, L.,—die innere Gefäßhautlamelle, G.,—of the choroid membrane of the eye; in honour of his *father*, who first described the double structure of that tunic.

S.

SAC

SABINE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Juniperus*,—see **GENÉVRIER**. The common *Savin*,—*J. sabina*,—der Sadebaum, Sevenbaum, G.,—a native of *South- and East-Europe*, is reputed to possess *vermifuge*, *emmenagogue*, and *abortive* properties. A *volatile Oil*,—*Oleum Sabinæ*, L.,—Sadebaumöl, G.,—is obtained from its *acid* and strongly-scented *leaves*. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract*, and *Tincture*,—Sadebaumextract, und -tinctur,—of the *Savin*.

SABOT, s. m.,—*ungula*, f. L.,—der Huf, G.,—hoof: in Anatomy, the structure which terminates, and protects, the phalangeal region of the foot of the *Pachydermata*, and *Ruminantia*,—see **SOLIDUNGULÉ**, et **BISULQUE**: in Conchology, a genus of *univalve Shells*,—*Turbo*, L.,—die Mondschnecke, Schraube, G.,—Wreath-shell; inhabited by a *Gasteropodous Molluscum*; and comprizing some *edible* species: in Botany, a genus of *Orchideous Plants*,—*Cypripedium*, L.,—der Venus- oder Marienschuh, G.,—the Ladies' Slipper.

SABURRAL, adj.,—*saburralis*, L.: denoting the existence of *foulness*,—**SABURRE**, s. f.,—*saburra*, sordes, f. L.,—die Unreinigkeit, G. *Langue saburrale*, F.,—a loaded tongue. *Sordes primarum viarum*, L.,—die Unreinigk. in den ersten Wegen, G.,—a *foul* condition of the *primæ viæ*.

SAC, s. m.,—*σάκος*,—*saccus*, m. L.,—Sack, G., and E. *Sac herniaire*, F.,—*saccus herniosus*, L.,—der Bruchsack, G.,—*hernial sack*. —*lacrymal*, see that article. **SACCIFORME**, adj.,—*σακκώδης*,—*sacciformis*, L.,—sackförmig, G.,—*sacciform*: exhibiting the *form*, or structure, of a *sack*.

SACCHARIN, adj.,—*saccharinus*, L.,—zuckerig, G.,—*saccharine*: of the nature of *sugar*,—*saccharum*, L.,—see **SUCRE**. **SACCHARINITE**, s. f.,—*saccharinita*, f. L.: a genus of vegetable principles; comprehending *mannite*, and the different species of *sugar*. **SACCHAROLOGIE**, s. f.,—*Saccharologia*, f. (*σάκχαρον*, sugar, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—*Saccharology*: a *Treatise on Sugar*; as that published, by Sala, in 1637.

SAC

SACRÉ, adj.,—*ιερός*,—*heilig*, G.,—*sacral*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the *Sacrum*; as, 1. the *sacral Arteries*,—*Artères sacrées*, F.,—of which are distinguished, a. the *anterior* or *middle*,—*Art. s. antérieure ou moyenne* (—*médiane du sacrum*, Ch.),—*arteria sacralis media*, L.,—mittlere Kreuzschlagader, G.,—given off by the aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra; and, b. the two *lateral*,—*laterales*,—seitliche Kreuzschlagadern,—branches of the hypogastric or ileo-lumbar: 2. a triangular *Canal*,—*C. sacré*,—der Kreuzbeinkanale;—which, traversing the *sacrum*, terminates the vertebral canal: 3. two longitudinal *depressions*,—*Gouttières sacrées*,—existing on the posterior surface of the bone: 4. a *Plexus*,—*P. sacré*, ou *sciatique* (portion *sacrée* du plex. crural, Ch.),—das Kreuzgeflecht,—formed, anteriorly to the *Pyriformis* muscle, by the first four of, 5. the *sacral Nerves*,—*Nerfs sacrés*,—die Kreuznerven; which, ordinarily six in number, arise from the spinal cord, and traverse, 6. the anterior and posterior *orifices*,—*Trous sacrés, antérieurs et postérieurs*,—die vordere und hinteren Kreuzbeinlöcher,—of the **SACRUM**; to which, lastly, the term, *sacral bone*,—*Os sacré*,—das heilige Bein,—is often applied. *Maladie sacrée*,—*morbus sacer*, L.: in Pathology, a synonym of *epilepsy*,—see **EPILEPSIE**.

SACRO-COCCYGIEN, adj.,—*sacro-coccygeus*, L.,—*sacro-coccygeal*: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*A. sacro-coccygienne*, F.,—which results from the union of the *sacrum* and *coccyx*.

SACRO-EPINEUX, adj.,—*sacro-spinosus*, L.: an epithet employed to designate two *ligaments of the pelvis*: one, *superior*,—*ligamentum sacro-spinosum*, vel *spinososacrum*, *superius*, extending from the posterior superior iliac *spine* to the sides of the posterior surface of the *sacrum*; the other, *inferior*,—*l. sacro-spinosum inferius*,—from the posterior inferior iliac *spine*, to the posterior part of the *sacrum*.

SACRO-FÉMORAL, adj.,—sacro-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Gluteus maximus muscle*,—see **FESSIER**; from its attachments. **SACRO-ILI-TROCHANTERIEN**, adj.,—sacro-ili-trochanterianus, L.:—by Dumas, to the *Pyriformis muscle* of the thigh,—see **PYRAMIDAL**.

SACRO-ILIAQUE, adj.,—sacro-iliacus, L.,—sacro-iliac: an epithet applied to the articulation,—*Articul. ou Symphyse, sacro-ili-aque*, F.,—die *Kreuzdarmbeinfuge*, G.,—which exists between the *sacral* and *iliac* bones; and the *ligaments*,—*ligamenta sacro-iliaca*, L.,—die *Kreuzdarmbeinbänder*, G.,—distinguished into an *anterior* and *posterior*, whereby that articulation is secured.

SACRO-LOMBAIRE, s. m., and adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a *long muscle* (Portion dorso-trachélienne du m. sacro-spinal, Ch.),—*Sacro-lumbalis*, L.,—*Kreuzlendenmuskel*, äusserer Rückgratsstrecker, G.; which extends from the posterior surface of *sacrum* and corresponding portion of *crista ilii*, to the summit of the transverse processes of the *lumbar* vertebræ, the angle of the eleven inferior ribs, and tuberosity of first rib, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the five inferior cervical vertebræ.

SACRO-SCIATIQUE, adj.,—sacro-sciaticus, L.,—sacro-sciatic: an epithet designative of two *pelvic ligaments*,—*L. sacro-sciaticus*, F.: the *greater* or *posterior*,—*Ligamentum sacro-tuberosum*, vel *sacro-ischiadicum*, majus, L.; extending from the iliac crest, *sacrum*, and *coccyx*, to the tuber *ischii*: the *lesser*, or *anterior*,—*L. sacro-spinosum*, vel *sacro-ischiadicum*, minus;—from the *sacrum*, and *coccyx*, to the *spina ischii*.

SACRO-SPINAL, adj.,—sacro-spinalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi*, *Transversalis colli*, *Semi-spinalis dorsi*, *Multifidus spinæ*, and *Inter-transversales muscles*, taken collectively.

SACRO-TROCHANTERIEN, adj.,—sacro-trochanterianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pyriformis muscle*,—see **PYRAMIDAL**; as extending from the pelvic surface of the *sacrum*, to the *trochanter major femoris*.

SACRO-VERTÉBRAL, adj.,—sacro-vertebralis, L.: an epithet applied, 1. to the articulation,—*Art. sacro-vertébrale*, F.,—formed by union of the *sacrum* with the last *lumbar vertebra*: 2.—to the angle, or projection,—*Angle*, ou *Promontoire*, s. *vertébral*,—formed, anteriorly, by those bones: and, 3.—a *ligament*,—*ligamentum sacro-vertébrale*, L.,—by which that articulation is secured.

SACRUM, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, *Sacer*, and employed, in Anatomy, to designate one of the *pelvic bones*,—*Os sacral*, F.,—*os sacrum*, L.,—das *Kreuzbein*, G.,—ἱερόν ὀστέον, of the *Greeks*; articu-

lated, above, with the last *lumbar vertebra* laterally, with the *ossa innominata*; below, with the *coccyx*: and developed by thirty or more points of ossification. According to some writers, this bone has been termed *sacred*, as contributing to protect the organs of generation: in others' opinion, der Ursprung des Namens ist unbekannt, G.

SAFRAN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Crocus* (*Triandria, monogyn.*; *Irideæ*), L.,—der *Safran*, die *Safranzpflanze*, G.,—the *Saffron*. The *stigmata* of the cultivated species,—*C. sativus*,—der cultivirte *Safran*, G.,—ἡ κρόκος, of the *Greeks*,—are *stimulant* and *aromatic*; and form the basis of divers *Official Preparations*, *French* and *German*: a *Syrup*,—*Syrupus de Croco*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Saffransyrup*, G.; and *Tincture*,—*Tinctura de Stigmatibus Croci*,—*Saffrantinctur*, *French*: an *Electuary*,—*Electuarium de Croco*. *German*: an *Extract*,—*Saffranextract*. **SAFRANÉ**, adj.,—*croceus*, L.,—*safrangelb*, G.,—*saf-ron-coloured*.

SAGAPENUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ σαγάπηνον, —*Sagapengummi*, n. G.: in Pharmacy, a *fetid* and *antispasmodic gum-resin*; imported from the *East*, and supposed to be the product of *Ferula persica*.

SAGE-FEMME, s. f.,—ἡ μαϊεύτρια, —a *midwife*,—see **ACCOUCHEUSE**.

SAGITTAL, adj.,—sagittalis (*sagitta*, an arrow), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *cranial suture*,—*S. sagittale*, F.,—der *Pfeilnath*, G.; which, as connecting the *ossa parietalia*, may, more correctly, be termed *parietal*: 2.—a *groove*,—*Gouttière sagittale*, —*Sulcus longitudinalis cranii*, L.,—which, extending in a *straight line*, from the frontal *crista* to the internal occipital tuberosity, lodges, 3. a *venous sinus*,—*S. sagittal*,—the superior longitudinal, of *British* writers.

SAGITTÉ, adj.,—sagittatus, L.,—pfeilförmig, G.,—sagittate: exhibiting the figure of an *arrow-head*; as, in Botany, the *anther* of *Nerium oleander*, and the *leaf* of *Caltha sagittata*. **SAGITTIFOLIE**, adj.,—sagittifolius, L.: producing *arrow-shaped leaves*; as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*,—das *Pfeilkraut*, G.

SAGOU, s. m.,—die *Sagokörner*, *Sagu*, G.,—sago: a *nutritive fecula*, obtained from the *pith* of divers species of the *Sago-palm*,—**SAGOUTIER**, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sagus* (*Monoecia, hexandr.*; *Palmeæ*), L.,—der *Sagubaum*, G.; and, more especially, from that of *S. farinifera*, a native of *Sumatra* and the *Molucca* islands.

SAIGNÉE, s. f.,—missio sanguinis, L.,—das *Blutlassen*, G.,—*blood-letting*: in *Operative Surgery*, the artificial abstraction from the system, of a certain quantity of *blood*. Practised on an *artery*, it is termed **ARTÉRIOTOMIE**; on a *vein*,—**PHLÉBOTOMIE**: on the *capillary vessels*, by leech or scarificator, —*S. locale*, ou *capillaire*. **SAIGNEMENT**, s. m.,—sanguinis effluxus, L.: a term, in its

etymological signification, synonym with HÆMORRHAGIE; but ordinarily employed to designate only *bleeding* from the nose,—*S. du nez*,—see EPISTAXIS.

SAINDOUX, s. m.,—der Speck, G.;—lard: the vulgar designation of *hog's-grease*,—*Graisse de Porc*,—das Schweinfett, G.

SAISON, s. f.,—tempestas, f. L.,—Jahrzeit, f. G.,—season: one of the four periods into which the year is divided,—see AUTOMNE, ETÉ, HIVER, PRINTEMPS.—Many diseases, as the *vernal* intermittent and *autumnal* fevers, are so named, from the *period* of the year at which they commonly prevail: and divers plants, as *Crocus vernalis*, *Leucojum æstivum*, *Colchicum autumnale*, and *Helleborus hyemalis*, receive their specific designation from the *season* wherein they flower.

SALAMANDRIDES, s. m., et adj. pl.,—*Salamandridæ*, L.: in Herpetology, a Family of *Caducibranchiate Amphibia*; having, for its type, the genus, *Salamandra*. See FUNK, *De Salamandræ Terrestris Vitâ, Evolutione*, etc. Folio, Berolini, 1827.

SALANGANE, s. f.: in Ornithology, a species of the genus, *Hirundo*,—die Sinesische Schwalbe, G.,—see ALCYON.

SALEP, s. m.: an amylaceous and highly *nutritive* substance, obtained from the *bulb*,—die Salepwurzel, G.,—of divers *Orchideous plants*, more especially, the male Orchis,—*O. mascula*,—das männliche Knabenkraut, G. *Salep* constitutes, with the people of *Turkey*, *Syria*, and *Persia*, a most important article of *diet*.

SALIFIABLE, adj.,—salifiabilis, L.: susceptible of forming *salts* in combination with another body, as with an acid.

SALIN, adj.,—salinus, L.,—ἁλινός, ἁλινωδής, —salzig, G.,—saline: an epithet applied, in Geology, and Mineralogy, to rocks, and other formations, which are composed of, or largely impregnated with, *salt*; and the waters of springs.—die Salzquellen, G.,—which naturally hold in solution, various neutral *salts*: in Botany,—to plants which, as *Cheiranthus salinus*, grow in *salt-marshes*, or situations accessible by the waters of the sea. SALINE, s. f.,—salina, f. L.,—die Salzsiederei, G.: a *pit* in which the waters of the *sea*, or of *salt-springs*,—*Sources salées*, F.,—die Salzbrunnen, G.,—are evaporated for the preparation of hydrochlorate of soda.

SALIVAIRE, adj.,—salivaris, L.,—σιαλιτικός, —zum *Speichel* gehörig, G.,—salivary: pertaining to the *saliva*,—see SALIVE; as, in Anatomy, the *glands*,—*Glandes salivaires*, F.,—die *Speicheldrüsen*, G.,—secretory organs of the *saliva*; of which there are three pairs,—see PAROTIDE, SOUS-MAXILLAIRE, et SUBLINGUAL; and the *ducts*,—ductus *salivales*,—die *Speichelgänge*,—whereby the fluid, so secreted, is conveyed into the buc-

cal cavity: in Surgery,—*fistula*,—f. *salivalis*, L.,—die *Speichelfistel*,—consequent on the perforation of a *salivary*—and most commonly observed in the parotid—duct.

SALIVANT, adj.,—salivans,—see SIALOGOGUE. SALIVATION, s. f.,—salivatio, f. L.,—die Salivirung, G.,—see PTYALISME.

SALIVE, s. f.,—saliva, f. L.,—τὸ σάλιον, ὁ σίαλος, —der *Speichel*, G.,—spittle: the fluid secreted by the *salivary*—and, principally, by the parotid glands, for the purposes of INSALIVATION.

SALPINGO-MALLÉEN, adj.,—salpingomalleus, L.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *Tensor tympani* (*Internus mallei*), muscle; as extending from the *trumpet*,—σάλπιγξ, —of the ear, to the *malleus*. SALPINGO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—salpingo-pharyngeus, L.:—on like principle, by Douglas and Valsalva, to a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLIN, adj.,—salpingostaphylinus, L.: a term applied, by Valsalva and Santorini, to *Levator palati, muscle*—see PÉRISTAPHYLIN; as extending from the Eustachian *trumpet* to the *uvula*,—the PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN, of Chaussier; and *S. staphylin interne*, of Dumas.

SALSEPAREILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Smilax* (*Dioecia, hexandr.*; *Smilacæ*), L. The *root*,—radix *Sarsaparillæ*, L.,—die *Sarsaparillwurzel*, G.,—of an *American species*,—le *Sals. officinale*,—*S. sarsaparilla*,—die *Sarsaparille*,—is *medicinally* employed, as *alterative* and *sudorific*.

SALSIFIS, s. m.: a popular designation of *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

SALVATELLA, s. f.,—salvatella, f. G.: the name of a *vein* situated on the dorsal region, near the ulnar border, of the human hand. Commencing on the posterior surface of the fingers, it ascends the ulnar edge of the fore-arm; and there assumes the designation of posterior cubital. Blood-letting from this vein was supposed, by the Ancients, to possess peculiar efficacy in hypochondriacal affections: hence the term, *salvatella*,—*safety-vein*.

SAMARE, s. f.,—samara, f. L.,—die Flügelfrucht, G.: in Botany, a coriaceous, membranous, compressed, and indehiscent *capsule*; containing few seeds, and frequently winged on the sides,—le *Ptériide*, of Mirbel,—*Pteridion*, of Desvaux.

SAMBUCINE, s. f.,—sambucina, f. L.: a *vegeto-animal matter*, discovered in the flowers of *Sambucus nigra*,—see SUREAU.

SANG, s. m.,—sanguis, cruor, m. L.,—τὸ αἷμα, —das Blut, G.,—blood: the fluid contained in the arteries and veins,—hence termed *blood-vessels*,—of the animal body: red and warm in *Mammifera*, and Birds; red and cold, or little exceeding, in temperature, the surrounding atmosphere, in Reptiles, *Amphibia*, Fishes, and the *Anne-*

lida: cold, and nearly colourless, in all the other Divisions of the Animal Kingdom.

SANG-DRAGON, s. m.,—sanguis draconis, L.,—das Drachenblut, G.,—dragon's blood: a solid and *astringent* compound of tannin and of resin; furnished by divers exotic plants,—see DRAGONIER, et PTÉROCARPE.

SANGLOT, s. m.,—das Schluckzen, G.,—sob, sobbing: a convulsive emission of air from the lungs; consequent on sudden and spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm; and ordinarily indicative of deep moral or physical suffering or emotion.

SANGSUE, s. f.,—*Hirudo*, vel *Sanguisuga*, f. L.,—ἡ βδέλλα, —der Blutegel, Blutigel, G.,—Leech: a genus of the Abranchial Order of Class, *Annelida*; constituting the type of the HIRUDINÉES, and containing several species; of which the *officinal*,—*S. officinale*,—*H. medicinalis*,—is almost exclusively employed in *Medicine*. See Desrheims, *Histoire Naturelle et Méd. des Sanguisues*, 8vo, Paris, 1825; and Johnson, *Treatise on Medicinal Leech*, 8vo, London, 1816.

SANGUIFICATION, s. f.,—see HÉMATOSE.

SANGUIN, adj.,—sanguineus, L.,—αἱματικός, αἱματώδης: relating to, or containing, blood,—*sanguis*; as, in Anatomy, a blood-vessel,—*Vaisseau sanguin*, F.,—αἱματίτις φλέψ, —*Blutgefäss*, n. G.: sanguineous,—sanguinisch, G.; as, in Physiology, the *temperament*,—*temperamentum sanguineum*, L.,—so named: blood-red,—*blutroth*, G.; as, in Zoology, *Gorgonia sanguinea*; in Botany, *Hæmanthus sanguineus*.

SANGUINOLENT, adj.,—sanguinolentus, L.,—blutig, G.: mixed with, or exhibiting the colour of, blood; as, in Pathology, *bloody* expectoration,—*Crachat sanguinolent*, F.; and *bloody* urine,—*Ur. sanguinolente*,—das blutige Harn, G.: in Zoology, the *elytra* of *Chrysomela sanguinolenta*: in Botany, the leaf of *Lycopodium sanguinolentum*, and pileus of *Agaricus sanguinolentus*.

SANIE, s. f.,—sanies, f. L.,—schlechter fressender Eiter, G.,—an ill-conditioned corrosive pus,—see ICHOR. SANIEUX, adj.,—saniosus, L.,—sanious: pertaining to, or exhibiting the character of, *sanies*.

SANITAIRE, adj.: having, for its object the preservation of health,—see SANTÉ; as a *sanatory* police,—*P. sanitaire*; or *sanatory* establishment,—*Institution sanitaire*.

SANS-PAIRE, s. f.: a term applied, by Girard, to the *azygos* or lumbo-thoracic vein.

SANTAL, s. m.,—santalum, n. L.: the designation of three kinds of exotic wood. Two of these,—*Sant. blanc*, et *citrin*, F.,—*S. album*, et *pallidum*, L.,—slightly odoriferous,—the *second*, aromatic and bitter,—are the produce of the true Sandal-wood-tree,—*Santalum album* vel *verum*,—der Santilbaum, G.,—a native of *India*, belonging to the genus, SANTALIN, s. m., of Class, and Order, *Tetrandria*, *monogynia*, L.: and the

third,—*Sant. rouge*,—*S. rubrum*,—dense and solid,—of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. SANTALINE, s. f.,—santalina, f. L.: the colouring matter of the red *Sandal*-wood.

SANTÉ, s. f.,—sanitas, f. L.,—ἡ ὑγεία, ὑγίεια,—die Gesundheit, G.,—health: that condition of organized bodies, in which all the functions, essential to the maintenance of life, are performed with regularity.

SAPHÈNE, s. f.,—saphena, f. (σαφήν, clear, manifest), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two sub-cutaneous veins of the pelvic limb: as, 1. la grande Veine saphène ou saph. interne (—tibio-malléolaire, Ch.),—vena saphena major vel interna, L.,—grosse Rosenader, G.; which, passing from the internal ankle up the inner region of the thigh, pours its blood into the crural vein: and, 2. la petite ou externe (—péronéo-malléolaire, Ch.),—v. saph. minor vel externa,—kleine Rosenader; which, commencing about the external ankle, terminates in the popliteal vein.

SAPIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Abies* (*Monoecia*, *monadelphica*; *Conifera*), L.,—the Fir; containing several species, which were formerly comprehended in the Pine genus,—see PIN. Of these, the *A. taxifolia*, of Lamarck (*Pinus picea*, Linn.), is said to yield the *Strasburgh turpentine*,—see TÉRÉBINTHINE; *A. picea* (*P. abies*, Linn.),—the *Burgundy pitch*,—see POIX; and *A. balsamea*,—the BAUME de Canada. SAPINETTE, s. f.: a species, also belonging to the same genus,—*Abies Canadensis* vel *mariana*,—die nordamerikanische Fichte, of German Botanists: employed, by the Canadians, in the composition of beer. Young shoots reputed *antiscorbutic*.

SAPONACÉ, adj.,—saponaceus, L.,—seifenartig, G.,—saponaceous: containing, or exhibiting the characters of, soap.

SAPONAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Saponaria* (*Decandria*, *digyn.*; *Caryophylleæ*), L.,—the Soapwort. The leaf of the common species,—*S. officinalis*,—das Seifenkraut, G.,—forms, in water, a lather like that of soap,—hence the name; and may be substituted for it, in the purification of linen. Formerly much employed in the treatment of Scrofula, Syphilis, and Scabies.

SAPONIFICATION, s. f.,—das Seifenmachen, G.?: conversion into soap,—*sapo*, L.; the process employed in the fabrication of soap.

SAPORIFIQUE, adj.,—saporificus, L.,—schmackhaft, G.,—saporific: possessing, or producing, *savour*,—*sapor*, L.

SARCOCARPE, s. m.,—sarcocarpium, n. (σάρξ, flesh, κάρπος, fruit), L.,—das Fruchtfleisch, die Fleischhaut, G.: in Botany, the part,—*mesocarpe*,—*mesocarpium*, n. L.,—comprized between the two envelopes of a fruit; when thick and fleshy, as in the apple.

SARCOÈLE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκόκηλη, —sarcocele, f. L.,—der Fleischbruch, G.: a term literally signifying a swelling of the testis;

but employed, by pathological writers, to designate *scirrhus*, or *cancer*, of that organ.

SARCOCOLLE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκόκολλα, —sarcocolla, f. L.,—der Fleischleim, G.,—flesh-glue: a semi-transparent *resin*; obtained from an *African shrub*,—SARCOCOLLIER, s. m.,—*Penæa sarcocolla* (*Tetrandria, monogynia*); and consisting, principally, of a peculiar substance,—SARCOCOLLINE, s. f.,—sarcocollina, f. L. This resin was formerly employed, as a plaster, for the *agglutination* of wounds: hence its designation.

SARCODERME, s. m.,—sarcodermis (σάρξ, flesh, δέρμα, skin),—das Sarcoderm, die mittlere Saamenhaut, G.: in Botany, the *parenchyma*, enclosed between the external covering of the seed and the endopleura.

SARCO-EPIPLOCELE, s. f.,—sarcepiplocene, f. L.,—der Netzfleischbruch, G.: in Surgical Pathology, *omental hernia* complicated with *sarcoma* or *sarcocele*. SARCO-EPIPLOMPHALE, s. m.,—sarcepiplomphalus, m. L.,—der Fleischnetz nabelbruch, G.: umbilical hernia formed by thickened or *scirrhus* omentum. SARCO-HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—Sarco-hydrocele, f. L.,—see HYDRO-SARCOCÈLE.

SARCOLOGIE, s. f.,—sarcologia, f. (σάρξ, flesh, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Sarcologie, die Lehre von den weichen Theilen des Körpers, G.,—a *Treatise* on the soft parts of the animal body; comprehending Myology, Angiology, Neurology, and Splanchnology.

SARCOMATEUX, adj.,—sarcomatodes, sarcomatosus, L.,—fleischgewächsartig, G.,—sarcomatous: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, SARCOME, s. m.,—τὸ σάρκωμα, —sarcoma, n. L.,—das Fleischgewächs, G.,—a fleshy tumour or excrescence.

SARCOMPHALE, s. m.,—τὸ σαρκόμφαλον, —sarcomphalum, n. L.,—der Fleischauswuchs, G.,—a fleshy tumour at the navel.

SARCOPHAGE, adj.,—σαρκοφάγος, —sarcophagus, L.,—fleischfressend, fleischverzehrend, G.,—sarcophagous, flesh-devouring, flesh-destroying: an epithet, in *Materia Medica*, synonym. with CATHÉRETIQUE: in Zoology, —with CARNIVORE. SARCOPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκοφαγία, —sarcophagia, f. L.,—das Fleischfressen, G.,—sarcophagy: the practice of feeding upon *flesh*; the employment of a *flesh*-diet.

SARCOPE, s. m.,—*Sarcoptes*, m. L.: a genus of *Articulated* or *Diplo-Neurose Animals*, formerly arranged with *Apterous Insects*; but belonging, in modern Systems, to that Division of Class, *Arachnida*, which is characterized by a tracheal respiration, and to the Family of the *Acari*,—ACARES. The most interesting species of this genus is *S. Scabiei*,—die Krätzmilbe, G.

SARCOPYOÏDE, adj.,—σαρκοπυώδης, —sarcopyodes, L.,—sarco-purulent: an epithet applied to *expectorated matter*,—τὸ πτύσμα σαρκοπυώδες, —citeriger Lungenauswurf mit fleischähnlichen Klumpchen, G.,—which

consists of an admixture of a *flesh-like* substance with *pus*.

SARCOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκώσις, —sarcosis, f. L.,—die Fleischbildung, G.,—formation of *flesh*. SARCOSTOSE, s. f.,—sarcostosis, f. L.,—die Fleisch- oder Muskelverknöcherung, G.,—conversion of the *flesh*, or muscular structure, into *bone*: sometimes employed as synonym. with OSTÉO-SARCOME.

SARCOTIQUE, adj.,—σαρκωτικός, —sarcoticus, L.,—fleischmachend, G.,—sarcotic: synonym. with INCARNATIF.

SARDINE, s. f.: a species of the genus, *Clupea*,—see CLUPÉE.

SARDONIEN, SARDONIQUE, adj.,—see RIS.

SARMENTACÉ, adj.,—sarmentaceus, L.,—ausläuferartig, G.,—sarmentaceous: an epithet designative of plants, or stems of plants, which, as *Potentilla reptans*, put out runners,—SARMENTS, s. m. pl.,—sarmenta, flagella, viticulæ, pl. L.,—die Ausläufer, Ranken, G. SARMENTEUX, adj.,—sarmentosus, L.,—rankig, rankentreibend, G.: an epithet applied to *plants*, which, as *Piper sarmentosum*, cling, with their long and flexible branches, to other bodies, for support.

SARRÈTE, s. f.: in Pathology, the trismus of new-born children.

SASSAFRAS, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Laurus*,—see LAURIER. The wood,—lignum sassafras, —das Sassafrasholz, G.,—of *L. sassafras*,—der Sassafrasbaum,—is *sudorific*; yields an *Essential Oil*,—Oleum Sassafras, —Sassafrasöl, G.; and constitutes the subject of a *German Official Extract*, and *Tincture*,—Sassafrasextract, und Sassafras-tinctur.

SATURATION, s. f.,—saturatio, f. L.,—die Sättigung, G.: in Chemistry, that condition of a binary compound wherein the elements are combined in such proportions as render impracticable their combination with an additional quantity of either. SATURÉ, adj.,—saturatus, L.,—gesättigt, G.,—saturated: existing in the state of *saturation*.

SATYRIASIS, s. f., F., et L.,—ἡ σατυρίασις, —die krankhafte Geilheit, mit anhaltenden Erectionen, G.: Tendance continuelle au coït avec pouvoir de le réitérer un grand nombre de fois, F. Die Erectionen nicht, wie bei Priapismus, schmerzhaft sind, G.

SAUGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany. *Salvia*, (*Diandria, monogynia*; *Labiata*), L.,—the Sage; comprizing numerous species. Several of these, as *S. officinalis*,—le *S. officinale*, F.,—die officinelle oder gemeine Salbey, G.,—possess *stimulant* and *tonic* properties. *S. de Jérusalem*,—see PULMONAIRE.

SAULE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Salix* (*Dioecia, diandria*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—ἡ ἱτιά, —der Weidenbaum, G.,—the Willow. The bark of one of the species,—*S. alba*,—le *S. blanc*, F.,—die weisse Weide, G.,—bitter, *astringent*, and *febrifuge*, has been sometimes employed as a substitute for that of *Cinchona*.

SAX

SAUMON, s. m.: a genus of *Osseous Fishes*,—*Salmo*, L.,—the Salmon; belonging to the Order, *Malacopterygii, Abdominales*, Cuv.; constituting the type of the *Salmon-Family*,—SALMONIDES, SALMONOÏDES, s. m. pl.,—*Salmonidæ*, L.; and comprehending many edible species, and especially the common,—*S. salar*,—le *S. ordinaire*, F.,—der Lachs, G.,—which supplies a delicate, but innutritious and indigestible, aliment.

SAURIEN, adj.,—σαυροειδής,—saurian: resembling, or pertaining to, a lizard,—σαῦρα. SAURIENS, s. m. pl.,—*Sauræ, Sauri*, L.,—die Eidechsen, G.: in Herpetology, the second Order of the *Reptile-Class*; comprehending the *Lizards*. SAUROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—Saurographia, f. (σαῦρα, γράφω, to describe), L.,—Saurography, a description of —: SAUROLOGIE, s. f.,—saurologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Saurology, a Treatise on —the *Saurian Reptiles*. SAUROPHAGE, adj.,—saurophagus (same, and φάγω, to devour), L.,—saurophagous: feeding on *Lizards*.

SAVEUR, s. f.,—sapor, m. L.,—ὁ χυμὸς,—der Geschmack, G.,—savour: the impression produced, by *sapid* bodies, on the organ of taste.

SAVON, s. m.,—ὁ σάπων,—sapo, m. L.,—die Seife, G.,—soap: a saline product resulting from the combination of a caustic alkali with fatty substances. Of the *medicinal soap*,—*S. medicinal*, F.,—sapo medicinalis, L.,—medicinische Seife, G.,—a compound of olive-oil and soda, the *French*, and *Germans*, have an *Officinal Pill*,—*Pilula de Sapone*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Seifenpillenmasse, G.; and *Plaster*,—*Emplastrum saponaceum*,—Seifenpflaster. *French*: an *Opiate Liniment*, *Linimentum Saponaceum Opiatum*. *German*: a *Spirit*,—Seifenspiritus, S.-geist.

SAVONNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sapindus* (*Octandria, trigynia*), L.,—the Soapberry; constituting the type of the *Sapindaceæ*,—SAVONNIERS, s. m. pl.; and comprizing several species. The fruit of the common Soapberry,—*S. saponaria*,—die Seifenbeere, G.,—a native of the *Brazils* and *West-India* islands, is there employed as a substitute for soap: hence the generic name, an abbreviation of *Sapo Indicus*.

SAVONULE, s. m.,—saponulus, m. L.: a compound of an essential oil with an acid or alkali: hence the distinction of *S. acide*, et *alcalin*, F.

SAXATILE, adj.,—saxatilis, L.: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of birds which, as *Turdus saxatilis*, build their nests in the crevices of —; and—*Mollusca* which, as *Turbo saxatilis*, inhabit—rocks,—*saxa*, L.: in Botany,—of plants which, as *Iberis saxatilis*, grow in rocky situations.

SAXIFRAGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Saxifraga* (*Decandria, digyn.*), L.,—der Steinbrech, G.; constituting the type of the *SAXIFRAGÉES*, s. f. pl.,—*Saxifragæ*, L.,—die

SCA

Steinbrech-Familie, G.,—a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; comprizing many species. Of these, *S. granulata*,—la *S. granulée*, F.,—weisser *Steinbr.*, G.,—a common *European* plant, of acrid flavour, has been eulogized as *diuretic* and *lithontriptic*. SAXIFRAGE, adj.,—saxifragus, L.,—steinbrechend, G.: synonym. with *LITHONTRIPTIQUE*.

SCABIEUSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scabiosa* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*; *Dipsacæ*), L.,—die Skabiose, G.; containing numerous species. Of these, the Devil's-bit *Scabious*,—*S. succisa*,—la *Sc. des bois*, or *Mors du diable*, F.,—der Teufelsbiss, Abiss, G.,—slightly *astringent* and bitter, is employed in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

SCABIEUX, adj.,—see GALEUX.

SCALÈNE, adj.,—σκαληνός,—scalenus, L.,—ungleich dreiseitig, G.,—irregularly triangular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two muscles of the neck which exhibit this figure; as, 1. le *Muscle scalène antérieur*, F.,—*Scalenus anterior vel primus*, L.,—vorderer Rippenhalter, G.;—extending, on each side, from superior surface of first rib, to transverse processes of 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ: and, 2. le *postérieur*, *Sc. posterior, vel tertius*,—hinterer Rippenh.;—from external surface of first two ribs, to transverse processes of 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ. By some Anatomists, a *middle scalenus*,—*Scalenus medius vel secundus*,—mittlerer Rippenhalter,—is described, as inserted, below, into the first rib; above, into transverse processes of all the cervical vertebræ. Chaussier, on the contrary, regards the whole as one muscle; which he designates, from its attachments, *COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN*.

SCAMMONÉE, s. f.,—τὸ σκαμμώνιον,—scammonium, n. L.,—das Skammonium, G.,—scammony: in *Materia Medica*, a *purgative gum-resin*,—obtained, in the *East*, from the roots of a *Convolvulus*,—*C. scammonia*,—ἡ σκαμωνία,—die Skammonienwinde, *Syrische Winde*, G.,—see LISERON. There are two varieties of this substance,—*S. d' Alep*, et de *Smyrne*. *S. de Montpellier*,—see CYNANQUE.

SCAPHOÏDE, adj.,—σκαφοειδής,—scaphoides, L.,—kahnförmig, G.,—scaphoid, resembling a small skiff or boat,—σκάφος,—see NAVICULAIRE: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to two bones,—*Os scaphoïdes*, ou *naviculaires*,—of the wrist, and instep: the former, a.,—le *Scaph. de la main*,—das kahnförmige Bein der Handwurzel, G.,—constituting the first bone of the first carpal row,—see CARPE; and the latter, b.,—le *Sc. du pied*,—occupying the internal part of the tarsus,—see TARSE; and both developed by one point of ossification: and, 2. —a cavity,—*Enfoncement scaphoïde*,—existing in the superior part of the internal

wing of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and affording attachment to *Levator palati*, muscle.

SCAPHOÏDO-ASTRAGALIEN, adj.,—scaphoïdo-astragalianus, L.: an epithet applied to the articulation,—*Art. scaphoïdo-astragaliennne*, F.,—which results from the union of os *scaphoides* tarsi, and *astragalus*; and—the *ligament*,—*ligamentum scaphoïdo-astragalium*, L.,—whereby that articulation is secured.

SCAPHOÏDO-CUBOÏDIEN, adj.,—scaphoïdo-cuboides, L.: an epithet applied to the articulation,—*Art. scapho-cuboïdienne*, F.,—which results from the connection of the *scaphoid* with the *cuboid* bone of the tarsus; and the two *ligaments*, *dorsal*, and *plantar*, whereby that articulation is secured.

SCAPHOÏDO-SUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—scaphoïdo-suprà-phalanganianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Abductor pollicis manûs*, muscle,—*Carpo-Sus-Phalangien du pouce*,—ABDUCTEUR,—of Chaussier.

SCAPULAIRE, s. m.,—scapulare, n., fascia *scapularis*, f. L.,—das *Scapulier*, die *Schulterbinde*, G.,—scapulary: fasciæ species quæ *scapulis* inhærens, aliis fasciis thoracis et abdominis firmandis inservit, L.

SCAPULAIRE, adj.,—scapularis, pertaining to the shoulder-blade,—*scapula*, L.,—zum *Schulterblatt* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an *aponeurosis*,—*Aponévrose scapulaire*,—which extends from the spine and vertebral border of the *scapula*, to a ridge on the dorsum, interposed between the *Infra-spinatus* and *Teres major*, muscles: 2.—*Arteries*,—*arteriæ scapulares*, L.,—die *Schulterblattschlagadern*, G.; of which are distinguished, a. the *superior*,—*Artère scapulaire supérieure* (—*scapularis superficialis*, Sömm.), a branch of the subclavian or inferior thyroideal; b. the *inferior*, or *common*,—*inférieure ou commune* (—*sous-scapulaire*, Ch.), given off, by the axillary, behind the brachial plexus; and, c. the *posterior*,—*postérieure, ou cervicale transverse*,—see CERVICO-SCAPULAIRE; and, 3.—*Veins*,—*Veines scapulaires*, F.,—which exhibit the same disposition as the corresponding arteries.

SCAPULO-CORACO-RADIAL, adj.,—scapulo-coraco-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Biceps flexor cubiti*, muscle.

SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—scapulo-humeralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to the articulation,—*Art. scapulo-humérale*, F.,—resulting from the union of the *scapula* and *humerus*: 2.—to a muscle of the arm, —*Teres major*,—see ROND; from its points of attachment: and, 3.—to the *circumflex arteries of the arm*,—*arteriæ scapulo-humerales*,—supplied by the axillary,—see CIRCONFLEXE,—die umgebogenen *Schulter-schlagadern*, of German Anatomists.

SCAPULO-HUMÉRO-OLÉCRANIEN, adj.,—scapulo-humero-olecranianus, L.: an epi-

thet, applied, by Chaussier, to *Triceps brachii*, muscle; from its triple attachment. SCAPULO-HYOÏDIEN,—scapulo-hyoideus: SCAPULO-RADIAL,—scapulo-radialis:—respectively, by the same, and on like principle, to the *Omo-hyoideus*,—see OMOPLAT-HYOÏDIEN; and *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

SCAPULUM, s. m.,—see OMOPLATE.

SCARIFICATEUR, s. m.,—scarificator, m. (*σκαριφάομαι*, to make a slight scratch), L.,—der Scarificirer, G.: an instrument employed in the surgical operation of *scarifying*,—SCARIFICATION, s. f.,—scarificatio, f. L.,—das Scarificiren, Schropfen, G. *Scarificatio gingivarum*, L.,—scarification of the gums.

SCARLATINE, s. f.,—scarlatina, f. L.,—das Scharlachfieber, G.,—scarlet fever: in Pathology, an exanthematous disease, of highly infectious nature; principally characterized by the *bright-red* colour of the cutaneous efflorescence; and constituting the 4th genus of the Order, *Phlegmasies Cutanées*, of Pinel.

SCÉLALGIE, s. f.,—scelalgia, f. (*σκέλος*,—the thigh, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—der Schenkel-schmerz, G.,—pain in the thigh. SCÉLOTYRBE, s. f.,—skelotyrbe, f. (*same*, and *τύζειν*, disorder), L.,—das *Wanken der Schenkel*, L.,—dragging of the lower limb in progression: also, a synonym of Chorea.

SCIATIQUE, adj.,—sciatic: an epithet contracted from, and synon. with, ISCHIATIQUE. Employed, indiscriminately, with it, for the designation of a *plexus* which is principally formed by the 4th and 5th lumbar, and 1st and 2nd sacral nerves: and two nerves,—die *Hüftnerven*, G.,—of which, a. the *greater*,—*Grand Nerf sciaticque* (—*grand fémoro-poplité*, Ch.), a continuation of the sacral plexus, passes out from the pelvis between the *Pyriformis* and *Geminus superior*, muscles; and, b. the *lesser*,—*N. petit sciaticque* (—*petit fémoro-poplité*, Ch.),—formed by 2nd and 3rd sacral nerves, issues from the lower part of the sciatic plexus, and quits the pelvis below the *Pyriformis* muscle.

SCIE, s. f.,—serra, f. L.,—*ὁ πρίων*,—die Säge, G.,—saw: an instrument employed, by Surgeons, in removal of part of a bone, or certain exostoses. The crown of the trephine is a circular saw.

SCIÉROPIE, s. f.,—scieropia, f. (*σκιερός*, shady, *ὤψ*, the eye), L.,—das Schattenschen, Dunkelsehen, G.: a defect of vision; to the sufferer from which all objects assume a colour darker than natural.

SCILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scilla* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*; *Liliaceæ*), L.,—die Squille, G.,—the Squill. The *bulbous* root, *Meerzwiebelwurzel*, G.,—of the *Sea-squill*,—*Sc. maritime*, F.,—*S. maritima*,—*ἡ σκίλλα*,—die Meerzwiebel, G.,—a native of *South-Europe*,—is *acid*, *irritating*, *diuretic*, and *ex-*

pectorant. *French and German Officin. Preparations*: a *Vinegar*,—*Acetum Scilliticum*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Meerzwiebeleessig*, *G.*; an *Oxymel*,—*Oxym. Scilliticum*,—*Meerzwiebel-sauerhonig*; and a *Wine*,—*Vinum Scilliticum*,—*Meerzwiebelwein*. *French*: a *Honey*,—*Mellitum de Scillâ*. *German*: an *Extract*, *Tincture*, *Ointment*, and *Compound Powder*,—*Meerzwiebelextract*, -*tinctur*, -*salbe*, und *Zusammengesetztes -Pulver*. By modern *British Botanists*, the *Squill* has been transferred to the genus, *Ornithogalum*, under the designation of *O. squilla*. **SCILLITINE**, s. f.,—*scillitina*, f. *L.*,—die *Skillitine*, der *Meerzwiebelstoff*, *G.*: an acrid and volatile principle existing in the *bulb* of *Scilla maritima*. **SCILLITIQUE**, adj.,—*scilliticus*, *L.*,—der *Meerzwiebel* gehörig, *G.*: belonging to, or containing, the *squill*.

SCIRRHE. See **SQUIRRE**. **SCIRRHOCÈLE**, s. f.,—*scirrhocele*, f. *L.*: a term literally signifying *scirrhus tumour*; but employed, in *Pathology*, to designate *scirrhus* of the *testis*.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*scirrhophthalmia*, f. (*σκιρρὸς*, indurated, *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye), *scirrhus oculi*, *L.*,—der *Augenkrebs*, *G.*,—*scirrhus*, or *cancer*, of the eye. *S. palpebrarum*, *scirrhoblepharoncus*, m. *L.*,—eine *skirrhose Verhärtung der Augenlieder*, *G.*,—*scirrhous* induration of the *eye-lids*.

SCIRRHOSE, s. f.,—*scirrhosis*, f. *L.*: according to the *French Lexicographers*, a livid tumour, resulting from intense and protracted inflammation:—to the *German*, the formation,—die *Scirrhusbildung*, *G.*,—of a *scirrhous* or *cancerous* induration,—τὸ σκίρρωμα, *scirrhoma*, n. *L.*,—eine *skirrhose* oder *krebsartige Verhärtung*, *G.*

SCISSURE, s. f.,—*fissura*, f. *L.*,—*Spalte*, f. *G.*: a term, in *Anatomy*, syn. with **FENTE**, and **FISSURE**. *Sc. de Sylvius*,—*fissura Sylvii*,—see **INTERLOBULAIRE**. — *du foie*,—*fossa transversa*, vel *porta*, *hepatis*, *L.*,—die *grosse Leberspalte*, *G.* — *du rein*,—*de la rate*,—*hilus renis*, et *splenis*, *L.*: the *notch*, or *depression*, existing in the *kidney*, and *spleen*, for the *entrance*, and *exit*, of their respective *blood-vessels*.

SCLÉRANTHE, s. m.,—*scleranthum*, n. (*σκληρὸς*, hard, *ἄνθος*, a flower), *L.*,—die *Knorpelfrucht*: bei neueren *Botanikern*, ein Saame mit dem Grunde des verhärteten Kelchs verwachsen, *G.*,—according to modern *Botanists*, a seed united with the base of the *indurated calyx*; as in *Mirabilis*.

SCLÈREME, s. m.,—*sclerema*, n. (*σκληρὸς*, hard), *induratio telæ cellulose neonatorum*, *L.*,—die *Verhärtung des Zellgewebes bei Neugeborenen*, *G.*,—see **ENDURCISSEMENT**,—of *Chaussier*,—**SCLÈREMIE**, s. f., of la *Nosologie Naturelle*, of *Alibert*.

SCLÉRIASE, s. f.,—ἡ σκληρίσις, *scleriosis*, f. *L.*: a term literally signifying the act of becoming hard, or state of *induration*;

but ordinarily employed, by *Pathologists*, to designate *induration* of the borders of the *palpebræ*, and of the female *labia pudendi*. Synon. with **SCLÉROME**.

SCLÉROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ σκληροφθalmία, *sclerophthalmia*, f. *L.*: according to some *Lexicographers*, inflammation of the eye, with thickening of the *palpebræ*,—die *Augenentzündung*, mit *schwielichter Auftreibung* an den *Augenliedern*, *G.*:—to others, minute red and indurated tumours, developed on the border of these organs.

SCLÉROSARCOME, s. m.,—*sclerosarcoma*, n. (*σκληρόσαρκος*, with indurated flesh), *L.*: an *indurated sarcoma*,—hartes festes *Fleischgewächs*, *G.*,—of the figure of a cock's-comb, attached to the gum.

SCLÉROSE. See **SCLÉRIASE**.

SCLÉROTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ σκληρὰ μῆνιγξ, *sclerotica tunica vel membrana*, *L.*,—die feste *Augenhaut*, *G.*: in *Anatomy*, the dense, opaque, and fibrous *membrane*,—*cornea opaca oculi*, *L.*,—which invests four-fifths, posteriorly, of the *eye-ball*. It is strengthened by an expansion of the tendons of the muscles of the eye, sometimes termed *tunica albuginea*; is perforated, behind, by the optic nerve; and exhibits, encased in its anterior portion, the transparent *cornea*,—see **CORNÉE**. Single in the adult, but separable, in foetal age, into two distinct laminae. **SCLÉROTIQUE**, adj.,—*scleroticus*, *L.*,—*sclerotic*: capable of augmenting the density of the animal tissues: τὰ σκληρυντικά, *remedia exsiccantia*, *L.*,—die *austrocknenden Mittel*, *G.*,—*indurating* remedies.

SCLÉRYSMÉ, s. m.,—τὸ σκληρύσμα, *sclerisma*, n. *L.*: a term literally signifying *induration*; but employed, by *Pathologists*, to designate *scirrhus* of the liver.

SCOBIFORME, adj.,—*scobiformis*, *L.*,—sägespäanartig, *G.*,—*scobiform*: resembling, in appearance, *saw-dust*,—*scobs*, *L.*: as, in *Botany*, the minute seeds of the *Orchideæ*.

SCOLIOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σκολίωσις, *scoliosis*, f. *L.*: lateral curvature of the vertebral column,—die *Verkrümmung des Rückgrats* nach einer Seite, *G.*

SCOLOPENDRE, s. f.: in *Zoology*, a genus, *Scolopendra*, *L.*,—ἡ Σκολοπένδρα, *der Skolopender*, *G.*; belonging to Class *Myriapoda*; and constituting the type of the **SCOLOPENDRIDES**, s. m., pl.,—*Scolopendridæ*, *L.*,—or *Scolopendra-Family*. Some of the larger species, as *S. morsitans*, a native of tropical regions, and of *Spain*, inflict a dangerous wound. Others, as *S. phosphorea*, and *electrica*,—der *Glanzassel*, *Feurassel*, *G.*,—are remarkable for their phosphorescent and electric properties: in *Botany*, a species belonging to the genus, *Asplenium*,—see **ASPLÉNION**. *A. scolopendrium*,—la *Langue de cerf*, *F.*,—die *Hirschzunge*, *G.*,—common *Hart's-tongue*,—*Scolopendrium vulgare*, of *British Botanists*; *astringent*.

SCOMBRE, s. m. : a genus of *Osseous Fishes*,—*Scomber*, L.,—ὁ Σκόμβρος,—belonging to Order *Acanthopterygii*, and constituting the type of the *Mackarel-Family*,—**SCOMBÉRIDES**, s. m. pl.,—*Scomberidæ*, L.,—die *Makrele-Familie*, G. Several of the species, all inhabitants of ocean, and, more especially, the common *Mackarel*,—*S. scombrus*,—le *Maquereau*, F.,—die *Makrele*, G.,—supply man with delicious food. The celebrated *Dory*, or *Doree*,—*Zeus faber*,—der *Sonnenfisch*, G.,—is a member of the Family.

SCORACRASIE, s. f.,—*scoracrasia* vel *scoracratia*, f. (σκῶρ, σκατὸς, excrement, ἀκρασία, ἀκρατία, weakness, want of self-command), L.,—das Unvermögen den Koth gehörig aufzuhalten, G.,—*incontinency* of the *feces*: by Kraus, written *Scatacratia*.

SCORBUT, s. m.,—*scorbutus*, f. L.,—der *Scorbut*, *Scharbock*, G.,—*Scurvy*: in Pathology, a disease characterized by general debility, livid ecchymoses, tumefaction of the gums, with hæmorrhage from them and various other parts of the body. *Scorbutus* constitutes a genus in first Order of Fifth Class of Diseases, entitled *Lésions Organiques*, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel. **SCORBUTIQUE**, adj.,—*scorbuticus*, L.,—*scorbutisch*, G.,—*scorbutic*: suffering from, or connected with, *scurvy*.

SCORDIUM, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Teucrium*,—see **GERMANDRÉE**. *T. scordium*,—τὸ σκόρδιον,—*G. d'eau*, F.,—der *Wasserlauch*, G.,—a common *European* plant; *stimulant* and *tonic*.

SCORIE, s. f.,—ἡ σκωρία,—*scoria*, f. L.,—die *Schlacke*, G.: the *dross* of metals which have been purified by fusion. **SCORIACÉ**, adj.,—σχωριοειδής,—*scoriaceus*, L.,—*schlackig*, G.: exhibiting characters of *scoria*; as the *scoriaceous* lava, ejected from volcanos.

SCORPION, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Articulated Animals*,—*Scorpio*, L.,—ὁ Σκορπίος,—der *Skorpion*, G.,—belonging to Subclass, *Pulmonaria*, of Class, *Arachnida*; and constituting the type of the *Scorpion-Family*,—**SCORPIONIDES**, s. m. pl.,—*Scorpionidæ*, L. *Scorpions*, of which the *European* species,—*S. europæus*,—europäischer *Skorpion*,—presents a familiar example, are armed with a caudal sting, capable of inflicting, by its contained venomous fluid, a severe and sometimes fatal wound. That once celebrated remedy, the *Oil of Scorpions*,—das *Skorpionöl*, G.,—has long since fallen into merited neglect.

SCOTODYNIE, s. f.,—*scotodynia*, f. (σκότος, darkness, δίωος, vertigo), v. *tenebricosa*, L.,—der *Glatzschwindel*, G.: *vertigo*, with *obscurity* of vision, the consequence of cerebral congestion.

SCROBICULE du Cœur, s. m.,—see **ANTICARDE**: the *depression* exhibited by the anterior paries of the abdomen, immediately below the xiphoid cartilage. **SCROBICULÉ**,

adj.,—grubig, vollgrubig, G.,—*scrobiculat*ed: exhibiting minute *depressions*; as, in Zoology, the *elytron* of *Brachycerus scrobiculatus*, and surface of *Spongia scrobiculata*: in Botany, the leaf of *Convolvulus scrobiculatus*, and the nut of *Amygdalus persica*.

SCROFULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scrophularia* (*Didynamia*, *angiosperm.*), L.,—die *Braunwurz*, G.,—the *Figwort*; constituting the type of the *Scrophularineæ*, L.,—**SCROPHULARINÉES**, s. f., pl.,—die *Braunwurzpflanzen*, G. Two of the many species which it contains,—*S. aquatica*, et *nodosa*,—die *Wasser-*, und die *knotige* oder gemeine *Braunwurz*, G.,—are reputed *anti-scrophulous* and *tonic*. The latter, from an imaginary resemblance of the roots to *scrophulous* swellings, was once held in peculiar estimation for the cure of *scrofula*. Hence, the designation of the genus.

SCROFULES, **SCROPHULES**, s. f., pl.: a term applied, in Pathology, to a tubercular degeneration of the superficial lymphatic, and, more especially, of the cervical, glands. *Scrophula*, L.,—die *Scrophel*, *Scrophelkrankheit*, *Scrophelsucht*, G.,—constitutes a genus in the Class of General Organic Lesions, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel; and, probably, takes its designation from *scrofa*, the hog,—an animal supposed to be the subject of a similar morbid affection. *S. mésentérique*, F.,—*scroph. mesenterica*, L.,—see **CARREAU**. **SCROFULEUX**, adj.,—*scrophulosus*, L.: suffering from, or connected with, *scrophula*; as a *scrophulous* subject,—*Individu scrophuleux*, F.; a *scrophulous* habit,—*scrophulöse* Anlage, G.

SCROTOCÈLE, s. f.: an hybrid and barbarous synonym of *OSCHOCÈLE*; compounded of the *Latin*, *scrotum*, and *Greek*, κήλη.

SCROTUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὄσχεον,—der *Hodensack*, G.: the cutaneous envelope of the testes. See **DARTOS**, et **RAPHÉ**.

SCRUPULE, s. m.,—*scrupulus*, m. L.,—der *Scrupel*, G.,—*scruple*: a *French* weight, of twenty-four grains, the third part of the drachm,—see **GROS**.

SCUTIFORME, adj.,—*scutiformis*, L.,—schildförmig, G.,—*scutiform*: exhibiting the figure of a shield,—*scutum*, L.,—*Schild*, G.: an epithet sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *thyroid cartilage*, and *patella*,—see **THYROIDÉ**, et **ROTULE**: in Zoology, the shield-like *corselet* of *Galerites scutiformis*.

SCYBALES, s. f. pl.,—*scybala*, n. L.,—τὰ σκύβαλα,—verhärtete Kothballen, G.: excrementa alvina cellulis intestini coli in globulos formata, velut ab ovibus aut capris excernuntur, L.

SÉBACÉ, adj.,—*sebaceus*, L.,—*sebaceous*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to minute glandular bodies,—*Glandes sébacées*, *follicules*—, *cryptes sébacés*, F.,—*glandulæ sebaceæ*, L.,—die *Talgdrüsen*, G.; which, imbedded in the substance of the skin, pour out, for

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the lubrication of the surface, a fatty unctuous fluid,—*Matière sebacée*, F.,—resembling *suet*,—*sebum*, L.,—see *SUIF*.

SÉBATE, s. m.,—sebas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of an acid,—*Acide sébacique*, F.,—die *Fettsäure*, G.,—a product of the decomposition of fatty substances by heat, in closed vessels,—with salifiable bases.

SÈCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Malacology, *Seppia*, L.; belonging to Order, *Dibranchiata*, and Sub-Order, *Decapoda*, of the Class of *Cephalopod Mollusca*; constituting the type of the *Sepiadæ*,—SÉPIAIRES, s. f. pl.; and comprehending several exclusively marine species. Their *flesh*, sometimes employed as an article of human sustenance, is ill-flavoured, and indigestible. The light and fragile bone, imbedded in the dorsal portion of the mantle of the *cuttle-fish*,—*S. officinalis*,—ἡ σπηρία,—der Kuttelfisch, G.,—is pharmaceutically used as an *absorbent* and *dentifrice*; and the black fluid, which serves as a protection in time of danger, in the composition of Indian ink.

SECONDINES, s. f., pl.,—see *ARRIÈRE-FAIX*.

SÉCRÉTEUR, SÉCRÉTOIRE, adj.,—secretory: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those organs,—les *Organes sécréteurs*, F.,—which, as the *secretory* vessels,—*vasa secretoria*, L.,—die *absondernden Gefässe*, G.,—are destined to accomplish the work of *secretion*,—SÉCRÉTION, s. f.,—secretio, f. L.,—die *Absonderung*, G.: that process by which certain glands *separate* from the blood the materials for a fluid, as the urine and saliva, of new formation.

SÉDATIF, adj. Synon. with *CALMANT*.

SÉDIMENT, s. m.,—sedimentum, n. L.,—ἡ ὑπόστασις: in Chemistry, the *deposit*, resulting from precipitation of any substance held in solution by, or merely suspended in, a fluid. *S. de l'urine*, F.,—*sedimentum urinæ*, L.,—see *HYPOSTASE*.

SEIGLE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Secale* (*Triandria, digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—der Roggen, G.,—the Rye. The *seeds* of the common species,—*S. cereale*,—*Seig. cultivé*, F.,—are classed among the cereal grains; and supply a *farina* which may be used as a substitute for that of wheat.

SEIN, s. m.,—sinus, m. L.: a popular designation, 1. of the female bosom,—see *MAMELLE*; and, 2. of the female organ of reproduction,—see *MATRICE*.

SEL, s. m.,—sal, m. L.,—ἡ ἄλς,—der Salz, G.,—salt: in Chemistry, a compound, resulting from the combination of one or more acids with one or more of those substances termed salifiable bases.

SÉLÉNATE, s. m.,—selenias, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*selsaure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *selenic acid* with salifiable bases. This

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acid,—*Acide sélénique*, F.,—die *Selensäure*, G.,—is the product of the action of nitric acid on, SÉLÉNIUM, s. m.,—selenium, n. L.: a *metal*, discovered, by Berzelius, in 1817.

SÉLÉNITEUX, adj.,—seleniticus, L.,—selenitic: an epithet applied to *waters* which hold in solution, SÉLÉNITE, s. f.,—ὁ σεληνίτης,—selenites, f. L.,—der Selenit, Gyps-selenit, G.,—a variety of sulphate of lime.

SÉLÉNOGAMIE, s. f.,—selenogamia, f. (σελήνη, the moon, γάμος, marriage), L.,—die Mondsucht, G.: an absurd synonym of *Somnambulism*; derived from a popular prejudice respecting the *moon's* influence on the subjects of this extraordinary affection.

SELLE, s. f.,—sella, f. L.,—der Sattel, G.,—a saddle. *Sel. turcique*,—*sella equina vel turcica*, ephippium, n. L.: in Anatomy, an excavation on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary gland,—see *CLINOÏDE*, et *PITUITAIRE*.

SÉMÉIOLOGIE, SÉMÉIOTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ σημειωλογία?, ἡ σημειωτική (τέχνη),—semeiologia, semeiotica, f. L.,—die Zeichenlehre, Semiotik, G.,—Semeiology, Semeiotics: that branch of Pathology which involves a knowledge of the *symptoms* of diseases. SÉMÉIOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σημείωσις,—semeiosis, f. L.: the act of observing *signs* and phenomena.

SEMEN-CONTRA, s. m.,—n. L.,—Wurmsamen, G.: the pharmaceutical designation of the aromatic, acrid, and *anthelmintic seeds* of divers species of *Artemisia*,—see *ARMOISE*,—especially *A. judaica*, et *santonica*,—l'Arm. de Judée, et santonique ou *Semencine*, F.,—der *Wermuth* aus Judäa, und heilige Beyfuss, G.

SEMENCE, s. f.,—semen, n. L.,—der Samen, m. G.,—seed: the popular synonym of *GRAINE*, and *SPERME*.

SEMI-FLOSCULEUX, adj.,—semi-flosculosus: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *flower*,—*flos semi-flosculosus*, L.,—eine geschweiste Blume, G.: when, as in *Lactuca*, and *Leontodon*, it consists merely of a *ligulate corolla*.

SEMI-LUNAIRE, adj.,—semi-lunaris, L.,—halbmondförmig, G.,—semi-lunar: exhibiting the figure of a *half-moon*; as, 1. a *bone of the carpus*,—*Os semi-lunaire*, F.,—das Mondbein,—see *CARPE*: 2. the two *fibro-cartilages*,—*F. semi-lunaires*,—fibro-cartilagines falciformes vel *semilunares*, L.,—interposed, in the knee-joint, between the condyles of the femur and articular surfaces of the tibia: 3. certain *valves of the heart*,—*halbmondförmige Klappen*,—more commonly termed the *sigmoid*,—see *SIGMOÏDE*; and, 4. *Ganglia*,—*Ganglions semi-lunaires* ou *solaires* (G. *surrénaux*, Ch.), F.,—g. *splanchnica*, *solaria abdominalia*, L.,—die *halbmondförmigen Knoten*, G.,—formed by the *trispplanchnic nerve*; and situated deeply in the abdomen, above and behind the renal capsules.

SEMINAL, adj.,—seminalis, L.,—zu dem *Samen* gehörig, G.: belonging to, or containing, *seed* or *sperm*,—see SEMENCE; as, in Botany, the *seminal leaves*,—*Feuilles seminales*, F.,—die *Samenblätter*, G.,—of plants: in Anatomy, the *reservoirs*,—*vesiculæ seminales*, L.,—die *Samenbläschen*,—of the animal *semen*.

SEMINATION, s. f.,—seminatio, f. L.,—die *Besamung*, *Besäung*, G.: the dispersion of the *seeds* of plants.

SEMINIFÈRE, adj.,—seminiferus, L.,—seminiferous: an epithet applied to those *vessels* of the *testis*,—die *samentragenden Gefässe*, G.,—*vasa seminifera*, L.,—which secrete, and convey, the *seminal fluid*.

SÉNÉ, s. m.,—Senna, f. L., and G.: the pharmaceutical designation of the *purgative leaves*,—die *Sennesblätter*, G.,—of divers plants of the *Colutea*, and *Cassia*, genus,—see BAGUENAUDIER, et CASSE.

SÉNILE, adj.,—senilis, L.,—zu dem *hohen Alter* gehörig, G.,—belonging (or peculiar) to *old age*; as *Prurigo senilis*, Willan.

SENS, s. m.,—sensus, m. L.,—ἡ αἰσθησις, —der *Sinn*, G.,—sense: the faculty whereby animals receive the impression of the qualities of bodies which surround them.

SENSATION, s. f.,—sensatio, f. L.,—die *Empfindung*, G.: the impression made, by external objects, upon the organs of the *senses*; and, from them, transmitted to the brain or other nervous centre.

SENSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—sensibilitas, f. L.,—die *Empfindlichkeit*, G.,—sensitivity: the susceptibility of *sensation*, the faculty of receiving impressions. Bichat has, with questionable propriety, distinguished *sensitivity* into animal and organic: the *former*, peculiar to animals; the *latter*, common to animals and plants. SENSIBLE, adj.,—sensibilis, L.,—αἰσθητικός, —empfindlich, G.,—endowed with *sensitivity*; αἰσθητός, —merklich, merkbar, —capable of making an impression on the *senses*.

SENSORIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ αἰσθητήριον, —das *Sensorium*, das *Organ des Sinnes*, der *Empfindungssitz*, G.,—the organ of the *senses*, the common seat, or centre, of the sensations.

SÉPALE, s. m.,—sepalum, n. L.,—das *Kelchblatt*, G.,—sepal or calyx-leaf: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate each of the articulated leaflets which constitute a calyx, of several completely separate divisions.

SEPTANE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *fever*,—*febris septana*, L.,—das *siebentägige Fieber*, G.,—which recurs every *seventh day*. SEPTENAIRE, s. m. (*septenarius*, L., seven in number),—the space of *seven days*.

SEPTENTRIONAL, adj.,—ἀρκτικός, —nordlich, G.,—northern: inhabiting, or growing in, the *north*,—SEPTENTRION, s. m.,—ὁ ἄρκ-

τός, —der *Nord*, G.; as, in Ornithology, a species of *diver*,—*Colymbus septentrionalis*; in Botany, *Androsace septentrionalis*,—der *mitternächtliche Mannschild*, G.

SEPTICIDE, s. m.,—septicidus, m. L.: in Botany, a pericarp, opening, as in the *Colchica*, by sutures which correspond to the *septa*. SEPTIFÈRE, adj.,—septifer, L.,—septiferous: an epithet designative of a *columel*,—COLUMELLE,—to which the *septa* remain attached after separation of the valves.

SEPTIQUE, adj.,—σηπτικός, —septicus, L.,—faulend, G.,—septic: producing *putrefaction*.

SEPTUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—see CLOISON. *Septum median du cerveau*,—*du cervelet*, F.,—see FAUX. *S. staphylin*: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *velum palati*,—VOILE. —*transverse*,—by the same, to *tentorium cerebelli*,—see TENTE.

SEQUESTRE, s. m.,—sequestrum, n. L.: the portion of dead bone thrown off in Necrosis,—see NÉCROSE. Superficially seated, it is termed EXFOLIATION.

SÉREUX, adj.,—serosus, L.,—ὀρώδης, ὑδατώδης, —molkenhaft, molkicht, wässerig, G.,—serous, watery: secreting, exhibiting the characters, or consisting of, SERUM, ou SÉROSITÉ, s. m. and f.,—serum, n. L.,—ὁ ὀρός, —die *Molke*, das *Blutwasser*, G.,—the watery portion of the blood; as, in Anatomy, the *serous membranes*,—les *Membranes séreuses*, F.,—*seröse Häute*, G.: in Physiology, and Pathology, a *serous fluid*,—*Fluide séreux*; and *serous apoplexy*,—*Apoplexia serosa*,—*seröser Schlagfluss*.

SERPENTAIRES de Virginie, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to genus, *Aristolochia*,—see ARISTOLOCHE. The odoriferous root of *Arist. serpentaria*,—die *virginische Schlangen-* oder *Vipernwurzel*, G.,—is employed, as *excitant* and *tonic*, in low fever.

SERPENTIN, s. m.: the *serpentine tube* constituting part of the chemical apparatus, termed *alembic*,—see ALAMBIC; and destined to condense the product of distillation.

SERPIGINÉUX, adj.,—serpiginosus, L.,—serpiginous: an epithet applied to *ulcers*; which, extending at one extremity as they cicatrize at the other, appear to *creep*,—*serpere*, L.,—along the surface of the skin.

SERRE, s. f.,—chela, f. L.: a term, in its application to the foot of Birds, and the anterior extremity of *Decapodous Crustacea*, synon. with *claw*,—see ONGLE. SERRÉ, adj.: an epithet bearing a two-fold signification: 1. serratus, L.,—gesägt, sägezählig, G.,—serrated; applied to the organs of animals and plants, as the *musculi serrati*,—die *Sägemuskeln*, G.,—see DENTÉLÉ,—of the human trunk; and *corolla*,—c. serrata,—of *Tilia*: 2. coarctatus, confertus, densus, —dickstehend, —dense, thickly-set, constricted; as, in Botany, the *umbel* of *Allium cepa*: in Pathology, a *contracted pulse*,—*Pouls serré*, F.

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SERRULÉ, adj.,—feingesägt, G.,—serrulated: an epithet, in its botanical application, synonym with **DENTICULÉ**.

SERTULE, s. m.,—sertulum, n. L.,—das Doldensträusschen, G.: a term applied, by modern Botanists, to the *simple umbel*,—die einfache Dolde, G.,—as exhibited in *Primula officinalis*.

SÉSAMOÏDE, adj.,—σησαμοειδής, —sesamoides, L.,—sesamoid: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate minute bones, —*Os sesamoides*, F.,—τὰ ὀστέα σισαμώδεια, —*ossa sesamoides*, L.,—die Sesamknöchelchen, G.,—which are developed in the substance of the tendons passing in the vicinity of certain articulations. Distinguished into the *sesamoid bones of the hand and foot*,—die Sesambeine der Hand und des Fusses, G.

SESSILE, adj.,—sessilis, L.,—stiellos, sitzend, ungestielt, G.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to parts, or organs of animals, and plants; which, as the *abdomen of the Coleoptera* in relation to the thorax, and the *seed of Plantago*, to its placenta, are attached without the aid of an intervening pedicel, or funis. **SESSILIFLORE**, adj.,—sessiliflorus, L.: possessing *sessile flowers*,—*sessiles flores*, L.; as *Ranunculus sessiliflorus*. **SESSILIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—sessilifolius, L.: possessing *sessile leaves*,—sitzende oder stiellose Blätter, G.; as *Drosera sessilifolia*.

SÉTACÉ, adj.,—setaceus, L.,—borstig, borstenartig, borstenförmig, G.,—setaceous: exhibiting the figure of a *bristle*,—*seta*, L.,—die Borste, G.; as, in Zoology, the *antenna of Cerambyx*, and *rostrum of Cimex*: in Botany, the *bractea of Mentha viridis*, and *leaf of Asparagus officinalis*. **SÉTEUX**, adj.,—setosus, L.,—mit Borsten besetzt, G.: furnished with *setæ*; as the *tail of divers Insects*: composed of *rigid hairs*; as the *aigrette of Arctium lappa*: armed, below, with long and *setiform teeth*; as the *pileus of Hydnum setosum*.

SÉTON, s. m.,—setaceum, n. L.,—das Haarseil, die Haarschnur, G.: in Surgery, an *excutory*; formed, ordinarily in the nuchal region, by means of an instrument termed a *seton-needle*,—die Haarseilnadel, G.

SÈVE, s. f.,—arboris succus, L.,—der Holzsafft, G.: in Vegetable Physiology, the aqueous fluid which, absorbed by plants, is transformed, after elaboration in their interior, into nutritive matter, analogous to the blood of animals. *Sap* constitutes the *liquor xylinus*, of Schultz.

SEXÉ, s. m.,—sexus, m. L.,—τὸ γένος, ἡ φύσις, —das Geschlecht, G.,—sex: the apparatus of organs destined for the procreation of a new being; the *sexual difference* which exists between the male, and female, of organized beings. **SEXUEL**, adj.,—sexualis, L.,—geschlechtlich, G.,—sexual: pertaining to, characterizing, the *sexes*; as the *sexual organs*,—die Geschlechtsorgane, G.

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SEXANGULÉ, adj.,—sexangulatus, L.,—sex-angled: an epithet, from the *Latin*, synonym with **HEXAGONE**. **SEXAPODE**, adj.,—sexapodus, L.,—synonym with **HEXAPODE**.

SEXFIDE, adj.,—sexfidus, L.,—sechsspaltig, G.,—six-cleft: divided into *six* portions; as, in Botany, the *corolla of Sedum sexfidum*. **SEXFLORE**, adj.,—sexflorus, L.,—sechsblüthig, G.: bearing *six flowers*; as the *flower-stalk of Passiflora sexflorea*. **SEX-LOCULAIRE**, adj.,—sexlocularis, L.: exhibiting *six cells*,—*sex loculos*; as, in Botany, the *capsule of Asarum*.

SIAGONAGRE, s. f.,—siagonagra, f. (σίανων, the jaw, ἄγχα, seizure), L.,—der rheumatische oder arthritische Schmerz im Kinnbacken, oder im Kiefergelenke, G.,—pain, of rheumatic or gouty character, in the *jaw*, or its articulation.

SIALAGOGUE, adj.,—sialagogus (σίαν, saliva, ἄγω, to expel), L.,—speichelausleerend, G.: an epithet applied to *pharmaceutical agents*,—les *Sialagogues*, F.,—remedia *sialagoga*, L.,—die Speichelmittel, G.,—which augment the secretion of *saliva*. **SIALISME**, s. m.,—ὁ σιαλισμός, —sialismus, m. L.,—das Speicheln, G.: synonym with **SALIVATION**. **SIALOLOGIE**, s. f.,—sialogia, f.,—die Speichellehre, G.: a *Discourse*, or *Treatise*,—λόγος, —on the *saliva*,—σίαν. **SIALORRHÉE**, s. f.,—sialorrhœa, f. (σίαν, —ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Speichelfluss, —salivation.

SICCATIF, adj.,—ξηραντικός, —siccans, L.: synonym with **DÉSSICATIF**.

SICCHASIE, s. f.,—ἡ σικχασία, —sicchasia, L.: a term, from the *Greek*, signifying *disgust*,—der Ekel, Widerwille, G.; but employed to designate *loathing of aliment*, an extreme degree of **ANOREXIE**.

SIDÉRATION, s. f.,—sideratio, f. L.: a term applied, by the ancient Pathologists, to certain diseases, or organic lesions, of sudden occurrence and violent character, as *Catalepsy*, *Tetanus*, *Apoplexy*, and *senile Gangrene*; which, being referrible to no apparent external cause, they sagely attributed to the influence of the planets, —*sidera*, L.

SIFFLANT, adj.,—sibilans, L.,—zischend, G.,—whistling: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *human voice*, or *respiration*, —*R. sifflante*, F.,—when accompanied by a *whistling sound*,—**SIFFLEMENT**, s. m.,—sibilatio, f. L.,—das Zischen, G.

SIGMOÏDE, adj.,—σιγματοειδής, —sigmodes, sigmoides, L.,—C-förmig, (nicht S-förmig, wie Manche meinen), halbmondförmig, G.,—sigmoid, semilunar: presenting the most ancient figure of the *Greek sigma*, that of c.; as, in Anatomy, 1. the two *depressions*, —*Cavités*, ou *Fosses*, *sigmoïdes*, F.,—which exist in the superior, or humeral, extremity of the *ulna*: 2. the *valves*, —*Valvules sigmoïdes* ou *semi-lunaires*, —*valvulæ semilunares* (die halbmondförmigen Klappen, G.) *pulmonales*, et *aorticæ*, L.,—which guard

the orifices of the pulmonary artery and aorta: and, 3.—the iliac or sigmoid flexure of the colon,—*Flexura iliaca coli*, L.

SIGNE, s. m.,—signum, n. L.,—τὸ σημεῖον,—das Zeichen, G.,—sign: the designation of every phenomenon, or circumstance, which may direct the Pathologist in determining the seat, and nature, of a disease. *Signs*, pathologically considered, are distributable into three groupes: 1. the *anamnestic*,—*S. anamnétiques*, ou *commémoratifs*, F.,—see ANAMNÉSIE; 2. the *diagnostic*,—see DIAGNOSTIQUE; and, 3. the *prognostic*,—see PROGNOSTIQUE; comprehending the *past*, the *present*, and the *future*. The study of these *signs* constitutes an important branch of Medical Science, under the designation of *Semeiotics*, and *Semeiology*,—see SEMÉIOLOGIE.

SILICATE, s. m.,—silicas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—kieselsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *silicic acid*,—*Acide silicique*, F.,—a term applied, by Berzelius, to *oxyde of silicium*,—with salifiable bases. SILICE, s. f.,—silex, m. et f. L.,—der Kiesel, Kieselstein, G.: a *metallic oxyde*, composed of oxygen and SILICIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—a pulverulent metal, which constitutes its base. SILICEUX, adj.,—siliciosus, L.,—kieselig, G.,—silicious: composed of, or containing, *silex*.

SILICULE, s. f.,—silicula, f. L.,—das Schötchen, G.: in Botany, a dry bivalve *pericarp*, divided, interiorly, by a membranous septum which sustains the seeds; and of breadth nearly equal to its length. SILICULEUX, adj.,—siliculosus, L.,—siliculose: having, for its fruit, a *silicule*, or little pod; as *Arabis siliculosa*; and, in general, those plants,—les SILICULEUSES, F.,—*Siliculosa*, L.,—which constitute the First Order of Class, *Tetradynamia*, of Linnæus.

SILIQUE, s. f.,—siliqua, f. L.,—die Schote, G.,—silique or pod: in Botany, a dry *pericarp*, of elongated figure, exhibiting two opposite longitudinal sutures, and an interior partition to which the seed is attached. It differs, principally, from the *silicule*, in its greater proportionate length. Employed, also, to specifically designate *Testaceous Mollusca*, and plants; whose *shells*, and *fruits*, as those of *Solen*—and *Ceratonia siliqua*, resemble, in figure, the *pod* of the *siliquose* plants,—les *Siliqueuses*, F.,—*Siliquosa*, L. These form the Second Order of Class, *Tetradynamia*, of Linnæus; and a Tribe of the Family of the *Cruciferae*, of other Botanists. SILIQUEUX, adj.,—siliquosus, L.: producing a *pod*; as the *siliquose* plants: or a fruit resembling the *pod*; as *Lotus siliquosus*.

SILLON, s. f.,—sulcus, m. L.,—ἡ ἀλλὰζ,—die Furche, G.,—groove, or furrow: a term employed to designate the *furrow-like* depressions, or markings, which exist on the surface of certain bones, and of other animal

and vegetable organs. Of this nature, are the *furrow* of the cuboid bone,—*sulcus ossis cuboidei*, L.; the circular *groove*,—*s. circularis vel atrio-ventricularis*,—Kriesfurche, G.,—of the heart: the *furrow* on the *stem* of *Lampsana communis*, and the *calyx* of *Thymus*—*Melissa*—*calamintha*. SILLONNÉ, adj.,—sulcatus, L.,—gefurcht, G.: marked with parallel *furrows*; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Trochus sulcatus*: in Botany, the fruit of *Scorpiurus sulcata*.

SILURE, s. m.,—*Silurus*, L.: in Zoology, a genus of *Malacopterygian Abdominal Fishes*; constituting the type of the SILUROIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Siluridæ*, L.; and comprehending several species. The *flesh* of *S. glanis*,—le Mal, F.,—der Wels, Wallerfisch, G.,—which frequents the large rivers of *Eastern Europe*, and *Asia*, is tasteless and indigestible. Its *swimming-bladder* yields an inferior kind of isinglass.

SIMAROUBA, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, QUASSIA. The *bark*,—die Simarubarinde, G.,—of *Q. simaruba* (*S. amara* of Aublet), a native of *South-America* and the *West-Indian islands*, is bitter, *astringent*, and *tonic*; and forms the subject of a *German Official Extract*,—*Simarubaextract*.

SIMPLE, adj.,—simplex, L.,—ἁπλός,—einfach, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *compound*, and *complicated*,—see COMPOSÉ, and COMPLIQUÉ. Thus, substances which, as oxygen and the metals, have hitherto resisted all efforts for their decomposition, are termed, in Chemistry, *simple bodies*,—*Corps simples*, F.; and, in Pharmacy, medicinal Preparations which, as *Simple Tincture of Opium*,—*Einfache Opiumtinctur*, G.,—contain only one active ingredient; and, in Botany,—parts, or organs, of plants, which, as the *stem* of *Orobanche major*, the *peduncle* of *Viola canina*, the *spadix* of *Arum*, and *style* of *Allium cepa*, are neither ramified nor divided. In Pathology, *diseases*, in which one organ only is affected, or the whole, if more than one be implicated, exhibit an analogous affection, are designated *simple*,—*Maladies simples*, F.,—*morbi simplices*, L.

SIMULÉ, adj.,—simulatus, L.,—simulatus: an epithet applied to divers *morbid affections*,—*Maladies simulées*, L.,—verstellte Krankheiten, G.,—which, as madness, epilepsy, and convulsion, individuals sometimes *simulate* for the purposes of deception.

SINAPISME, s. m.,—δ σινάπισμός,—sinapismus, m. L.,—der Senfteig, -umschlag, das Senfpflaster, G.: an irritating *cataplasm*,—see CATAPLASME,—composed of *farina of mustard*,—σινάπι,—hydrochlorate of soda, yeast, and vinegar, or vinegar of Squill.

SINCIPITAL, adj.,—sincipitalis, L.: pertaining to the SINCIPUT, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Vorderkopf, G.,—the forehead; as, in

Anatomy, the *sincipital* region,—*R. sincipitale*, F. By some writers, the term, *sinciput*, is regarded as synon. with *vertex*,—*ἡ κορυφή, τὸ μέσόν τινος*, of the Greeks. The following is the precise and accurate definition of the German Krause: “Der höchste Theil des Schädels, der Scheitel, *Vertex*,—trennt der Vorderkopf, *Sinciput*, vom Hinterkopf, *Occiput*.”

SINDON, s. m. (*σινδών*, fine linen), F., et L.: a small rounded *pledget of linen*, with a thread attached to its middle. Destined for introduction into the orifice made in the cranium, by the crown of the trephine.

SINGULTUEUX, adj.—singultans, L.,—schluchzend, G.,—sobbing; an epithet applied to the *respiration*,—*R. singultueuse*, F.,—when interrupted by *sobs*.

SINUÉ, adj.—gebuchtet, G.,—sinuated: an epithet employed, in Botany, to, specifically, designate plants whose organs, as the *leaf* of *Dipsacus sinuatus*—, and, generally, organs themselves; which, as the *nectary*,—*nectarium sinuatum*,—of *Cobæa scandens*, and the *pileus* of *Morchella undosa*,—exhibit a *scalloped* or *undulating* outline.

SINUEUX, adj.—sinuosus, L.,—sinuous: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *ulcers* or *fistulæ*; which pursue a *tortuous* course: in Botany,—to organs of plants; which, as the *leaf* of *Dicranum sinuosum*, and the *anther* of *Cucumis*, present a *zigzag* outline.

SINUS, s. m. F., et L.: in Anatomy, an irregular cavity, or cavities, exhibiting an interior more capacious than the orifice or outlet. Of these, are distinguished, 1. the *Sinuses of the bones*,—*Sinus des os*, F.; which, as the *sphenoidal*, *frontal*, and *maxillary*,—die Keilbein-, Stirn-, und Oberkieferhöhlen, G.,—exist in the interior of the corresponding cranial and facial bones; and communicate, directly or indirectly, with the nasal fossæ: 2. *those of the dura mater*,—*S. de la dure-mère*,—*s. duræ matris*, L.,—die Blutbehälter des harten Hirnhaut, G.; as the *cavernous*,—*s. cavernosi*, L.,—die Zellblutleiter, G.,—see CAVERNEUX,—the two *lateral*, and *longitudinal*, the *straight* or *perpendicular*,—*S. droit* (—choroïdien, Ch.),—*s. rectus*, *perpendicularis*, *vel tentorii*, L.,—gerader oder Zeltblutleiter, G.,—and *Torcular Herophili*,—see CONFLUENT,—the *occipital*, *petrous*, and various other *sinuses* connected with them; and, 3. the *venous sinuses* of other organs; as those of the right and left auricle of the heart,—le *S. des veines caves, et pulmonaires*, F.,—*s. venarum cavarum, et pulmonalium, cordis*, L.,—der Hohlenvenen-, und Lungenvenensack, G.; and that of the *vena portarum*,—*S. des veines portes*,—die Pfortaderhöhle, G. Portal, also, designates the *coronary vein* which penetrates the posterior inferior part of the right cardiac auricle,—das rechte Herzohr, G.,—le *Sinus coronaire du cœur*.

In Surgery, a *fistulous* or *hollow sore*,—*ὀλκός, ὑπόνομον ἕλκος*,—ein hohles Geschwür, G.,—see CLAPIER: in Botany, the *rounded notch*,—*E'chancreure*,—SINUÉ,—die Bucht, *hohler*, rund zulaufender Einschnitt, G.,—exhibited by the margins of certain organs, as of the leaves, of plants.

SIPHON, s. m.,—*ὁ σίφων*: in Physics, an *instrument*—*sipho*, m. L.—der Heber, die Wasserröhre, G.,—destined for the *transvasation* of liquids: in Zoology, the *membranous tube*,—*siphunculus*, L.,—Nervenröhre, G.; which, traversing centrally, or laterally, the partitions of the polythalamous—hence termed *siphunculated*—shell,—*Coquille siphonculée*, F.,—of certain *cephalopod Mollusca*, as that of *Nautilus*, connects the different chambers, and enables the contained animal to sink, or rise, by an act of volition, in the waters: also, the *rostrum*,—die Saugröhre, G.,—of *Crustacea*, and *Suctorial Arachnida*. SIPHONCULE, s. m., *petit siphon*,—das Saugröhrchen, G.: the *rostrum* of *Pediculus*.

SIRIASE, s. m.,—*ἡ σειρίασις*,—siriasis, f. L.: disease, and, more especially, inflammation of the brain,—see COUP,—produced by INSOLATION. Derived from *Σείριος*, the dog-star,—Sirius, m. L.,—der Hundstern, G.; or *Σείρ*, a name of the sun.

SIROP. See SYROP.

SITIOLOGIE, s. f.,—sitiologia, f. (*σιτίον*, food, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Nahrungsmittelkunde, *Lehre von den Speisen*, G.,—Sitiology: a *Treatise upon aliments*.

SKÉLONCIE, s. f.,—skeloncus, f. (*σκελος*, leg, *ὄγκος*, swelling), L.,—die Schenkelgeschwulst, G.,—*tumefaction* of the lower limb.

SMILACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Smilacæ*, L.: in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous plants; having, for type, the genus, *Smilax*,—see SALSEPAREILLE.

SMEGMA, s. m.,—*τὸ σμῆγμα*: the *unctuous matter*,—*Smegma præputii*, L.,—secreted by *Glandulæ Tysonianæ*, on glans penis.

SODIUM, s. m.,—n. L., and G.: the metallic basis of *soda*, or oxyde of sodium,—see SOUDE. Discovered, by Davy, in 1807.

SOIE, s. f.: in Zoology, 1. the long *stiff hair*, or *bristle*,—*seta*, f. L.,—die Borste, G.,—which constitutes the whisker,—*Moustache*,—of the *Felidæ*, as the Lion and the Cat; invests the body of certain *Pachydermata*, as the Hog; and arms the tail of some Insects, as *Podiurus*; 2. the delicate *thread*, or *silk*,—*sericum*, n. L.,—die Seide, G.,—secreted by the caterpillar of divers *Lepidoptera*, as that of *Bombyx mori*, for the construction of the cocoon; and by *Arachnida*, for the fabrication of their web. In Botany, the slender *stem*, or *pedicel*, which sustains the urn of the Mosses, and fructification of the *Jungermannia*; and the *bristles*,—*setæ*, L.,—die Borsten, G.,—which exist on the summit of the floral envelope of many of the *Gramineæ*.

SOIF, s. f.,—sitis, f. L.,—ἡ δίψα,—Durst, m. G.,—thirst: the sensation of a desire to introduce liquids into the alimentary canal.

SOLAIRE, s. m.: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—*fascia solaris*, L.,—die Sonne, knotenförmige Binde, G.,—more commonly named, le Nœud d'emballure. SOLAIRE, adj.,—solar: in Anatomy, the designation of an abdominal *nervous plexus*,—pl. *solaris*, vel *cerebrum abdominale*, L.,—das Sonnengeflecht, G.,—see CÆLIAQUE.

SOLANÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Solaneæ*, L.,—die Solaneen, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants; having for type, the genus, *Solanum*,—see MORELLE. SOLANINE, s. f.,—solanina, f. L.: an *organic alkali*; discovered in the berry of divers species of *Solanum*.

SOLE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a genus, *Solea*, L.; belonging to the Family, *Pleuronectidæ*,—see PLEURONECTE. In Anatomy, and Zoology, the inferior part,—die Fusssohle, G.,—of the foot of Man;—of the hoof,—Hufsohle,—see SABOT,—of the ungulated *Mammifera*; and of the tarsus of Insects.

SOLEAIRE, s. m., and adj.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *crural muscle* (M. tibio-calcaneus, Ch.),—*Soleus*, L.,—der grosse Waden- oder Sohlenmuskel, G.; which, fixed to the back part of the head of the fibula, and the oblique line on the posterior surface and the internal border of the tibia, terminates in a broad tendon uniting with that of the *Gastrocnemius*, to constitute the tendo Achillis; and is finally inserted into the os calcis.

SOLEN, s. m.,—n. L.: in Surgery, an oblong *box*, or *case*,—die Lade, G.,—BOITE,—employed in the treatment of fractured limbs; sic ob similitudinem cum valvâ conchæ, quæ *Solen* vocatur, dictum: in Conchology, a genus of *bivalve shells*,—die Messerschelde, Scheidemuschel, G.,—Razor-shell; constituting the type of the *Soleneæ*,—SOLENACÉS, s. m. pl.: and inhabited by an acephalous Molluscum; several species of which are *edible*.

SOLIDE, adj.,—solidus, L.,—στερεός,—fest, G.,—solid: an epithet applied to bodies the integrant molecules of which are so strongly united by the force of cohesion as to oppose a sensible resistance to their separation. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, muscles, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, membranes, skin, hair, and nails, constitute the *solid* parts of the human body.

SOLIDISME, s. m.,—solidismus, m. L.,—solidism: in Theoretical Medicine, the doctrine of the *Solidists*,—SOLIDISTES, s. m., pl.: a sect of *Physicians* who ascribed to the fluids of the animal body merely a passive and subordinate rank in the phenomena of life; which they regarded as essentially residing in the *solids*.

SOLIDITÉ, s. f.,—soliditas, f. L.,—die Festigkeit, G.,—solidity: the property, or condition, of *solid* bodies.

SOLIPÈDE, adj.,—solipes, L.,—ganzhufig, G.,—single-hoofed. SOLIPÈDES, s. m. pl.,—*Solipedes*, L.,—*Ganzhufige* Thiere, G.: in Mastozoology, a Section, or Family, of the Order, *Pachydermata*; comprehending those animals which, as the Horse, Ass, and Zebra, have apparently one toe, and *one hoof*, only in each foot. Synon. with SOLIDUNGULÉS, s. m. pl.,—*Solidungula*, L.

SOLSTITIAL, adj.,—pertaining to the *solstice*,—*solstitium*, n. L.,—der Sonnenstillstand, G.: an epithet specifically designative of *animals*, and *plants*; which, as *Musca*,—and *Centaurea*,—*solstitialis*, appear about the advent of the summer-*solstice*.

SOLUBILITÉ, s. f.,—solubilitas, f. L.,—die Löslichkeit, Lösbarkeit, G.,—solubility: the property, possessed by certain bodies, of *dissolving* in a menstruum. SOLUBLE, adj.,—solubilis, L.,—löslich, lösbar, G.: possessing *solubility*. SOLUTIF, adj.,—solutivus, L.: synon. with LAXATIF.

SOLUTION, s. f.,—solutio, f. L.,—ἡ διάκρισις, λύσις,—die Lösung, G.: in Chemistry, the operation whereby a solid body *dissolves* wholly, or partially, in another which is liquid; also, the result of such operation: in Pathology, the *termination* of a disease. *S. de continuité*: in Surgical Pathology, the *separation* of parts previously continuous; as exhibited in wound, laceration, and fracture.

SOMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—somatologia, f. (σῶμα, the body, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Somatology: a *Treatise* on the human body; as the Work published, under this title, by Pohl, in 1616. SOMATOTOMIE, s. f.,—somatotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—*dissection* of the body.

SOMMEIL, s. m.,—somnus, m. L.,—ὁ ὕπνος,—der Schlaf, G.,—sleep: in Physiology, the repose of the organs of the senses and of voluntary motion; the transient interruption of the relations which animals maintain with the external world, by the organs of sense. The term is, also, applied to the peculiar disposition which certain organs of plants, particularly the leaves, assume during the night.

SOMMITÉ, s. f.,—sommitas, f. L.: the *extreme point*,—äusserste Spitze, G.,—of the flowering-stem of certain plants; whose flowers, as those of *Artemisia absinthium*, and *Lavandula spica*, are too minute to admit of separate collection and preservation.

SOMNAMBULE, adj.,—ὑπνοβάτης,—sleep-walking: an epithet applied to one who is the subject of *somnambulism*,—SOMNAMBULISME, s. m.,—ἡ ὑπνοβάτησις: a pathological affection pertaining to the *Neuroses*; characterized by *walking in sleep*, and the performance of other actions which are not or-

dinarily executed in that state. Consequently, *synon.* with NOCTAMBULE. *S. magnétique ou artificiel*: a sort of *sleep*, induced by the action of animal magnetism.

SOMNIFÈRE, *adj.*,—*somnifer*, *L.*,—*ὕπνωτις*,—*einschlafernd*, *G.*,—*somniferous*: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to remedies which, as *asleeping-potion*,—*Schlaftrank*, *m. G.*,—*induce sleep*,—*somnum ferunt*, *L.*: in Botany,—specifically designative of plants which, as *Physalis somnifera*, and *Papaver somniferum*, possess narcotic properties.

SOMNOLENCE, *s. f.*: the intermediate state between sleep and waking.

SON, *s. m.*: in Physiology, the sensation, —*sonus*, *sonitus*, *m. L.*,—*ἦχος*,—*der Schall*, *G.*,—*sound*,—communicated by *sonorous* bodies, through the medium of the atmosphere, to the organ of hearing: in *Materia Medica*, the integument of the cereal grains, —*furfur*, *n. L.*,—*die Kleye*, *G.*,—*bran*,—when broken down by grinding, and separated from the farina.

SONDE, *s. m.*,—*specillum*, *n. L.*,—*ἡ μῆλη*,—*die Sonde*, *G.*,—*sound*: in Surgery, an instrument employed for introduction into the cavity of certain organs, as the bladder, or the track of wound or fistula, with a view of ascertaining the existence of foreign bodies, or the extent, or direction, of a lesion, or of fulfilling a therapeutic indication. Many varieties of *sonde*,—a designation comprehending the common sound, probe, catheter, and bougie,—are enumerated, and described, by the *French Lexicographers*. SONDER, *v. a.*,—*specillo explorare*, *L.*,—*mit der Sonde untersuchen*, *G.*,—*to examine with sound or probe*. *S. la vessie*,—*fistulam* in vesicam demittere.

SOPHISTICATION, *s. f.* *Synon.* with ADULTÉRATION.

SOPOREUX, *adj.*,—*soporos*, *L.*,—*schlaf-süchtig*, *G.*,—*soporos*: inducing, or characterized by, *drowsiness*, or *morbid sleep*,—*sopor*, *m. L.*,—*die Schlafsucht*, *G.*; as *Apoplexy*, and other diseases, hence termed *Maladies soporeuses*, *F.* *Fièvre soporeuse*: a variety of *intermittent*; of which *drowsiness* constitutes the principal phenomenon.

SOPORIFÈRE, SOPORIFIQUE, *adj.* *Synon.* with SOMNIFÈRE.

SORBIER, *s. m.*: a genus, in Botany, *Sorbus* (*Icosandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), *L.*; comprehending two species,—*S. aucuparia*, et *domestica*,—*le S. sauvage*, et *domestique*, *F.*,—*der Vogelbeerbaum*, und *Sperberbaum*, *G.*,—lately transferred, by *British Botanists*, to genus, *Pyrus*. From the bright-red fruit of the former, cyder, brandy, and bread, are prepared in *Sweden*.

SORBIQUE, *adj.*,—*sorbicus*, *L.*,—*sorbic*: an epithet employed to designate an acid, —*die Sorbeersäure*, *Vogelbeersäure*, *G.*,—which, on its first discovery in the berry of *Sorbus aucuparia*,—SORBIER,—was deemed

peculiar; but has since been recognized as pure malic acid.

SOUBRESAUT, *s. m.*,—*subsultus*, *m. L.*,—*das Zucken*, *Hupfen*, *G.*,—a *convulsive twitching*, as of the tendons,—*s. tendinum*, *L.*,—*das Sehnenhupfen*, *G.*,—in low fever. *Soubr. épigastrique*, *F.*,—*subsultus præcordiorum*, *L.*: a succession of *convulsive shocks* occurring in the *epigastric* region.

SOUCI, *s. m.*: a genus, in Botany, *Calendula* (*Syngenesia*, *necessar.*; *Corymbiferae*), *L.*,—*die Ringelblume*, *G.*,—the *Marygold*. The flowers of *C. arvensis*, et *officinalis*,—*le S. des jardins*, et *des champs*, *F.*,—*die Feld-*, und *die gewöhnliche Ringelblume*, *G.*,—are bitter and tonic; and, employed as a cataplasm, are said to possess *resolutive* properties. An extract of them has, also, been recommended as a remedy for chronic vomiting. *Souci d'eau*: a popular designation of *Caltha palustris*,—*die Sumpf- Dotterblume*, *G.*

SOUDE, *s. f.*: a genus, in Botany, *Salsola* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Chenopodeæ*), *L.*,—*die Sodapflanze*, das *Salzkraut*, *G.*,—the *Saltwort*; comprehending many maritime species; from the ashes of which is obtained the soda of commerce,—see *BARILLE*. The plants, which yield the best soda, are *S. salina*, *soda*, et *kali*.

SOUDE, *s. f.*,—*soda pura vel caustica*, *L.*,—*reine Sode*, ätzende oder caustische *Soda*, das *Sodiumoxyd*, *G.*: pure or caustic *soda*, oxyde of SODIUM. *Soude aérée*,—*crayeuse*, *F.*,—*sub-carbonate*, and *carbonate*, of *soda*,—see *CARBONATE*.

SOUFRE, *s. m.*,—*sulfur*, *sulphur*, *m. L.*,—*τὸ θείον*,—*der Schwefel*, *G.*,—*sulphur*: a simple combustible, non-metallic body,—*Spec. Gravity*, 1,99,—existing in nature, either pure, or in combination with oxygen or various metals. *French and German Official Preparations*: *Precipitated Sulphur*,—*S. præcipitatum*, *Lac Sulfuris*, *Ph. Gall.*,—*Gefällter Schwefel*, oder *Schwefelmilch*, *G.*; *Sublimed*—,—*S. sublimatum*, vel *Flores Sulfuris*,—*Gereinigt* od. *Sublimirter Schwefel*, *Schwefelblumen*; a *Compound Ointment*,—*Adeps Sulfure et Ammoniae Muriate* (vel *Carbonate Potassæ*) *Medicatus*,—*Zusammengesetzte Schwefelsalbe*. *German*: a *Simple Ointment*,—*Einfache Schwefelsalbe*; and *Soap*,—*Schwefel-Seife*. *Sulphur-fumigations*,—*die Schwäräucherungen*. For the other medicinal compounds of *Sulphur*,—see *HYDRO-SULFATE*, *SULFURÉ*, et *SULFURIQUE*. *S. végétal*, *F.*,—*semen Lycopodii*, *L.*,—*der Klopff-Blitz*, oder *Moospulver*, *G.*,—see *LYCOPODE*. SOUFRE, *adj.*,—*sulphury*, *sulphurous*;—*schwefelicht*, *G.*; as a *sulphurous* exhalation,—*der Schwefeldampf*, *G.*: *sulphur-coloured*,—*schwefelgelb*, *G.*; as, in Ornithology, *Psittacus*—; and in Botany, *Polyporus* (*Boletus*) *sulphureus*.

SOUFIR, s. m.,—susprium, n. L.,—der Seufzer, das Seufzen, G.,—a sigh, sighing: a slow contraction of the inspiratory muscles; ordinarily excited by a sense of oppression behind the sternum; and portentous of danger, when occurring in febrile diseases.

SOURCIL, s. m.,—supercilium, n. L.,—ὀφθαλμός, —Augenbraune, f. G.,—the eye-brow: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the *arched eminence* which, covered with hairs, is situated, above each eye, in Man, and divers other *Mammifera*; also, the white or coloured *streak* which sometimes exists, above the eye, in Birds.

SOURCILIER, **SURCILIER**, adj.,—superciliaris, L.,—superciliary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which are connected with the *eye-brow*,—see **SOURCIL**; as, 1. the two *eminences*,—*Arcades sourcilières*, F.,—arcus *superciliares*, L.,—die Augenbrauenbögen, G.,—transversely situated on the external surface of the frontal bone, above the superior ridge of the orbits: 2. a *muscle*,—*M. sourcilier* (—*fronto-sourcilier*, Ch.),—Corrugator supercilii,—der Augenbrauenrunzler, G.; attached, by its internal extremity, to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and confounded, externally, with Occipito-frontalis, and Orbicularis palpebrarum: and, 3. an *Artery*,—*Artère sourcilière*, ou *Sus-Orbitaire*. **SOURCILIEUX**, adj.: in Zoology, —of *Birds*, which, as *Rallus supercilialis*, are characterized by the *supra-orbitary streak*; or, as *Falco superciliosus*,—by the tuft of *superciliary feathers*,—*Plumes sourcilières*, F.

SOURIS, s. f.: in Zoology, a well-known *Mammiferous Animal*,—*Mus musculus*,—ῥῆς, —die Maus, G.,—the mouse; belonging to Order, *Rodentia*; and constituting the type of the *Mouse-Family*,—*Muridae*, L.: in Pathology, a *convulsive motion*,—mystagmus, m. L.,—das krampfhaftes Zucken, G.,—of the eye-ball, and sometimes of the iris, or the infra-orbitary fibres of the Orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL, s. m., and adj.,—*infra-acromio-clavi-humeralis*, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *deltoid muscle*,—see **DELTOÏDE**—(—*Sous-Acromio-Huméral*, Ch.); from its attachments.

SOUS-ARBRISSEAU, s. m.,—suffrutex, m. L.,—τὸ θάμνιον, —das Staudengewächs, G.,—an under-shrub, —see **ARBRE**.

SOUS-ATLOÏDIEN, **SOUS-AXOÏDIEN**, s. m., and adj.,—*infra-atloideus*, *infra-axoideus*, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Chaussier, to the second, and third, pair of *cervical nerves*; as passing out *beneath the atlas*, and the *axis* or *vertebra dentata*.

SOUS-CLAVIER, adj.,—subclavius, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a *muscle*,—*M. sous-clavier* (—**COSTO-CLAVICULAIRE**, Ch.), F.,—*Subclavius*, L.,—der *Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel*, G.,—which is situat-

ed—; and to *blood-vessels*,—*vasa subclavia*, L.,—which pass—*beneath the clavicle*,—unter dem *Schlüsselbeine*, G. Of these vessels, the *artery*,—*Artère sous-clavière*,—*arteria subclavia*, L.,—die *Schlüssel- oder Unterschlüsselbein-pulsader*, G.,—is, on the right side, a branch of *arteria innominata*; on the left,—of the *aorta*: and the *vein*,—*Veine sous-clavière*,—die *Unterschlüsselbeinblutader*,—concurr, with its fellow of the opposite side, to form the *superior vena cava*.

SOUS-COSTAL, adj.,—*infra-costalis*, L.,—*infra-costal*: an epithet applied to certain small *muscular fasciculi*,—*Muscles sous-costaux*, F.; which are sometimes seen, on the internal surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from rib to rib; and have been regarded as appendages of the internal intercostal muscles.

SOUS-CUTANÉ, adj.,—subcutaneous, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to *blood-vessels*,—*Artères, veines, sous-cutanées*, F.; and *structures*, as the *sub-cutaneous cellular tissue*,—die *Unterhautzellgewebe*, G.; which, are situated —: in Pathology, —to *morbid growths*,—*tumores subcutanei*, L.,—developed—*immediately beneath the skin*,—*sub cutem*, L.,—unter der *Haut*, G.

SOUS-DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, adj.,—*infra-diaphragmaticus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *inferior diaphragmatic blood-vessels and nerves*.

SOUS-EPINEUX, adj.,—*infra-spinous*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of a large *excavation*,—*Fosse sous-épineuse*, F.,—*fossa infraspinata*, L.,—which exists, on the posterior surface of the scapula, *below its spine*: and, 2.—of a *muscle*,—*M. sous-épineux* (—*grand Scapulo-Trochitérien*, Ch.), F.,—*Infraspinatus*, L.,—der *Untergrätenmuskel*, G.; which, filling up that cavity, is attached, by a strong tendon, to the great tuberosity on the head of the humerus.

SOUS-HYOÏDIEN, adj.,—*infra-hyoideus*, L.: situated *below the hyoid bone*; as, in Anatomy, the *infra-hyoid region*,—*R. sous-hyoïdienne*, F.

SOUS-LINGUAL, adj.,—See **SUBLINGUAL**.

SOUS-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—sub-maxillary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a large *salivary gland*,—*Glande sous-maxillaire*, F.,—*glandula sub-maxillaris*, L.,—die *Unterkiefer-Speicheldrüse*, G.; which, situated *beneath the jaw*, between the bellies of the digastric muscle, is provided with an excretory duct,—*Conduit de Warthon*, F.,—*ductus Whartonianus*, L.,—communicating with the buccal cavity, by a minute orifice, on the side of the *frænum linguæ*: and, 2.—of a *nervous ganglion*,—*G. sous-maxillaire*,—der *Unterkieferknoten*, G.,—which, formed by the superior branch of the vidian, and communicating with the lingual of the inferior maxillary nerve, is situated in the centre of the preceding gland.

Sous-Maxillo-Cutané, **Sous-Maxillo-Labial**, adj.,—*infra-maxillo-cutaneus*, et *labialis*, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to the *Houppé du menton*, and *Triangulaire des lèvres*, muscles.

Sous-Mental, adj.,—see **SUBMENTAL**.

Sous-Métacarpo-, et **Sous-Métatarso-Latéri-Phalangi**en, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-metacarpo*-, et *infra-metatarso-lateri-phalanganianus*, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to the palmar, and plantar, interosseous muscles; from their attachments,—see **INTEROSSEUX**.

Sous-Occipital, adj.,—*infra-occipitalis*, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the basilar process,—*Prolongement sous-occipital*; and to the occipital nerves,—*Nerfs sous-occipitaux*,—see **OCCIPITAL**.

Sous-Optico-Sphéno-Scléroticien, adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the inferior straight muscle of the eye,—**DROIT**.

Sous-Orbitaire, adj.,—*infra-orbitalis*, L.,—*infra-orbitary*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of divers parts, or organs, which are situated, or pass, *beneath the orbit* of the eye; as, 1. a small canal,—*C. ou Conduit sous-orbitaire*, F.,—*canalis infraorbitalis*, L.,—*der Unteraugenhöhlen-kanal*, G.,—which, traversing, obliquely, the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit, terminates in the fossa canina of the superior maxillary bone, by, 2. an orifice,—*Trou sous-orbitaire*,—*das Unteraugenhöhlenloch*; and transmits, 3. an artery,—*Artère sous-orbitaire*,—*die Unteraugenhöhlenschlagader*,—a branch of the internal maxillary; and the accompanying vein,—*vena infraorbitalis*, L.: and, 4. a nerve,—*Nerf sous-orbitaire*,—*der Unteraugenhöhlennerv*,—a continuation of the superior maxillary; dividing, on its exit, into the palpebral, labial, nasal, and buccal filaments.

Sous-Poplité, adj.,—*infra-popliteus*, L.: an epithet applied, by Spigelius, to the *Popliteus* muscle,—see **POPLITÉ**.

Sous-Pubien, adj.,—*infra-pubianus*, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of certain parts, situated *below the pubes*; as, 1. a depression,—*Fosse sous-pubienne*, F.,—which surrounds, 2. a large oval orifice,—*Trou sous-pubien*,—of the os innominatum, improperly designated foramen obturatorium,—see **OBTURATEUR**,—and closed by, 3. a ligament,—*L. sous-pubien*: and, 4. a fasciculus of ligamentous fibres,—*Ligament sous-pubien ou triangulaire*,—transversely situated *below the symphysis pubis*.

Sous-Pubio-Coccygien, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-pubio-coccygeus*, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Levator ani* muscle,—*Releveur de l'anus*, F.,—*der Afterheber*, G.; as extending from the *inferior* and internal part of the *pubes*, to *os coccygis*.

Sous-Pubio-Crétî-Tibial, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-pubio-creti-tibialis*, L.: a term

applied, by Dumas, to the *Gracilis* muscle of the thigh,—**Sous-Tibio-Prétibial**, Ch.,—*schlanker Schenkelmuskel*, G.,—**DROIT**; from its attachments.

Sous-Pubio-Fémoral, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-pubio-femoralis*, L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Chaussier, to the second *Adductor* muscle of the thigh,—see **ADDUCTEUR**;—from its attachments: and to the *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, of the obturator foramen,—see **OBTURATEUR**;—from their distribution.

Sous-Pubio-Trochantérien, s. m., and adj.,—*infra-pubio-trochanterianus*, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *obturator muscles*; from their attachments.

Sous-Scapulaire, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-scapularis*, L.,—*infrascapular*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, situated *beneath the scapula*,—see **OMOPLATE**; as, 1. the great excavation,—*Fosse sous-scapulaire*, F.,—*fossa subscapularis*, L.; which, occupying the anterior or costal surface of the *scapula*, lodges, 2. a muscle,—*M. sous-scapulaire* (—*Sous-Scapulo-Trochinien*, Ch.), F.,—*Sub- vel Infra-scapularis*, L.,—*der Unterschulterblattmuskel*, G.; attached, on one hand, to the costal surface and vertebral border of the *scapula*; on the other, to the lesser tuberosity,—*Trochin*,—of the humerus: and, 3. an artery,—*Artère sous-scapulaire*, Ch.,—*inférieure*, Sabat., et **SCAPULAIRE commune**, of preceding Anatomists.

Sous-Scapulo-Trochinien, s. m., et adj.,—see **Sous-SCAPULAIRE**.

Sous-Sel, s. m.,—*sub-salt*: a term applied to salts with an excess of base.

Sous-Spini-Scapulo-Trochitérien, s. m., et adj.,—*infra-spini-scapulo-trochiterianus*, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Infraspinatus* muscle,—see **Sous-E'pineux** (le **Grand SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN**, Ch.); from its attachments.

Sous-Sternal, adj.,—*infra-sternalis*, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the xiphoid cartilage,—*Appendice sous-sternal*, F.,—see **XYPHOÏDE**—and, by Chaussier, to the *internal mammary* artery,—*Artère sous-sternale*,—see **MAMMAIRE**;—as situated *beneath the sternum*.

Sous-Trochantérien, **Sous-Trochantinien**, adj.,—*infra-trochanterianus*, et *trochantinianus*, L.: epithets applied, by Chaussier, to the *internal* and *external circumflex arteries* of the thigh, respectively,—see **CIRCONFLEXE**.

Soyeux, adj.,—*sericeus*, L.,—*seiden*, *seidenartig*, G.,—*silken*, *silk-like*: composed, or exhibiting the characters, of *silk*.

SPADICE, s. m.,—*spadix*, m. L.,—*der Kolben*, G.: in Botany, a *mode of inflorescence*; which consists in an assemblage of sessile flowers on a common simple axis; naked, as in *Piper*; or surrounded by a *spatha*,—see **SPATHE**,—as in the *Aroideæ*.

SPADON, s. m.,—ὁ σπάδων,—spado, m. L.,—see CASTRAT.

SPARADRAPIER, s. m. : an *apparatus* for the preparation of, SPARADRAP, s. m. : adhesive plaster, spread upon linen, cotton, or paper.

SPARGANOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σπαργάνωσις, σπάργωσις,—sparganosis, mammarum e nimia copiâ lactis distensio, L.,—das Strotzen der Brüste von Milch, G. : etiam infantis involutio fasciis, L.

SPARTION, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Spartium* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.* ; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Pfrieme, G.,—the Broom. The green shoots, and, according to Dr. Pearson, the seeds of the common species,—*S. scoparium*,—le Genet commun, F.,—die gemeine Pfrieme, G.,—are powerfully diuretic.

SPASME, s. m.,—ἡ σπάσις, ὁ σπασμὸς,—spasmus, m. L.,—der Krampf, G.,—spasm : a term, in Pathology, *synon.* with CONVULSION ; but employed, by some writers, to especially designate a lesion of contractility in the muscles of organic life ; as of the bladder and intestines. SPASMODIQUE, adj.,—σπασμώδης,—spasmodicus, L.,—krampf-ähnlich, krampfhaft, krampfíg, G.,—spasmodic : caused, or characterized, by *spasm*. *Synon.* with SPASTIQUE. SPASMOLOGIE, s. f.,—spasmologia, f. (σπασμὸς,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Lehre vom Krampf, G.,—a *Treatise upon Spasm*.

SPATHACÉ, SPATHÉ, adj.,—spathaceus, spathatus, L.,—blüthenscheidenartig, blüthenscheidig, G.,—spathaceous : an epithet, in Botany, generally designative of plants, whose organs, as the *spike* of *Calla*, and *umbel* of *Allium*, are enclosed by a *spatha*,—see SPATHE : specifically,—of those which, as *Iris spathacea*, exhibit a conspicuous *spatha*, or, as *Erythrina spathacea*, are furnished with a *spatha*-like calyx.

SPATHE, s. f.,—ἡ σπάθη,—spatha, f. L.,—die Blumen- oder Blüthenscheide, G. : in Botany, a *foliaceous* or *membranous involucre* ; peculiar to monocotyledonous plants ; and composed of one or more broad leaves, or bracteæ, which surround, or envelope, the flowers. SPATHELLE, s. f.,—spathella, f. L.,—das Blüthenscheidchen, G.,—small or *partial spatha* : a term applied to each of the pieces which constitute the glume of the *Gramineæ* ; and to the *partial spathæ* which sometimes accompany each flower of an assemblage enveloped by a general *spatha*.

SPATULE, s. f. : in Surgery, and Pharmacy, an *instrument*,—spatula, f. L.,—ἡ σπάθη,—der Spatel, G.,—employed in spreading ointment and plaster, and stirring up pharmaceutical compounds : in Ornithology, a genus of *Grallatorial Birds*,—*Platalea*, L.,—der Löffelreiher, G.,—the Spoonbill.

SPECIFIQUE, adj.,—specificus, L.,—specificisch, G. : an epithet employed, in *Materia Medica*, to designate such *remedies*,—*Re-*

mèdes spécifiques, F.,—die Specificischen, G.,—as exercise a certain and determinate influence upon particular diseases. Thus, Mercury is regarded as a *specific* for Syphilis ; and Sulphur, for Scabies. In Natural History, the *specific* designation,—der gewöhnliche Name, G.,—is the term, or epithet which distinguishes the *species* of a genus. For its application to Physics, see PESANTEUR.

SPECULUM, s. m. : a term borrowed from the *Latin*, *speculum*, a mirror ; and employed, in Surgery, to designate certain *instruments*, which are destined to dilate the entrance of divers cavities of the body, and expose to view the parts, or organs, therein contained. Of these instruments, the *speculum ani*, *oris*, *et uteri*, L.,—der After-, Mund- und Mutterspiegel, G.,—constitute the principal and most familiar examples.

SPERMACETI, s. : a fatty substance,—der Wallrath, G.,—see CÉTINE ; obtained from the cranium of the *Spermaceti Whale*,—der Kaschelott, Pottfisch, Wallrathfisch, G.,—see CACHALOT.

SPERMATIQUE, adj.,—σπερματινός,—spermaticus, L.,—spermatisch, G.,—spermatic : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or vessels,—*Vaisseaux spermaticques*,—die Samen-gefäße, G.,—which are connected with the secretion, or transmission, of the *seminal fluid*, or *sperm* ; as, 1. two arteries,—*Artères spermaticques*,—die Samenschlagadern, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta, sometimes of the renal arteries : distributed, in the male, (art. testiculaires, Ch.), upon the testes ; in the female, (art. de l'ovaire), on the ovaries : 2. *Veins*,—*venæ spermaticæ*, L. ; accompanying the arteries ; and terminating, on the right side, in the inferior cava ; on the left, in the renal vein : 3. *plexuses*,—*Pl. spermaticques* (—testiculaires, Ch.),—*Pl. spermatici*, dexter et sinister, L.,—die Samen-geflechte, G. ; supplied by the renal : 4. *Excretory ducts*,—*Canaux*, ou *Conduits spermaticques*,—*vasa deferentia*,—die Samen-leiter, *Samenabführungsgänge*, G.,—see DÉFÉRENT : 5. the cord,—*Cordon spermaticque*,—enclosing the *spermatic vessels* in the male : and, 6. the whole series of *passages*,—*Voies spermaticques*,—*viæ spermaticæ*, L. ; which serve for the excretion of the *sperm*. See, also, SPERMATOZOAIRES.

SPERMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—spermatocele, f. (σπέρμα, sperm, κήλη, a tumour), L.,—der Samenbruch, G. : a term applied, by the Ancients, to certain *swellings of the testis* ; which they regarded as consequent on accumulation of the *seminal fluid* in that organ.

SPERMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—spermatologia, f. (σπέρμα,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Samenlehre, G.,—spermatology : a *Treatise on the Seminal fluid*.

SPERMATOPÉ, adj.,—spermatopœus, L. : an epithet designative of *aliments*, or other

remedies,—*samenbereitende Mittel*, G.,—which are calculated to *augment* the secretion of the *seminal fluid*, by stimulating the *spermatopoeitic* organs,—*organa spermatopœa*, L.,—*die Samenwerkzeuge*, G.

SPERMATOPHAGE, adj.,—σπερματοφαγος, —spermatophagus, L.,—*samenfressend*, G., —spermatophagous: an epithet, in Zoology, *synon.* with GRANIVORE; and SPERM-OLOGE, adj.,—seed-gathering: *Aves spermologæ*, L.,—*die Körner-fressenden Vögel*, G.

SPERMATOTHÈQUE, ou SPERMATHÈQUE, s. f.,—spermatotheca, vel spermatheca, f. (σπέρμα, semen, θήκη, a repository), L.,—*der Samenbehälter*, G.: a hollow organ, attached to the superior part of the oviduct in female Insects; and destined to receive, in coitu, and reserve for the fecundation of the numerous ova, as they are successively expelled, the *seminal fluid* of the male. It communicates with the oviduct by a minute orifice, whose thickened margin performs the office of a sphincter.

SPERMATOOZAIRES, s. m., pl.,—Spermatoozoa (σπέρμα, —ζῶον, an animal), L.,—*die Samenthierchen*, G.,—spermatic animalcula.

SPERMATORRHÉE, s. f.,—spermatorrhœa, f. (σπέρμα, —ῥέω, to flow), L.,—*der Samenfluss*, G.: *Seminis incontinentia*; pollutio diurna et nocturna, L.,—auch ein *Ausfluss* des *Samens* aus einer *Samenistel*, G. Consequently, the term is *synon.* with SPERM-ACRASIE, s. f.,—spermacrasia, f. (σπέρμα, —ακρασία, incontinence), L.; and with GONORRHÉE, in its legitimate application.

SPERME, s. m.,—τὸ σπέρμα, —sperma, semen, n. L.,—*das Samen*, *die Samenfeuchtigkeit*, G.,—sperm, seed: the *seminal* or fecundating *fluid* of male animals; secreted by the testes.

SPERMOLITHE, s. m.,—spermolithus, m. (σπέρμα, —λίθος, a stone), L.,—spermolite: in Oryctology, a fossil seed,—*die Samenversteinering*, *versteinerter Pflanzen-Samen*, G.: in Pathology, the indurated concretions found in the *vesiculæ seminales*,—*die harten Concremente*, welche man in den *Samenbläschen* fand, G.

SPERMOPHORE, s. m.,—spermophorus, m. (σπέρμα, —φέρω, to bear), L.,—*der Samenhalter*, G.: a term applied, by Link, to the PLACENTA of the pericarp of plants.

SPERNIOLE, s. f., *frai de grenouille*,—Sperniola, f., sperma ranarum, L.,—*der Froschlaich*, G.,—*frog-spawn*: highly eulogized, by sundry continental writers, more distinguished by credulity than experience, for its *refrigerant* and *cosmetic* properties.

SPHACÈLE, s. m.,—σφακελος, —sphacelus, m. L.: a term employed, by some Pathologists, as *synon.* with GANGRENE; by others, as especially designative of deep-seated gangrene of a limb or organ. SPHACÉLÉ, adj.,—sphacelated: attacked by —; σφακελίας, a subject of—*sphacelus*.

SPHÉNO-BASILARE, adj.,—spheno-basilar: an epithet employed, by Sömmering, to designate the sphenoid and occipital bones; which, from their union in adult age, he describes as one bone,—*os spheno-basilare*, L.

SPHÉNO-E'PINEUX, adj.,—spheno-spinous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *orifice*,—*Trou sphéno-épineux*, ou *petit rond*,—*foramen spheno-spinosum*, L.,—situated in basis cranii, anteriorly to the *spinous* process of the *sphenoid* bone; and, 2. an *artery*,—*Artère sphéno-épineuse*, ou *MENINGÉE moyenne*,—*arteria spinosa*, L.,—*die mittlere Hirnhautschlagader*, G.; which, supplied by the internal maxillary, passes through the *spinous* orifice in its way to the *dura mater*.

SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—spheno-maxillary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *fissure*,—*Fente sphéno-maxillaire*, F.,—*fissura spheno-maxillaris* vel *orbitalis* inferior, L.,—*die Keilbeinkieferspalte*, G.; which, formed by the sphenoid, superior maxillary, palate, and malar bones, exists in the posterior part of the orbit, at the angle of union of its internal and inferior paries: and, 2. a *depression*,—*Fosse sphéno-maxillaire*,—*fossa spheno-maxillaris*, L.; situated at the junction of the *spheno-* and *pterygo-maxillary* fissures.

SPHÉNO-ORBITAIRE, adj.,—spheno-orbitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *orbital* portion of the *sphenoid* bone; which he terms l'*Os sphéno-orbitaire*.

SPHÉNO-PALATIN, adj.,—spheno-palatinus, L.,—spheno-palatine, formed by, or pertaining alike to, the *sphenoid* and *palate* bones; as, 1. a *round orifice*,—*Trou sphéno-palatin*, F.,—*foramen spheno-palatinum*, L.,—situated between the *former* and *vertical* portion of the *latter*: 2. a *muscle*,—*Musculus spheno-palatinus*, of Cowper,—*M. Peristaphylin interne*, of French Anatomists; and *Levator palati*, of the British: 3. an *artery*,—*Artère sphéno-palatine*, F.,—*die Keilbeingaumenschlagader*, G.; constituting the termination of the internal maxillary; and passing to the nasal fossæ through the orifice of like name; 4. a *nervous ganglion*,—*G. sphéno-palatin*, ou *de Meckel* (—*sphenoïdal*, Ch.),—*der Keilbeingaumen- oder Nasenknoten*; situated externally to that orifice, in the *pterygo-maxillary* fissure; and sending off, 5. several *nerves*,—*Nervi spheno-palati*, L.,—*die Keilbeingaumennerven*, G.,—for distribution on the nasal fossæ.

SPHÉNO-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—spheno-parietalis, L.: an epithet correctly designative of the *suture*,—*S. sphéno-pariétale*, F.,—which unites the extremity of the greater wing of the *sphenoid* with the anterior inferior angle of the *parietal* bone.

SPHÉNO-PTÉRYGO-PALATIN, SPHÉNO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.,—

spheno-pterygo-palatinus, spheno-salpingostaphylinus, L.: epithets applied, respectively, by Cowper, and Winslow, to *Circumflexus palati* muscle,—see PÉRISTAPHYLIN, *externe*; from its attachments.

SPHÉNO-TEMPORAL, adj.,—spheno-temporalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. by Béclard, in his *Mémoire sur l'Os téose*, to the posterior portion of the body of the *sphenoid*; which, developed by two points of ossification, he describes as a distinct bone,—l'*os sphéno-temporal*: and, 2. the *suture*,—*S. sphéno-temporale*,—formed by the articulation of the greater wing of *sphenoid* with the squamous portion of *temporal* bone.

SPHÉNOÏDAL, adj.,—sphenoidalis, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, the *sphenoid bone*; as, 1. certain delicate and convoluted *lamellæ* of bone,—CORNETS *sphénoïdaux*,—die *Keilbeinhörnchen*, G.; situated between the *sphenoid* and *ethmoid* bones: 2. *spines*,—*E'pines sphénoïdales*; one of which, a., existing on the inferior surface of the *sphenoid*, is articulated with the *vomer*; and the other, b. a triangular process (*Apophyse sous-temporale*, Ch.), is situated posteriorly to the foramen *spheno-spinosum*: 3. a *fissure*,—*Fente sphénoïdale* ou *orbitaire supérieure*,—*fissura sphenoidalis* vel *orbitalis superior*, L.,—die *Keilbeinspalte*, G.,—placed in the orbit, between the greater and lesser wings of the *sphenoid*, and forming a communication with the cranium: and, 4. two *sinuses*,—*Sinus sphénoïdaux*,—s. *sphenoidales*, L.,—die *Keilbeinhöhlen*, G.; hollowed in the substance of the *sphenoid* bone; and communicating with the nasal fossæ.

SPHÉNOÏDE, s. m., and adj.,—σφηνοειδής, —sphenodes, sphenoides, L.,—keilförmig, G.,—*sphenoid*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to an azygous bone,—*Os sphénoïdale*, F.,—sphenoides, L.,—das *Keilbein*, G.,—of *wedge-like* figure; situated in basis cranii, on the mesial line; and articulated with all the other cranial, and several of the facial bones. Its union with the occipital, in the human adult, is so perfect that they apparently constitute one bone,—see SPHÉNO-BASILAIRE. The *sphenoid*,—le *Sphénoïde*, F.,—is developed from ten or twelve points of ossification.

SPHINCTER, s. m. F., et L.,—ὁ σφιγκτήρ, —der *Sphinkter*, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles*; whose function consists in *closing* the natural orifices which they respectively surround. The principal *sphincter* muscles, in Man, are, 1. those of the *anus*,—*M. sph. de l'anus externe*, et *interne*,—*Sph. ani externus* et *internus*, L.,—äusserer und innerer *Afterschliesser*, G.; 2.—of the *lips*,—*Sph. des lèvres*,—*Sph. oris*,—see ORBICULAIRE; 3.—of the *eye-lids*,—see PALPÉBRAL; 4. of the *vagina*,—CONSTRICTEUR; 5.—of the *bladder*,—*Sph. de la vessie*,—*Sph. vesicæ*,—der *Schliessmusk-*

el der Blase, G. The term, *Sph. faux de la vessie*,—spurious *sphincter* of the bladder,—has, also, been applied, by Morgagni, to the anterior fibres of *Levator ani*; as capable of *constricting*, in their contraction, the neck of the bladder, beneath which they pass: and that of *Sph. de gosier*, by Cowper, to the *Constrictores pharyngis* muscles.

SPHYGMIQUE, adj.,—σφυγμικός, —sphygmicus, L.,—zum *Pulse* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to the *pulse*: *Art sphygmique*, F.,—ars, vel doctrina, *sphygmica*, L.,—die *Pulslehre*, G.,—the knowledge, or doctrine, of the *pulse*.

SPHYGMOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—sphygmocephalus, m. L.: a sense of *throbbing* or *pulsation*,—σφυγμὸς, —in the head,—κεφαλή.

SPHYGMOGRAPHIE, s. f., F., and G.,—sphygmographia, f. (σφυγμός, the pulse, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung des Pulses*, G.,—description of the *pulse*. SPHYGMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—sphygmometrum (same, and μέτρον, a measure), L.,—der *Pulsmesser*, G.,—sphygmometer: an instrument destined to *measure* the force, and frequency, of the cardiac and arterial *pulsations*.

SPIGÉLIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Spigelia* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Gentianeæ*), L.,—die *Spigelia*, G.,—Worm-grass; comprising two *American* species,—*S. anthelmia*, et *marilandica*,—which have been highly eulogized for their *anthelminthic* properties.

SPILANTHE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Spilanthes* (*Syngenesia*, *æqual.*; *Corymbifera*), L.; of which one species,—see CRESSON,—employed in *dict*, is *acrid* and *antiscorbutic*.

SPILOME, s. m.,—τὸ σπίλωμα, —spiloma, n. L.: literally, a *spot* or *stain*,—der *Fleck*, *Schmutz*, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a variety of *Nævus*,—the *Spilus*, of Willan and Bateman.

SPINA BIFIDA: a term borrowed, from the *Latin*, to designate a congenital *malformation*, or *defect*,—gespaltener Rückgrat, G.,—of the *spinal column*,—see HYDRORACHIS. *Sp. ventosa*: a disease of the osseous system,—see ARTHROCACE,—in which the tissue of the bone exhibits the appearance of distension by a *gaseous fluid*.

SPINAL, adj.,—spinalis, L.: pertaining to the *spine* or *vertebral column*; as, 1. the *Spinal arteries*,—*Artères spinales antérieures* et *postérieures*, (—*médianes antér.* et *postér.* du *rachis*, Ch.), F.,—*arteriæ spinales anteriores* et *posteriores*, L.,—die vorderen und hinteren *Rückenmarkschlagadern*, G.; which, supplied by the vertebral, descend along the anterior and posterior surfaces of, 2. the *spinal cord*,—MOELLE *spinale*, ou *épinrière*: and, 3. a *nerve*,—*Nerf spinal*, ou *onzième paire encéphalique*,—see NERF; more commonly known as the accessory of the pneumogastric,—see ACCESSOIRE; and, from its origin in the *spinal cord*, progress through the *cranium*, and final distribution

on the *Trapezius* muscle, designated, by Portal, le *Nerv* SPINI-CRANIO-TRAPÉZIEN.

SPINO-AXOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, SPINI-AXOÏDO-TRACHÉLI-ATLOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—spini-axoïdo-occipitalis, et -tracheli-atloïdeus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to *Rectus posticus major*—, and *Oblíquus inferior capitis*, muscles,—see DROIT, et OBLIQUE; from their attachments.

SPIRACULE, s. m.,—spiraculum, n. L.,—das Luftloch, G.,—spiracle: the respiratory pore, or stigma,—see STIGMATE,—of certain Articulated Animals.

SPIRAL, adj.,—spiralis, L.,—spiralförmig, schraubenförmig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to, generally, designate the organs of animals, and plants; which, as the *spiral tongue* of the *Lepidoptera*,—die *Spiralzunge* der Schmetterlinge, G.,—and the *spiral vessels*,—*vasa spiralia*, L.,—of plants, are convoluted like a watch-spring: and, specifically,—animals, and plants, themselves; whose organs, as the shell of *Cerithium spiratum*, the leaf,—das *Spiralblatt*, G.,—of *Drosera*,—and peduncle of the female plant of *Vallisneria spiralis*, exhibit a convoluted or spiral disposition.

SPIROÏDE, adj.,—spiroïdes, L.,—spiroïd: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *aqueduct*,—*Canal spiroïde*,—of Fallopius,—Fallopischer Kanal, G.,—see AQUEDUC.

SPLANCHNIQUE, adj.,—σπλαγχνικός,—splanchnicus, L.: containing, or distributed on, the viscera,—τὰ σπλάγχνα; as, 1. the three great *splanchnic cavities*,—les *Cavités splanchniques*, F.,—cava *splanchnica*, L.,—of the cranium, thorax, and abdomen: and 2. *Nerves*,—*Nervi splanchnici*, L.; the greater of which, a. *Nerv grand splanchnique*,—grosser *Eingeweidenerv*, G.,—takes its origin from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes 10th thoracic ganglia: and the lesser, b.,—*N. petit splachn.* (—*petit surréal*, Ch.),—kleiner *Eingeweidenerv*,—from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglia.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—splanchnographia, f. (σπλάγχνον, a viscus, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Splanchnographie, *Beschreibung der Eingeweide*, G.,—Splanchnography: anatomical description of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLITHIASIS, s. f.,—splanchnolithiasis, f. L.: the development of a *calculus concretion*,—SPLANCHNOLITHE, s. m.,—splanchnolithus, m. (σπλάγχνον, λίθος, a stone), L.,—Eingeweidestein, m. G.,—in any of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOLOGIE, s. f.,—splanchnologia, f. (σπλάγχνον, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Splanchnologie, *Eingeweidenlehre*, G.,—Splanchnology: an anatomical *Treatise on the viscera*; as the excellent *Traité de Splanchnologie*, of Gavard; 8vo. Paris, 1809. In like manner, also, SPLANCHNOSCOPIE, and SPLANCHNOTOMIE, feminine compounds of σπλάγχνον, with σκοπέω, to survey, and το-

μή, incision, are employed, by the *French*, to designate anatomical examination, and dissection, of the viscera: and may be latinized, and anglicized, by conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* into *y*; and germanized by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

SPLÉNALGIE, s. f.,—splenalgia, f. (σπλήν, the spleen, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—die Splenalgie, der Milzschmerz, G.,—pain in the spleen; constituting the ninth genus of the *Choloses*,—see CHOLOSE,—of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. SPLÉNEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—splenemphraxis, f. (same, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—die Ueberfüllung der Milz, Milzgeschwullst, G.,—congestion, or tumefaction, of the spleen.

SPLÉNIQUE, adj.,—σπληνικός,—splenicus, L.: belonging to, or acting on, the spleen,—see RATE; as, in Anatomy, the *splenic artery*,—*Artère splénique*, F.,—die Milzschlagader, G.,—and vein,—*Vena splenica*, L.,—die Milzblutader; the former, a branch of the coeliac trunk; the latter, uniting, with the superior mesenteric, to constitute the abdominal vena portarum: 2. a nervous plexus,—*Pl. splénique*,—das Milzgeflecht,—supplied by the coeliac: in *Materia Medica*, remedies,—τὰ σπληνικά,—die Milzmittel,—employed for the cure of splenic diseases.

SPLÉNITE, s. f.,—splenitis, lienis inflammatio, f. L.,—die Milzentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the spleen.

SPLÉNIUS, s. m. F., et L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a muscle,—*M. splénius* (—CERVICO-MASTOÏDIEN, Ch.), of the posterior cervical region; from its resemblance to a strap,—*splenium*, n. L.,—Riemen, m. G. Attached, by its internal border, to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal and seventh cervical vertebræ, and inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament, it is inserted, above, into the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ, into the mastoid process of the temporal, and posterior surface of the occipital bone. By some Anatomists, it is described as two distinct muscles, under the designations of *Splénus Colli*, and *Capitis*, L.,—der Bausch- oder Riemenmuskel des Halses, und des Kopfs, G.

SPLÉNOCÈLE, s. f.,—splenocèle, f. (σπλήν, the spleen, κήλη, hernia), der Milzbruch, G.,—hernia of the spleen.

SPLÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—splenographia, f. (σπλήν, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Beschreibung der Milz, G.,—an anatomical description of:—SPLÉNOLOGIE, s. f.,—splenologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Lehre von der Milz, G.,—a *Treatise upon*,—the spleen.

SPLÉNONCIE, s. f.,—splenoncus, m. (σπλήν, the spleen, ὄγκος, a tumour), L.,—die Milzgeschwullst, G.,—tumour; nearly synonym. with SPLÉNOPARECTAME, s. f.,—splenopa-

rectama, n. L.,—eine übermässige *Ausdehnung* der Milz, G.,—inordinate *distension*, morbid *increase of volume*,—of the *spleen*.

SPLÉNOPHRAXIE, s. f.,—splenophraxia, f. L.: a term *synon.* with SPLÉNEMPHRAXIE; and constituting the title of the eleventh genus of the *Choloses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

SPLÉNORRHAGIE, s. f.,—splenorrhagia, f. (σπλῆν, the spleen, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Milzblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *spleen*. SPLÉNOTOMIE, s. f.,—splenotomia, f. (same, and τομή, incision), L.,—die *Zerlegung* der Milz, G.,—anatomical *dissection* of the *spleen*.

SPONDYLALGIE, s. f.,—spondylalgia, f. (σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Wirbelschmerz, *Schmerz* in den *Rückenwirbeln*, G.,—*pain* in the *vertebræ*. SPONDYLARTHROCACE, s. f. (σπόνδυλος, —ἄρθρον, a joint, —κακόν, evil), F., et L.,—die *Caries* der *Rückenwirbel*, G.,—*caries* of the *articulations* —: SPONDYLITE, s. f.,—spondylitis, f. L.,—inflammation—of the *vertebral* column.

SPONGIEUX, adj.,—σπογγειώδης, —spongi-
osus, L.,—schwammig, G.,—spongy, sponge-
like: exhibiting the structure, or proper-
ties, of *sponge*.

SPORADIQUE, adj.,—σποραδικός, —sporad-
icus, L.,—sporadisch, G.,—sporadic, scat-
tered, dispersed: an epithet applied to *dis-*
eases, —αἱ νόσοι σποραδικαί, —morbi *sporadici*,
L.,—die *sporadischen* Krankheiten, G.,—
which attack man individually, and inde-
pendently of season and situation. Hence
directly opposed, in signification, to EN-
DÉMIQUE, and EPIDÉMIQUE.

SPORANGE, s. f.,—sporangium, n. (σπόρον, seed, ἄγγειον, a vessel), L.,—die Keimkorn-
kapsel, G.: in Botany, the *membranous vesicle* or *capsule*, which contains the *spores*,—see *SPORE*,—of many *cryptogamous* plants, as the *Uredineæ*; according to Hedwig, the *urn* of the *Mosses*.

SPORE, s. f.,—spora, f. L.,—der Keimkorn,
G.: a term applied, by Hedwig, to the re-
productive *corpuscles* which are contained in
the *urn* of the *Mosses*; and, by other Botan-
ists, to those of all the *cryptogamous*—
which fulfil the same office as the seeds of
phanerogamous—plants. SPORULE, s. f.,
—sporula, f. L.: *synon.* with *SPORE*.

SQUAME, s. f.,—see ECAILLE. SQUAM-
EUX, adj.: an epithet, in its applications to
Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, *syn.* with
E'CAILLEUX. Designative, in Pathology,
of morbid *affections of the skin*,—*Maladies*
cutanées écailleuses, F.; which, characteriz-
ed by the detachment of the epidermis,
constitute the Order, *Squamæ*, of the *Cuta-*
neous Diseases, of Willan.

SQUARREUX, adj.,—squarrosus, L.,—
sparrig, G.,—rough, unpleasant to the
touch; as, in Botany, the *involucre* of *Cnicus*
cernuus, and *leaf* of *Cullumia squarrosa*.

SQUELETTE, s. m.,—τὸ σκελετὸν, —more
properly, a dried body or mummy,—scele-
ton, n., sceletus, m. L.,—das Skelet, Knoch-
engerüst, die Gerippe, G.,—skeleton: in
Anatomy, the assemblage of all the bones
of the body of a vertebrated animal. *Sq.*
naturel: a skeleton in which the bones are
united by their *proper* ligaments:—*artifici-*
el: one wherein the bones are *artificially*
put together. In Comparative Anatomy,
the hard envelope of Articulated Animals
is termed the exterior *skeleton*: and, in Bo-
tany, the designation is applied to the more
solid and imperishable parts of the organs
of plants; as the reticular tissue of the leaf.

SQUELETOLOGIE, s. f.,—sceletoлогия, f.
(σκελετὸν, —λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise*
upon —: SQUELETTOPÉE, s. f.,—sceleto-
pœa, f. (same, and ποίεω, to make), L.: the
art of *constructing*—skeletons.

SQUINANCIE, s. f.,—see ANGINE.

SQUIRRE, ou SCIRRHE, s. m.,—ὁ σκίρρος, —
scirrhus, m. L.,—der Skirrhus, G.: in Pa-
thology, an indurated and indolent tumour,
ordinarily without discoloration of the in-
tegment; constituting the first stage of
cancer. SQUIRREUX, adj.,—σκιρρώδης, —
scirrhosus, L.,—skirrhös, G.,—scirrhous:
affected with, or exhibiting the characters
of, *scirrhus*.

SQUIRROGASTRIE, s. f.,—scirrhogastria,
f. L.: *scirrhous* degeneration of the *stomach*,
—γαστήρ; constituting the 11th genus of
Gastroses, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

STADE, s. m.,—stadium, n. (στάδιον, a
measure of road), L.,—stage: in Patholo-
gy, the *period*, or *degree*, of a disease,—die
Periode, oder der *Grad* einer Krankheit, G.;
also, one of the three *periods* which charac-
terize the *paroxysm* of intermittent and
remittent fever.

STAHLIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term em-
ployed to designate the *partizans*,—*Méde-*
cins stahliens, F.,—*Medici stahliani*, L.,—
of the once fashionable *doctrine*,—STAHLI-
ANISME, s. m.,—Stahlianismus, m. L., and
G.,—of the celebrated *Stahl*.

STAMINÉ, STAMINEUX, adj.,—stamine-
us, staminosus, L.,—an epithet specifically
designative of *plants*; which as *Cynoglossum*
stamineum, are distinguished, from their
congeners, by the possession of very *long*
stamens. STAMINIFÈRE, adj.,—staminife-
rus, L.,—staminiferous: *bearing stamens*; as
male flowers in general, and, especially, the
nectary,—nectarium *staminiferum*, L.,—of
Cneorum tricoccum.

STAPÉDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*Stapedius*, L.:
a term applied to the *muscle* of the *Stapes*,
—Muskel des *Steigbügels*, G.,—E'TRIER.

STAPÉLIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sta-*
pelia (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Apocynæ*,) L.;
containing numerous species, natives of the
Cape of Good Hope. The *Hottentots* feed
upon the root of *S. incarnata*.

STAPHISAIGRE, s. f. : in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, *Delphinium*,—see **DAUPHINELLE**. The acrid and violently drastic seeds of *D. staphysagria*,—σταφίς ἀγρία, of Dioscorides?,—das Läusekraut, G.,—are employed, in powder, as indicated by the German synonym, for destroying lice.

STAPHYLIN, adj.,—staphylinus, L. : an epithet applied, by Winslow, to a muscle,—*M. staphylin moyen*,—see **PALATO-STAPHYLIN**; as pertaining to the uvula,—σταφυλή. **STAPHYLINO-PHARYNGIEN**, s. m., et adj.,—staphylino-pharyngeus, L. :—by Morgagni, to the *Muscle Palato-pharyngien*, of modern French Anatomists.

STAPHYLÔME, s. m.,—τὸ σταφύλωμα,—staphyloma, n. L.,—das Staphyloma, Traubenaugen, G. : in Ophthalmic Pathology, the generic designation of various tumours developed on the anterior surface of the eyeball. Three species of staphyloma,—*S. de la cornée*,—*de la sclérotique*, et—*de l'iris*, are distinguished by French pathological writers.

STAPHYLONCIE, s. f.,—staphyloncia, f., staphyloncus, m. (σταφυλή, the uvula, ὄγκος, swelling), L.—die Zapfchengeschwulst, G.,—tumefaction of the uvula.

STASE, s. f.,—ἡ στάσις,—stasis, f. L.,—der Stillstand, die Stockung, G.,—stagnation of the blood or animal humours.

STATION, s. f.,—ἡ στάσις,—statio, f. L. : in Physiology, the action,—der Stand, G.,—of standing on foot : in Zoology, and Botany, the favourite haunt, or place of growth,—die Stellung, der Standort, G.,—the habitation (not *habitat*, a vulgar and execrable abbreviation) of animals, and plants.

STÉARATE, s. m.,—stearas, n. L. : in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—talgsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of stearic acid with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide stéarique*,—die Talgsäure,—is obtained by the action of alcalis upon, **STÉARINE**, s. f.,—stearina, f. L.,—das Talgfett, G. : that portion of the fatty oils; which, less fusible than the other, and resembling suet, remains solid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

STÉATOCÈLE, s. f.,—steatocele, f. (στέαρ, fat or suet, κήλη, swelling), L.,—der Fettbruch, Speckbruch, G.,—a suet-like tumour,—*steatoma*,—of the scrotum.

STÉATÔME, s. m.,—τὸ στέατωμα,—steatoma, n. L.,—das Steatom, der Speck- oder Fettgeschwulst, G. : an encysted tumour, containing a substance of the consistence of suet. **STÉATOMATEUX**, adj.,—steatomatus, L.,—steatomatus: exhibiting the nature of—; **STÉATOMATODE**, adj.,—steatomatodes, L. : resembling—*steatoma*.

STEGNOSE, s. f.,—ἡ στέγνωσις,—stegnosis, f. L.,—constriction, constipation. **STEGNOTIQUE**, adj.,—stegnotic: τὰ στεγνωτικά,—remedia stegnotica, L.,—zusammenziehende Mittel, G.,—astringent remedies.

STEIROSE, s. f.,—ἡ στειρώσις,—steirosis, f. L.,—synon. with **STÉRILITÉ**.

STÉNOCARDIE, s. f.,—stenocardia, f. (στένως, strait or constricted, καρδία, the heart), angina pectoris, L.,—die Brustbraune, G.,—see **ANGINE**.

STÉNOCHORIE, s. f.,—ἡ στενοχωρία,—stenochoria, f. L. : literally, narrowness of space; but employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate contraction of the vagina,—die Verengerung der Mutterscheide, G.

STÉNOPYRE, s. f.,—see **STHÉNOPYRE**.

STÉNOSTENOSE, **STÉNOSTEGMOSE**, s. f.,—stenostenosis vel stegmosis, f. L. : contraction,—στένωσις,—of the parotid or Stenonian duct,—die Verengerung des Ductus Stenonianus, G.

STERCORAL, adj.,—stercorarius, L. : pertaining to, or connected with, excrement,—stercus, L.; as stercoral abscess, and fistula,—*Abcès stercoral*, et *Fistule stercorale*, F.,—der Kothabscess, und die Kothfistel, G.

STÉRILE, adj.,—sterilis, L.,—ἀγνος,—unfruchtbar, G.,—barren. **STÉRILITÉ**, s. f.,—sterilitas, f. L.,—see **AGONIE**: the condition of animal, or plant, which is incapable of procreating its species, or producing fruit.

STERNAL, adj.,—sternalis, L. : pertaining to, or connected with, the sternum; as the true or sternal ribs,—see **CÔTE**; and the sternal extremity of the clavicle,—see **CLAVICULE**.

STERNALGIE, s. f.,—sternalgia, f. (στέρον, sternum, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Brustschmerz, G. Synon. with **STÉNOCARDIE**.

STERNO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—sternoclavicularis, L.,—sterno-clavicular: an epithet designative of the articulation,—das Brustbeinschlüsselgelenk, G.,—which exists between the sternum and clavicle.

STERNO-CLAVI-(OU CLEIDO-) MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—Sterno-clavi- (vel cleido-) mastoideus, L. : a term employed to designate a cervical muscle (—**STERNO-MASTOÏDIEN**, Ch.),—der Kopfnicker, G.; from its attachments to the sternum, clavicle, and mastoid process of the temporal bone.

STERNO-COSTAL, adj.,—sternocostalis, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *Triangularis sterni*, muscle,—**TRIANGULAIRE**; from its attachments: and, by German Anatomists, to the articulations,—*Art. sternocostales*, F.,—die Brustbeinrippengelenke, G.,—which exist between the sternum and costæ veræ,—see **CÔTE**.

STERNO-COSTO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—sterno-costo-clavi-humeralis, L. : a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Pectoralis major*, muscle,—**PECTORAL**; from its attachments.

STERNODYNIE, s. f.,—sternodynia, f. (στέρον, the sternum, ὄδυνή, pain), L. Synon. with **STERNALGIE**.

STERNO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—sterno-humeralis, L. : a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Pectoralis major*, muscle,—see **PECTORAL**.

STERNO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-hyoideus, L.: a *muscle* of the neck,—der *Brustzungenbeinmuskel*, G.; so designated, from its attachments to the superior part of the *sternum*, and inferior border of body of the *hyoid* bone.

STERNO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-mastoideus, L.,—see **STERNO-CLAVI-MASTOÏDIEN**. **STERNO-PUBIEN**, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-pubianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rectus abdominis*, muscle,—see **DROIT**. **STERNO-THYROIDIEN**, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-thyreoides, L.: a cervical *muscle*,—der *Brustbeinschildmuskel*, G.; so named, from its attachments to the posterior surface of the *sternum*, and the external oblique line of the *thyroid* cartilage.

STERNUM, m. F.,—n. L.,—τὸ στήρνον, —das Brustbein, G.,—breast-bone: in Anatomy, an azygous, symmetrical *bone*; constituting the anterior paries of the thoracic cavity in Man. It presents an anterior or cutaneous, and posterior or mediastinal, surface; and a superior or clavicular, and inferior or abdominal, extremity: articulated, laterally, with the clavicle and the seven superior, hence named *sternal*, ribs; and developed, according to BÉCLARD, by six principal bones; which he designates, from their disposition, l'*Os primi- ou clavi-sternal*, duo-, tri-, quarti-, quinti-, et ultimi- ou ensi- sternal. See, also, **ENSIFORME**.

STERNUTATOIRE, adj.,—sternutatorius, L.: synon. with **PTARMIQUE**.

STERTEUR, s. f.,—stertor, m. L.: synon. with **RONFLEMENT**. **STERTOREUX**, adj.,—stertorous: exhibiting, as *Respiration stertoreuse*, F., the character of *stertor*.

STÉTHOSCOPE, s. m.,—stethoscopium, n. (στήθος, the breast, σκοπέω, to examine), L.,—das Stethoskop, G.: an instrument, first employed, by Laennec,—see his work *De l'Auscultation Médiate*, 8vo. Paris,—for examining the condition of the *thoracic* organs, in the living state.

STHÉNIE, s. f.,—sthenia, f. (σθένος, strength, power), L.,—die Kraft, Starke, G.: excess of rigidity of the animal tissues: excess of organic action; undue exaltation of the phenomena of life. **STHÉNIQUE**, adj.,—sthenicus, L.,—sthenisch, G.,—sthenic: exhibiting the characters of, or induced, as *sthenic* or inflammatory *fever*,—**STHÉNOPYRE**, s. f.,—sthenopyra, f. L.,—*sthenische* oder synochische Fieber, G.,—by, *sthenia*.

STIGMATE, s. m.,—stigma, n. L.: in Zoology, the designation of the series of minute pores,—τὰ στίγματα, —*stigmata*, vel spiracula, L.,—die Luftlöcher, G.; which, arranged along the sides of the body of the *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, and *Tracheary Arachnida*,—see **TRACHÉEN**,—constitute the orifices of the tracheæ, or respiratory tubes: in Botany, an *organ*,—die Narbe, G.,—situated upon the summit of the ovary, or of

the style, when it exists; and destined to receive from the anther of the male, and transmit to the germen or ovary of the female, the pollen or fecundating principle.

STIMULANT, adj.,—stimulans, L.,—reizend, G.: an epithet designative, in *Materia Medica*, of *remedies*,—*stimulantia*, L.,—die Reizmittel, G.; which are calculated to *stimulate*, or excite, the organic action of the various systems of the animal economy. **STIMULATION**, s. f.,—stimulatio, f. L.,—die Reizung, der Reiz, G.: the action of *stimulants*; condition of a *stimulated* tissue.

STIMULEUX, adj.,—stimulosus, L.,—brennhaarig, brennborstig, G.; furnished with minute *stinging hairs*,—**STIMULES**, s. m. pl.,—stimuli, vel pili urentes, L.,—die Brennhaare, oder -spitzen, G.; as the *leaf* of *Urtica urens*.

STIPE, s. m.,—stipes, m. L.,—der Strunk, G.: in Botany, 1. the ligneous *stem* of monocotyledonous arborescent plants; which, as that of the *Palme*,—der *Stamm* der Palmen, G.,—terminates, above, in a tuft of leaves: 2. the *stem* or *shaft*,—*Stamm* der Pilze,—sustaining the pileus of certain *Fungi*: and, 3. the cylindrical *process*,—der *Stiel*,—which the *Cypsele* of divers *Synanthereæ* exhibits, above the part occupied by the seed. **STIPELLE**, s. f.,—stipella, f. L.,—das Nebenblättchen, G.: a stipule, attached to the petiolule, at the base of the leaflet, of a compound leaf. **STIPELLE**, adj.,—stipellatus, L.: furnished, as the partial petiole of some compound leaves, with a *stipelle*.

STIPIFORME, adj.,—stipiformis, L.,—strunkförmig, G.,—stipiform: resembling a *stipe*. **STIPITÉ**, adj.,—stipitatus, L.,—gestrunkt, G.: supported on a *stipe*; as the seed of *Bellis stipitata*.

STIPULE, s. f.,—stipula, f. L.,—das Achselblatt, Nebenblatt, Blattansatz, G.: in Botany, a membranous or foliaceous appendage, inserted at the base of certain leaves. **STIPULÉ**, adj.,—achsel-, nebenblättrig, G.: furnished with *stipules*; as *Pultenæa stipularis*. **STIPULEUX**, adj.,—stipulosus, L.: exhibiting, as *Spiræa stipulata*, large *stipules*.

STOLON, s. m.,—stolo, m. L.,—der Ausläufer, die Wurzelsprosse, G.,—root-shoot: in Botany, the slender *shoot*, or *creeper*, which certain plants send out from root, stem, or branch; and which, taking root at a distance, produce fresh plants. **STOLONIFÈRE**, adj.,—wurzelsprossend, G.,—stoloniferous: producing *runners*; as *Agrostis stolonifera*.

STOMACACE, s. m., F.,—f. L.,—ἡ στομαχάκη, —die Mundfäule, der Scorbut des Mundes, G.,—fetid ulceration—, scurvy—of the mouth.

STOMACAL, **STOMACHIQUE**, adj.,—στομαχικός, —stomachalis, stomachicus, L.,—stomachic: pertaining to, involving, or genial to, the *stomach*; as the *gastric* vessels,—die *Magengefäße*, G.; a *stomach-disease*,—

morbus stomachicus, L.; *stomachic remedies*, —τὰ στομαχικά, —die *Magenmittel*, G. **STOMACALGIE**, s. f., —*stomachalgia*, f. (στόμαχος, the stomach, ἄλγος, pain), L., —der *Magenschmerz*, G., —*pain in the stomach*.

STOMALGIE, s. f., —ἡ στομαλγία, —*stomalgia*, f., —der *Mundschmerz*, G., —*pain in the mouth*. **STOMATIQUE**, adj., —στοματικός, —*stomaticus*, L., —*stomatic*: calculated to relieve diseases of the mouth; as *stomatic remedies*, —τὰ στοματικά, —die *Mundmittel*, G. **STOMATOGRAPHIE**, s. f., —*stomatographia*, f. (στόμα, the mouth, γράφω, to describe), L., —die *Beschreibung des Mundes*, oder der *Mundhöhle*, G., —an anatomical description of the mouth, or its cavity. **STOMATORRHAGIE**, s. f., —*stomatorrhagia*, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L., —der *Mundblutfluss*, G., —*hæmorrhage from the mouth*.

STOMO-GASTRIQUE, adj., —*stomo-gastricus*, L., —*stomo-gastric*: an epithet applied, by *Chaussier*, to the coronary artery, —*Artère stomo-gastrique*; from its vicinity to the mouth, —στόμα, —of the stomach, —γαστήρ.

STORAX, —see **STYRAX**.

STRABISME, s. m., —ὁ στραβισμός, —*strabismus*, m. L., —das *Schielen*, G., —*squinting*: defect of parallelism in the axis of vision; the eyes not being directed simultaneously on the same object.

STRAMOINE, s. f.: in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, *DATURA* (*Pentandria monogyn.*; *Solanæ*), L. The thorn-apple, —*D. stramonium*, —la *Pomme épineuse*, ou *Herbe aux sorciers*, F., —der *Stechapfel*, *Dornapfel*, G., —is a powerful *narcotic poison*. An *Extract* of the plant, —*Stechapfel-extract*, G., —has been recommended, as anodyne, in convulsive diseases; and the *fume* of the dried leaf, —das *Stechapfelblatt*, —as a remedy in the paroxysm of asthma.

STRANGULATION, s. f., —*strangulatio*, f. L., —die *Urwurgung*, *Erstickung*, G. *S. utérine*, F., —die *Muttererstickung*, G.: the sense of *suffocation*, frequently attendant on the paroxysm of hysteria.

STRANGURIE, s. f., —ἡ στραγγουρία, —*stranguria*, f. L., —die *Harnstrenge*, der *Harnzwang*, G., —*strangury*: excretion of urine, effected with extreme difficulty and pain.

STRICTURE, s. f., —*strictura*, f. L., —die *Strictur*, *Verengerung*, G.: a term, in Surgical Pathology, syn. with *CONTRACTION*; as exemplified in *stricture* of the œsophagus, rectum, and urethra, —die *Verengerung* der *Speiseröhre*, —des *Mastdarms*, —der *Harnröhre*, G.: but employed, by some writers, as synon. with *ETRANGLEMENT*.

STRIE, s. f., —*stria*, f. L., —der *Streif*, *Strich*, G., —a streak. **STRIE**, adj., —*striatus*, L., —gestreift, gestrichelt, G., —*striated*: marked with *striae*, —*Streifen*, *Strichen*, G.; as, in Anatomy, the *Corpora striata*, —*Corps striés*: in Ichthyology, and Conchology, the scales, —*squamæ striatæ*, —of

Exocætus, the gill-cover of *Trigla*, and *Uranoscopus*; and the testaceous envelope of *Cardium striatum*: in Botany, the stem of *Rumex acetosa*, and fruit of *Omocarpum striatum*: in Pathology, expectorated matters, when marked with streaks of blood, —*Stries sanguins*, F., —*striae sanguinis*, L.

STROBILE, s. m., —ὁ στρόβιλος, —*strobilus*, m. L., —das *Fruchtzapfen*, G., —see **CONE**. **STROBILIFÈRE**, adj., —*strobiliferus*, L.: —synon. with **CONIFÈRE**. **STROBILIFORME**, adj., —στρόβιλωδης, —*strobiliformis*, L., —zapfenförmig, G., —*strobiliform*: exhibiting the figure of the *strobile* or vegetable cone. **STROBILIN**, adj., —στρόβιλιος, —*strobiline*: cone-shaped; as, in Zoology, *Spongia strobilina*: growing on the cone of the fir; as, in Botany, *Agaricus strobilinus*.

STRONGLE, s. m., —*Strongylus*, m. L.: in Helminthology, a genus of *Entozoa*, belonging to Order, *Nematoidea*, —*NÉMATOÏDE*, —of Rudolphi. One of the species, —*S. gigas*, —infests the kidney of Man and divers other *Mammifera*. The *Ascaris lumbricoides*, —see **ASCARIDE**, —has, from its round form, been termed *στρογγύλος*, by Greek writers.

STRONTIANE, s. f., —*strontiana*, f. L.: oxide of **STRONTIUM**, s. m., —n. L.: a solid metal; so termed from *Strontian*, in Scotland; where it was first found, in the state of carbonate, —the **STRONTIANITE**, s. f., —*strontianites*, f. L., —of French mineralogical writers.

STRUCTURE, s. f., —*structura*, f. L., —ἡ κατασκευή, —der *Bau*, das *Bauen*, G.: in Zoology, and Botany, the arrangement, or disposition, of the tissues, or organic elements, which enter into the composition of animals, and plants.

STRUMES, **STRUMEUX**. Syn. with **SCROFULES**, et **SCROFULEUX**. *Struma*, however, is regarded, by German writers, as a synonym of **BRONCHOCÈLE**, —der *Kropf*, die *Anschwellung der Schilddrüse*, G.; and distinguished into three species, or varieties: *S. lymphatica*, *vasculosa*, et *scirrhusa*, L., —der *lymphatische*, der *aneurismatische*, und der *scirrhusöse Kropf*, G.

STRYCHNINE, s. f., —*strychnina*, f. L., —das *Strychnin*, die *Strychnine*, G.: an organic *alkali*; discovered, in 1818, by *Pelletier* and *Caventou*, in the fruit of divers species of *Strychnos*, and of *Ignatia amara*. Intensely bitter, and *poisonous*; and much employed in the modern treatment of paralysis. **STRYCHNIQUE**, adj., —*strychnicus*, L., —*strychninsauer*, G., —*strychnic*: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to salts, —*strychninsaure Salze*, G., —of which *strychnine* constitutes the base.

STUPÉFACTIF, **STUPÉFIANT**, adj., —*stupefaciens*, L., —betäubend, G., —*stupefacient*, *stupifying*: producing *stupor*, —see **NARCOTIQUE**. **STUPÉFACTION**, s. f., —*stupefactio*, f. L., —die *Betäubung*, G.: not, ety-

mologically considered, a synonym of *stupor*; but, rather, the action, or process, whereby the state of *stupor* is induced. See

STUPEUR, s. f.,—*stupor*, m. L.,—der *Stupor*, die Fuhlosigkeit, —das verminderte oder mangelnde Gefühl, G.,—*stupor*: diminished or defective sensibility to external impressions: a state constituting one of the characteristic symptoms of European typhus.

STYGMATE,—see STIGMATE. STYGMATES, s. m., pl.: a term whereby Jules Cloquet has proposed to designate the whitish radiated fibro-cartilaginous *cicatrices*, which remain upon the peritoneum, after cicatrization of the neck of the hernial sac.

STYLE, s. m.,—*stylus*, m. (στυλος, a shaft or column), L.: in Botany, that portion of the *pistil*, or female organ of plants,—der Griffel, G.,—which ordinarily separates the stigma from the germen: in Zoology, the shaft of the poiser of the *Diptera*; and the rigid filamentous organ which terminates the abdomen of *Sirex*, and other Insects. STYLÉ, adj.: furnished with *styliform* organs; as, in Zoology, the abdomen,—*gestielter Hinterleib*, G.,—of *Asilus stylatus*: distinguished by extraordinary length of the style; as, in Botany, *Erodium stylatum*.

STYLET, s. m.,—*stylus*, m. (στυλος, the writing-style of the ancients), L.: in Surgery, an instrument, constructed of silver or steel, for the examination of wounds and fistulæ, and the introduction of setons.

STYLO-HYAL, s. m.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *styloid* process, or bone; which he regards as constituting part of the *hyoid* apparatus.

STYLO-CÉRATO-HYOÏDIEN, STYLO-CÉRATOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—*stylo-cerato-hyoideus*, *stylo-ceratoideus*, L.: terms respectively applied, by Spigelius, and Riolanus, to the *Stylo-hyoid* muscle,—see STYLO-HYOÏDIEN; as extending from the *styloid* process of the temporal to the greater cornu of the *hyoid* bone. STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*stylo-chondro-hyoideus*, L.: the designation of a muscle, of rare occurrence in Man; which, when existing, extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal, to the lesser cornu of the *hyoid* bone. It is *musculus stylo-hyoides novus*, of Santorini,—*M. nouveau stylo-hyoïdien*, of French Anatomists.

STYLO-GLOSSE, s. m., et adj.: in Anatomy, the designation of a muscle,—*M. styloglosse*, F.,—*Styloglossus*, L.,—der Griffel-Zungenmuskel, G.; which extends from *styloid* process of the temporal bone, and *stylo-maxillary* ligament, to the side of the tongue.

STYLO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*styloid*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. a Ligament,—*L. stylo-hyoïdien*, F.,—*ligamentum stylohyoideum*, L.,—and a muscle,—der Griffelzungenbeinmuskel, G.;

which extend from the *styloid* process of the temporal, to the lesser cornu and body of the *hyoid*—bone. The second branch, supplied by the facial nerve, constitutes the *nervus stylo-hyoideus*, of Sömmerring.

STYLO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*stylo-mastoideus*, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of an orifice,—*Trou stylo-mastoïdien*, F.,—*foramen stylo-mastoideum*, L.; which, situated on the inferior surface of the temporal bone, between the *styloid* and *mastoid* processes, and constituting the outlet of *Aquæductus Fallopii*, transmits the facial nerve: and, 2. an artery,—*Artère stylo-mastoïdienne*, F.,—die Griffellochschlagader, G.; supplied, commonly, by the posterior auricular; sometimes, by the occipital. By Murray, the epithet, *stylo-mastoid*, is applied to the posterior auricular itself.

STYLO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—*stylo-maxillaris*, L.,—*stylo-maxillary*: an epithet, designative of a ligament,—*Ligamentum stylo-maxillare*, L.; which extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal bone to the angle of the lower jaw.

STYLO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*stylo-pharyngeus*, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a muscle,—*M. stylo-pharyngien*,—*Stylo-pharyngeus*, L.,—der Griffelschlundkopfmuskel, G.; which extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal bone, to the parietes of the *pharynx*, and posterior border of the thyroid cartilage.

STYLOÏDE, adj.,—στυλοειδής,—*stylodes*, *styloides*, L.,—griffelförmig, G.,—*styloid*, *styliform*, resembling a *style*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of a long and slender process,—*Apophyse styloïde*,—der Griffelfortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone; which affords attachment to three, sometimes four, muscles, and two ligaments: and, 2.—of two pyramidal processes,—*processus styloideus radii et ulnæ*, L.,—which exist at the carpal extremity of the radius and ulna.

STYMATOSE, or, more properly, STYMATORRHAGIE, s. f.,—*stymatosis*, *stymatorrhagia*, f. L.,—eine Blutung aus dem männlichen Gliede, mit wollüstiger Erection desselben, G.,—*sanguinis, emembro virilis, cum voluptatis sensu rigido, profluvium*, L.

STYPTIQUE, adj.,—στυπτικὸς,—*stypticus*, L.,—*styptisch*, G.,—*styptic*: an epithet applied to pharmaceutical remedies,—τὰ στυπτικὰ,—stark zusammenziehende, *styptische* Mittel, G.,—which possess the property of constricting the organic tissues.

STYRAX, s. m. F., et L.,—τὸ στύραξ,—der Storax, *Styrax*, G.: in Pharmacy, the designation of two balsamic and odoriferous substances: as, 1. the solid,—*S. calamite*, F.,—*S. sicca vel calamita*, L.,—Körnerstorax, G.; which, exuding from the trunk of *Styrax officinalis*,—ὁ καὶ ἡ Στύραξ,—see ALBOUFIER,—constitutes the basis of *German Offi-*

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cinal Pills.—Storax-Pillen: and, 2. the *liquid*.—*S. liquide*,—liquida, F., et L.,—Flüssiger *Storax*, G.,—a product of LIQUIDAMBAR *styraciflua*; and the active ingredient of a German *Storax-Ointment*,—*Storaxsalbe*.

SUBÉRATE, s. m.,—suberas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*korksäure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *suberic acid*,—*Acide subérique*, F.,—die *Korksäure*, G.,—a product of the action of nitric acid upon *cork*,—*suber*, L.,—with salifiable bases. SUBÉRINE, s. f.,—suberina, f. L.: a term applied, by Chevreul, to the *tissue of cork*; which he regards as an immediate principle of plants.

SUBLIMATION, s. f.,—sublimatio, f. L.,—die Sublimation, Sublimirung, G.: in Chemistry, a process which consists in volatilizing a dry substance, and condensing it at the superior part of a peculiar apparatus, termed a *sublimatory*,—SUBLIMATOIRE, s. m.,—sublimatorium, n. L.,—das Sublimirgefäß, G. SUBLIMÉ, s. m., et adj.,—sublimatum, n., sublimatus, L.,—Sublimat, n., sublimirt, G.,—sublimate, sublimed: terms applied, in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, to the products of *sublimation*; as the corrosive *sublimate*,—ätzender Quecksilbersublimat, G.; and *sublimed sulphur*,—sublimirter Schwefel,—see SOUFRE.

SUBLIME, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of *organs*; which, as *Flexor digitorum sublimis*, muscle, are situated *superficially* with respect to their more deeply-seated congeners,—see FLECHISSEUR, et PROFONDE: in Pathology,—of *respiration*,—*R. sublime*,—when accompanied, at the moment of inspiration, with unusual elevation of the ribs, and dilatation of the nostrils.

SUBLINGUAL, adj.,—sublingualis, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of *blood-vessels*, or other *organs*, which are distributed, or situated, *beneath the tongue*: as, 1. an *artery*,—*Artère sublinguale*, F.,—die *Unterzungenschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the lingual,—see LINGUAL,—expended, principally, on, 2. a *salivary gland*,—*glandula sublingualis*, L.,—die *Unterzungenspeicheldrüse*, G.,—which pours its secreted fluid into the buccal cavity, by several excretory ducts, either uniting with ductus Whartonii, or terminating isolately on the mucous membrane of the inferior paries of that cavity.

SUBLUXATION, s. f.,—sub-luxatio, f. L.,—die Verstauchung, G.,—partial dislocation.

SUBMENTAL, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of an *artery*,—*Artère submentale*, F.,—die *Unterkinnschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the external maxillary; and, 2. of a *vein*,—*vena submentalis*, L.,—which terminates in the labial: so designated, from their distribution *beneath the chin*.

SUBMERGÉ, adj.,—submersus, L.,—untergetaucht, G.: an epithet designative, in

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Botany, of plants; which, as *Ceratophyllum submersum*, live constantly *submerged* in the waters. SUBMERSIBLE, adj.,—submersibilis, L.:—of the flowers of plants; which, rising above the surface of the water at the period of fecundation, again *sink* when that process has been accomplished.

SUBULÉ, adj.,—subulatus, L.,—pfriemlich, G.,—subulate: an epithet specifically designative of *animals*, and *plants*, whose organs, as the *shell*,—*testa subulata*, L.,—of *Fusus subulatus*, the *corselet of Tetrica* —, and the *leaf*,—*pfriemenförmiges Blatt*, G.,—of *Plantago subulata* —; and, generally, of organs, themselves, which, as the *antennæ of Libellula*, and the *prickles of Rosa villosa*—exhibit the figure of an *awl*,—*subula*, L.,—die *Pfrieme*, G.,—see ALÉNE.

SUC, s. m.,—succus, m. L.,—ὁ χυλός,—see JUS: the fluid obtained by the expression of certain vegetable substances; as the *juice of the grape*,—der *Traubensaft*, G.,—and *lemon*,—*S. de limon*, F.,—*succus limonis*, L.: also, the designation of certain fluids of the animal body; as the gastric and the pancreatic *juice*,—der *Magen- und pankreatischer Saft*, G.

SUCCENTURIÉ, adj.,—succenturiatus (*succenturiare*, to fill up, or supply), L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the renal capsules,—see SURRENAL; which they consequently regard as *supplementary kidneys*,—*renes succenturiati*, L. By others, the duodenum has been designated a *supplementary stomach*,—*E'stomac succenturier*, F.

SUCCIN, s. m.,—succinum, n. L.,—τὸ ἤλεκτρον,—der Bernstein, G.,—amber: a solid substance, possessing electrical and excitant properties; and found, principally, on the shores of the Baltic. It yields, on distillation, the succinic acid, and a volatile empyreumatic oil,—*Huile de Succin*,—*Oleum Succini*, L.,—das Bernstein- oder Succinöl, G. The French, and Germans, have an *Official Alcoholic Tincture*,—*Tinctura Succini*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistige Bernstein-tinctur, G.; the Germans, an *Ethereal Tincture*,—*Aetherische Bernstein-tinctur*,—of *amber*.

SUCCINATE, s. m.,—succinas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*bernsteinsäure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *succinic acid*,—*Acide succinique*,—die *Bernsteinsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. *Succinate d'Ammoniaque*, F.,—*succinas ammoniæ*, L.,—*Bernstein- oder succinsaures Ammonium* oder *Ammoniak*, G.

SUCCION, s. f.,—suctus, m. L.,—das Einsaugen, G.,—suction: in Physiology, the act of *sucking*.

SUCCUBE, s. m.,—succubus, m. L.,—nightmare,—see CAUCHEMAR; etiam *incubi species*, dormientibus noctu adveniens; qui putant se cum incubo rem veneream habere. *Viro occurrens*, *fœmineum*,—*mulieri*, *masculinum* designatur phantasma.

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SUCCULENT, adj.,—succulentus, L.,—säftig, G.,—juicy: filled with *juice*; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Aloe*, and of *Cactus*, and the *fruit* of *Amygdalus persica*.

SUCCUSSIO, s. f.,—succussio, f. L.,—das Schütteln, G.,—the act of *shaking* or *jolting*. *S. de poitrine*, F.,—*S. thoracis*, L.: a valuable diagnostic test of the existence of effused fluid, in cases of Hydrothorax.

SUCRE, s. m.,—τὸ σάκχαρον, —saccharum, n. L.,—der Zucker, G.,—sugar: the well-known crystalline product of the Sugar-cane,—see **CANNE**,—and numerous other plants,—see **BETTE**. Eliminated, also, by a morbid process, from the human kidney; and then termed *sugar* of diabetes,—*S. de diabète*,—*saccharum* diabeticum, L.,—der Harnzucker, G. It exists naturally in other animal fluids, as the milk,—see **LAIT**; and constitutes an article of great utility in pharmaceutical preparations. *Sucre de plomb*: a vulgar designation of acetate, or sub-acetate, of lead.

SUDATOIRE, s. m.,—sudatorium, n. L.,—das Schwitzbad, die Schwitzstube, G.,—sudatory, or sweating-stove. —adj.,—sudatorius, L.: attended with excessive *perspiration*; as *sweating-fever*,—*febris sudatoria*,—see **SUETTE**. **SUDORIFIQUE**, adj.,—sudorificus, L.,—promoting *perspiration*; as *sudorific* remedies,—*schweisstreibende Mittel*, G.,—see **DIAPHORÉTIQUE**.

SUETTE, s. f.,—sweating-fever,—see **HYDROPYRETOS**.

SUEUR, s. f.,—sudor, m. L.,—ὁ ἰδρῶς,—der Schweiss, G.,—sweat, cutaneous perspiration,—see **DIAPHORESE**.

SUFFOCANT, adj.,—suffocans, L.,—erstickend, G.: menacing, or accompanied by a sense of, *suffocation*; as *suffocative* catarrh,—der *Stickhusten*, G. **SUFFOCATION**, s. f.,—suffocatio, f. L.,—die Erstickung, G.: the condition of an animal, in which respiration is arrested; the extreme degree of dyspnoea. *S. hystérique*,—*utérine*: a modification of Hysteria.

SUFFUSION, s. f.,—suffusio, f. L.,—an overspreading. *S. visus*, L.,—das Falschsehen, G.,—false vision. —*lentis* crystallinæ,—see **CATARACTE**. —*nigra*,—see **AMAUROSE**. *S. ictérine*, F.,—see **ICTÈRE**.

SUGILLATION, s. f. F., and G.,—sugillatio, f. L.: synonym with **CONTUSION**.

SUIF, s. m.,—τὸ στέαρ, —sebum, n. L.,—das Nierenfett, der Talz, G.,—suet: the fatty substance which envelopes the kidney of the ox, sheep, and other Ruminating animals.

SUINT, s. m.: the peculiar fatty matter which invests wool.

SUINTEMENT, s. m.: the imperceptible oozing of fluid from a natural emunctory, wound, or sore.

SULFATE, s. m.,—sulfas, vel sulphas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—schwe-

SUM

felsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *sulphuric* acid,—see **SULFURIQUE**,—with salifiable bases. The *sulphates*, principally employed in *medicine*, are *sulphate* of *alumina* and *potash*,—see **ALUN**; — of *copper*,—*S. acide*, ou *Sur-sulfate*, de *cuivre*, F.,—*sulfas cupri*, L.,—*schwefelsaure Kupfer*, G.; — of *iron*,—*S. de protoxyde de fer*,—*sulf. ferri*,—*schwefelsaures Eisen*; — of *magnesia*,—*S. de magnésie*,—*sulf. magnesiæ*,—*schwefelsaure Magnesia*, Talkerde, oder Bittererde; — of *potass*,—*S. de potasse*,—*sulf. potassæ*,—*schwefelsaures Kali*; — of *soda*,—*S. de soude*,—*sulf. sodæ*,—*schwefelsaure Soda*, *schwefelsaures Natron*; and — of *zinc*,—*S. de zinc*,—*sulf. zinci*,—*schwefelsaurer Zink*. The *Sulphate* of *quina*,—*S. de quinine*, F.,—has not been introduced into the *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, of Schwartz.

SULFITE, s. m.,—sulphis, f. L.: a genus of salts,—*schweifigsäure Salze*, G.,—resulting from the combination of *sulphurous* acid,—**SULFUREUX**,—with salifiable bases.

SULFURE, s. m.: a term applied to the compounds of *sulphur* with the metals, or —their oxydes; as the *sulphuret* of *antimony*,—*S. d'antimoine*,—*sulphuretum antimonii*, L.,—das *Schwefelantimon*, G.; — of *quick-silver*,—*S. de mercure*,—*sulph. hydrargyri*,—das *Schwefelquecksilber*; and — of *potass*,—*S. de potasse*,—*sulph. potassæ*,—das *Schwefelkali*,—formerly liver of sulphur, see **FOIE**. **SULFURÉ**, adj.,—sulphuratus, L.: combined with *sulphur*; as, in Chemistry, *sulphuretted* hydrogen gas,—*Gaz hydrogéné sulfuré*: in Mineralogy, *sulphuretted* lead,—*Plomb sulfuré*,—das *Schwefelblei*, G.

SULFUREUX, adj.,—sulphureus, L.,—schwefelig, G.,—sulphureous: an epithet generally designative of fluids which, as *sulphureous* mineral water,—*Eau minérale sulfureuse*, F.,—contain *sulphur* in solution: —specifically, of an *acid*,—*Acide sulfureux*,—die *Schwefeligsäure*, G.,—which forms the second degree of oxydation of *sulphur*: the *hypo-sulphurous*,—das *Schwefeloxyd*,—die *unterschwefelige Säure*, G.,—constituting the first.

SULFURIQUE, adj.,—sulphuricus, L.,—sulphuric: the designation of an *acid*,—*acidum sulphuricum*, L.,—die *Schwefelsäure*, G.,—which constitutes the fourth degree of oxydation of *sulphur*: the *hypo-sulphuric*,—*Acide hypo-sulfurique*,—die *Unterschwefelsäure*, G.,—being the third. *Schwefeläther*, G.,—*Æther sulphuricus*, L. *Schwefeläthergeist*,—*Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici*.

SUMAC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rhus* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Terebinthaceæ*), L.,—der Sumach, G.; comprizing many species, of great utility in the arts. The *Poison-oak*,—le *S. vénéneux*,—*R. toxicodendron*,—der *Giftsumach*, G.,—a North-American shrub, yields a highly *corrosive* and *poisonous juice*; the vapours of which are dele-

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rious. An *extract* of it has been recommended in certain cutaneous affections, and paralysis. *R. vernix*,—der Firnisbaum, G.,—yields the black varnish, of the *Japanese*.

SUPERBE, adj.,—superbus, L.,—proud, eminently beautiful: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the *Rectus superior* muscle,—der *hoffartige* Muskel, G.,—of the eye: as imparting to that organ, when in action, an expression of *pride*: in Botany,—an exotic plant,—*Gloriosa superba*,—die *Prachtlilie*, G.,—of surpassing *beauty*.

SUPÈRE, adj.,—superus, L.,—hochstehend, G.,—superior: an epithet designative of the organs of plants, when situated *superiorly* in relation to others. Thus, the calyx is *superior* to the ovary, in *Iris*; and the ovary, to the flower, in the *Papaveraceæ*. See **INFÈRE**.

SUPERFÉTATION, s. f.,—superfœtatio, f. L.,—τὸ ἐπικύημα, —Ueberschwängerung, f. G.: conception of a new foetus in an already impregnated uterus. Synon. with **SUPERIMPREGNATION**, s. f.,—superimpregnatio, f. L.

SUPERFLU, adj.,—superfluous, L.,—überflüssig, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied, by Linnæus, to the 2nd Order of his Class, *Syngenesia*. It comprehends plants, whose flowers, as those of *Achillæa*, and *Anthemis*, exhibit hemaphrodite florets in the disk or centre, and female only, which are apparently *superfluous*, in the circumference.

SUPERPURGATION, s. f.,—superpurgatio, f. L.,—see **HYPERCATHARSIS**.

SUPINATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—supinator, m. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two muscles,—*M. supinateurs*, F.,—musculi *supinatores*, L.,—die *zurückbeugenden* Muskeln, G.,—which execute, **SUPINATION**, s. f.,—supinatio, f. L.,—die *Zurückdrehung*, G.: that outward movement of the forearm and hand, whereby the palmar surface of the latter is placed uppermost. The two muscles, in question, are le *Muscle long ou grand* —, et *court ou petit Supinateur* (—*Huméro-Sus*-, et *Epicondylo-Radial*, Ch.), F.,—*Supinator radii longus*, et *brevis*, L.,—langer und kurzer *Rückwärtsdreher*, G.

SUPPLEMENTAIRE, adj.,—anhänglich, zusätzlich, G.,—supplementary: an epithet applied, by Cuvier, to one of the six osseous pieces which constitute the branch of the lower jaw, in Birds and Reptiles.

SUPPOSITOIRE, s. m.,—suppositorium, n. L.,—das Stuhlzäpfchen, G.,—suppository: medicamentum rotundum, oblongum, conicum,—vide **BALANE**,—longitudine digiti medii in adultis, in pueris, minimi aut paulò minus, quod ano inseritur, ad languentem motum peristalticum resuscitandum, alvumque sollicitandam: quandoque etiam ad tenesmum intestini recti leniendum, ascarides necandas, aliosve in usus, L.

SUPPRESSION, s. f.,—suppressio, f. L.: the *stoppage* of a natural, continued or pe-

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riodic, or of a critical, evacuation; as of the perspiration, urine, or the menstrual discharge, or of hæmorrhoids,—die *Unterdrückung* des Schweisses, des Urins, der *Meneses*, oder der *Hämorrhoiden*, G. See **RETENTION**.

SUPPURATIF, adj.,—suppurans, suppurativus, L.,—suppurative: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*suppurantia*, L.,—eitermachende oder -befördernde Mittel, G.,—which promote, **SUPPURATION**, s. f.,—suppuratio, f. L.,—die *Eiterung*, G.,—formation, or exhalation, of *pus*: one of the terminations of the inflammatory process.

SURAL, adj.,—suralis: pertaining to the *calf of the leg*,—*sura*, f. L.,—ἡ γαστροκνήμια, —see **MOLLET**.

SURCILIER,—see **SOURCILIER**.

SURCOMPOSÉ, adj.,—supradecompositus, L.: an epithet designative, in Botany, of a compound leaf,—ein vielfältig zusammengesetztes Blatt, G.; the common petiole of which is divided into several secondary and subdivided petioles.

SUR-COSTAL, adj.,—suprà-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the twelve small triangular fasciculi of muscular fibres,—*Muscles sur-costaux*, F.,—which extend from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ, to the superior margin of the ribs below. Considered, by many Anatomists, as constituting part of the external intercostal muscles.

SUR-DEMI-ORBICULAIRE, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-semi-orbicularis, L.: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *superior* portion of *Orbicularis oris*, muscle,—see **ORBICULAIRE**.

SURDENT, s. m.: a term applied to a *tooth* of the first—, which has not been shed at the period of the second, dentition.

SURDITÉ, s. f.,—surditas, f. L.,—Taubheit, f. G.,—see **COPHOSE**: diminution, or abolition, of the sense of *hearing*. The principal causes of *deafness* are inflammation, acute or chronic, of the internal ear; lesion of the auditory nerve or brain; and the existence of a mechanical obstacle to the transmission of sounds.

SUREAU, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sambucus* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Caprifoliaceæ*), L.,—the Elder. The *flowers* of the common species,—le *S. commun*, F.,—*S. nigra*,—ἡ ἄνθρα, —der schwarze oder gemeine *Hohlunder*, G.,—are *anodyne*, *emollient*, *diaphoretic*; the *bark*, *acrid*, *purgative*, and *diuretic*. The *dwarf Elder*,—l' *Hyèble*,—*S. ebulus*,—der *Attich*, *Niederholder*, G.,—is reputed to possess like properties.

SUR- ou SUS-ÉPINEUX, adj.,—supraspinosus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of parts, or organs, situated *above* the *spine* of the scapula; as a triangular *cavity*,—*Fosse sur-épineuse*, F.,—fossa *supraspinata*, L.,—die *Obergrätengrube*, G.;—wherein is lodged, b. a *muscle*,—*M. sur-épineux* (—*petit Sus-Scapulo-Trochitérien*, Ch.),

F.,—*Supraspinatus*, L.,—der *Obergrätenmuskel*, G.,—which extends from the surface of that cavity, to the anterior part of the great humeral tuberosity: 2.—of two *ligaments*,—*ligamenta supraspinosa*, L.,—situated upon the *spine* or vertebral column; one of which, a. le *L. sur-épineux cervical*, F.,—extends from the seventh cervical vertebra to the occipital protuberance; and the other, b.—*L. sur-épin. dorso-lombaire*,—from the same vertebra, along the dorsal and lumbar spinous processes, to the central ridge of the sacrum.

SUR-EXCITATION, s. f.,—superexcitatio, f. L.,—super-excitation: augmentation of the vital energy of an animal tissue.

SURGEON, s. m.,—surculus, m. L.: in Botany, a young plant, or sucker,—ein junger Zweig, ein Nebensprossling, G. The term, *surculus*,—*Surcule*, m. F.,—is employed, by Botanists, to designate the *stem* of the Mosses,—der *Moossengel*, G.

SURPEAU, s. m. Syn. with EPIDERMÉ.

SURRÉNAL, adj.,—suprà-renalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to organs, blood-vessels, and nerves, which are placed, or distributed, *above* the *kidney*; as, 1. the *renal capsules*,—*C. surrénales*, F.,—die *Nebennieren*, G.,—see SUCCENTURIÉ: 2.—the *supra-renal* or capsular *arteries*,—*Artères surrénales*,—*arteriæ suprâ-renales*, L.,—die *Nebennierenschlagadern*, G.,—distinguished into the superior, middle, and inferior, and respectively supplied by the inferior diaphragmatic, the aorta, and the renal artery; and, 3.—two *Nerves*,—le *grand* et le *petit surrénal*, Ch.,—the greater and lesser splanchnic,—see SPLANCHNIQUE,—of preceding Anatomists. The semi-lunar ganglion has, also, been termed, by Chaussier, *Ganglion surrénal*.

SURTOUT, s. m.,—der *Ueberrock*, G.,—upper-covering. *S. ligamenteux de la colonne vertébrale*, F.: a term applied to the anterior and posterior vertebral ligaments.

SUS-CARPIEN, adj.,—suprà-carpianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to an artery of the wrist,—*Artère sus-carpienne*,—the dorsal, of preceding Anatomists.

SUS-E'PINEUX. See SUR-E'PINEUX.

SUS-HYOÏDIEN, adj.,—suprà-hyoideus, L.: situated *above* the *hyoid bone*; as the *supra-hyoid muscles*,—*M. sus-hyoïdiens*, F.; and the *supra-hyoid region*,—die *obere Zungenbeingegend*, G.

SUS-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—suprà-maxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *superior maxillary bone*,—MAXILLAIRE.

SUS-MAXILLO-LABIAL, adj.,—suprà-maxillo-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to three *muscles* of the supra-maxillary region,—see E'LEVATEUR, 1, 5., et CANIN. SUS-MAXILLO-NASAL, adj.,—suprà-maxillo-nasalis, L.;—by the same, to a *nasal muscle*,—see TRANSVERSAL.

SUS-MÉTACARPO-, SUS-MÉTATARSO-LATÉRI-PHALANGIEN, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-metacarpo-, suprà-metatarso-lateri-phalangianus, L.: terms applied, by Dumas, to the dorsal interosseous *muscles* of the human hand, and foot, respectively; from their insertions. See MÉTACARPO-, et MÉTATARSO-PHALANGIEN.

SUS-MÉTATARSIIEN, adj.,—suprà-metatarsianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the metatarsal artery,—die *Mittelfussschlagader*, G.

SUS-OPTICO-SPHÉNI-SCLÉROTICIEN, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-optico-spheni-scleroticus, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus superior*, muscle of the eye,—see DROIT; from its attachments.

SUS-ORBITAIRE, adj.,—supraorbitalis, L.,—supraorbitaly: situated *above* the *orbit* of the eye; as, 1. the *groove*, or *orifice*,—*E'chancreure*, ou *Trou*, *sus-orbitaire*, F.,—*incisura supraorbitalis*, vel *foramen supraorbitale*, L.,—which, situated in the superciliary arch, transmits, 2. the *supra-orbitary artery*,—*Artère sus-orbitaire*, ou *surcilière*, F.,—die *Oberraughenhöhlenschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the ophthalmic, distributed on the forehead.

SUSPENSEUR, ou SUSPENSOIRE, adj.,—suspensory: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, by which others are *suspended*, or *sustained*; as the *suspensory ligament*,—see GOUVERNAIL,—and *muscle*,—CRÉMASTER,—of the testis,—*L. et M. suspenseur du testicule*; a fibro-cellular *band*,—*ligamentum suspensorium penis*, L.,—das *Aufhängeband* der *Ruthe*, G.,—which extends from *spmpheysis pubis* to *corpus cavernosum penis*; and a *process* of *peritoneum*,—*Ligament suspenseur du foie*,—*ligamentum suspensorium hepatis*, L.,—das *Aufhängeband* der *Leber*, G.,—which connects the liver with the diaphragm.

SUSPENSOIRE, s. m.: a *suspensory bandage*,—*suspensorium scroti*, L.,—die *Tragbinde*, G.,—for the scrotum.

SUS-PUBIEN, adj.,—suprà-pubianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to divers parts, and organs, which are situated *above* the *pubes*; as, 1. a *tendinous ring*,—ANNEAU *sus-pubien*, ou *INGUINAL*: 2. an *artery*,—*Artère sus-pubienne* ou *E'PIGASTRIQUE*: 3. a *nerve*,—*Nerv sus-pubien* (—*génito-cru-ral*, Bichat), a ramification of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar: and, 4. the *round ligament*,—*Cordon sus-pubien*,—see ROND,—of the human uterus.

SUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-pubio-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pectineus* muscle,—see PECTINÉ.

SUS-SCAPULAIRE, adj.,—suprà-scapularis, L. *S. inférieur*, et *supérieur*: terms applied, by Spigelius, to *Infra-* and *Supraspinati*, muscles,—see SOUS- et SUS-E'PINEUX,—respectively; as situated *on* the *scapula*.

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SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN, s. m.,—suprà-scapulo-trochiterianus, L. *S. grand, petit, et plus petit*, F.: epithets applied, by Chaussier, to *Infraspinatus, Supraspinatus*, and *Teres minor*, muscles,—see SOUS-SUS-E'PINEUX, et ROND; from their attachments. The second is le *Muscle Sus-Spini-Scapulo-Trochitérien*, of Dumas.

SUS-TARSIEN, adj.,—suprà-tarseus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to a ramification,—*Artère sus-tarsienne*, F.—die Rücken-schlagader des Fusses, G.,—of the tibial artery,—PÉDIEUX; as distributed on the supra-tarsal or dorsal region of the foot.

SUTURE, s. f.,—sutura, f. L.,—die Fuge, Naht, G.: in Anatomy, the immoveable articulation,—die Knochennaht, G.,—which unites the various bones of the cranium and face: in Entomology, the straight line which divides the elytra of Coleopterous Insects: in Botany, the ordinarily prominent line, which indicates the point of rupture, of the organs of plants: in Surgery, an operation which consists in uniting, by means of a needle and waxed thread, the lips of a wound, in order to secure its immediate cicatrization. The principal varieties of suture, enumerated by chirurgical writers, are the *glover's*, the *interrupted*, and the *twisted*, —la *S. des pelliers*,—*entrecoupée*, et —*entortillée*, F.,—die Darm- oder Kirschner-, die Knopf- oder unterbrochene,—und die umwundene Naht, G.

SYCOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σύκωσις,—sycosis, f. L.: according to Kraus, the formation of a tumour,—die Bildung eines *Sycoma*, resembling, in outline, a fig,—τὸ σύκον. This tumour, or excrescence,—τὸ σύκωμα,—sycoma, n. L.,—die Feigewarze, G.,—is ordinarily developed circa marginem ani, vel labia pudendi muliebris, L.

SYLVATIQUE, SYLVESTRE, adj.,—sylvaticus, sylvestris, L.: inhabiting woods, running, or growing, wild; as, in Zoology, *Cicindela sylvatica*, and *Helix nemoralis*,—die Waldschnecke, G.: in Botany, *Angelica sylvestris*,—die wilde Angelika,—and the *Wood Anemone*,—*A. nemorosa*,—die wilde weisse Waldanemone, G.

SYMBLÉPHAROSE, s. f.,—symblepharosis, f. (σύν, with, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid), L.,—die Verwachsung der Augenlieder mit dem Augapfel, G.,—adhesion of the palpebræ to the eye-ball.

SYMÉTRIE, s. f.,—ἡ συμμετρία,—symmetria, f. L.,—die Symmetrie, das Ebenmass, G.,—symmetry: regularity of figure. SYMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—σύμμετρος,—symmetricus, L.,—symmetrisch, G.,—symmetrical: constructed, or disposed, with symmetry: susceptible of division into two equal and perfectly similar parts; as, in Anatomy, the azygous—hence termed *symmetrical*—bones of the human body, thirty-four in number: in Zoology, the shell of *Argonauta*.

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SYMPATHIE, s. f.,—ἡ συμπαθεία,—sympathia, f. L.,—die Sympathie, Mitleidenschaft, G.,—sympathy: in Physiology, the relation which exists between the actions of two or more organs, contiguously or remotely situated. SYMPATHIQUE, adj.,—συμπαθής,—sympatheticus, sympathicus, L.,—sympathisch, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain nerves,—Nervi sympathetici, L.,—die sympathischen Nerven, G.,—on account of the important influence which they exert in the production of the sympathies; as, 1. the great sympathetic,—*Nervus grandis sympathicus*,—see TRISPLANCHNIQUE; 2. the middle,—*moyen* ou PNEUMOGASTRIQUE; and, 3. the lesser,—*petit*—ou FACIAL: in Pathology,—morbid affections and phenomena,—*Affections et Phénomènes sympathiques*, F.,—resulting from sympathy.

SYMPÉTALIQUE, adj.,—sympetalicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the stamens of plants; when, uniting with,—σύν,—the petal,—πέταλον,—as in *Malva*, they impart to a polypetalous—the appearance of the monopetalous corolla.

SYMPHYSE, s. f.,—ἡ σύμφυσις,—symphysis, f. L.: a term literally signifying the state of growing together, natural cohesion, or connection,—das Zusammenwachsen, die Verwachsung, G.; but employed, by Anatomists, to, generally, designate the assemblage of means destined to unite the bones at their articulations; and, especially, certain articulations themselves, as the pubic and sacro-iliac symphysis,—*S. pubienne*, et *sacro-iliaque*, F.,—die Schambein-, und Kreuzdarmbeinfuge, G. SYMPHYSEOTOMIE, s. f.,—symphysiotomia, f. L.,—die Schambeintrennung, G.,—symphysiotomy: a surgical operation, which consists in division of the ossa pubis, at their symphysis.

SYMPTÔME, s. m.,—τὸ σύμπτωμα,—symptoma, n. L.,—das Symptom, der Krankheitszufall, G.: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon, or perceptible alteration in the aspect, or functions, of the various organs, during the progress of a disease. SYMPTOMATIQUE, adj.,—συμπτωματικός,—sympomaticus, L.,—symptomatisch, G.: an epithet applied to a disease,—*morbus symptomaticus*, L.,—which is merely the symptom of a primitive or antecedent morbid affection,—see IDIOPATHIQUE; and to medical treatment,—*Médecine symptomatique*,—which is exclusively directed to the relief of symptoms. SYMPTOMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—symptomatologia, f. (σύμπτωμα, λόγος, discourse), L.,—die Symptomatologie, die Lehre von den Zufällen der Krankheiten, G.,—Symptomatology: a Treatise on the symptoms,—die Krankheitszeichen, G.,—or morbid phenomena, of diseases.

SYNANTHÈRE, adj.,—synantherus (σύν, together, ἀνθήρ, an anther), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants,—SYNANTHÉ-

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RÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Synantherææ*, L.,—*verwachsenbeutelige Pflanzen*, G.; whose stamens are united by their anthers. The *synantherous* plants constitute the Class, SYNANTHÉRIE, s. f.,—*Synantheria*, f. L.,—die *Synantherie*, G.,—of Richard; and the *Syngenesia*,—see SYNGÉNÉSIE, —a far less expressive designation,—of Linnæus.

SYNARTHRODIAL, adj.,—synarthrodialis, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, an *immoveable articulation*,—SYNARTHROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συνάρθρωσις, —synarthrosis, f. L.,—die unbewegliche Knochenverbindung, G.

SYNCHONDROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συγχόνδρωσις, —synchondrosis, f. L.,—die Knorpelverbindung, G.: in Anatomy, the *articulation of two bones by the intervention of cartilage*. SYNCHONDROTOMIE, s. f.,—synchondrotomia, f. L.,—synchondrotomy: *synon.* with SYMPHYSÉOTOMIE.

SYNCHRONE, adj.,—σύγχρονος, —synchronus, L.,—synchronous, —see ISOCHRONE.

SYNCOPAL, adj.,—σύγκοπος, —ohnmächtig, G.: an epithet designative of a variety of intermittent fever, —febris *syncopalis*, L.; every paroxysm of which is characterized by, SYNCOPE, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ συγκοπή, —die Ohnmacht, G.: sudden and complete loss of feeling and voluntary motion, with diminution, or suspension, of the pulsation of the heart and arteries.

SYNCRANIEN, adj.,—syncranius, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the superior maxillary bone, —*Mâch. syncranienne*; as intimately connected with the cranium.

SYNDESMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—syndesmographia, f. (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Syndesmographie, die Beschreibung der Bänder, G.: an anatomical description of —: SYNDESMOLOGIE, s. f.,—syndesmologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Bänderlehre, G.,—a Treatise on—the ligaments.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., adj.: a term employed to designate a fasciculus of fibres of *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle, —Musculus *syndesmo-pharyngeus*, L.,—der Bänderschlundmuskel, G.

SYNDESMOSE, s. f.,—syndesmosis, f. L.,—die Verbindung durch Bänder, G.: the articulation of two or more bones by the intervention of ligaments. SYNDESMOTOMIE, s. f.,—syndesmotomia, f. (σύνδεσμος, —and τομή, incision), L.,—die Syndesmotomie, die Zerlegung der Gelenkbänder, G.,—anatomical dissection of the articular ligaments.

SYNDROME, s. m. F., et L.,—ἡ συνδρομή, —the assemblage of symptoms, —die Gesamtheit der Symptome, G.,—which characterize a morbid state.

SYNÉCHIE, s. f.,—synechia, f. (συνεχία, intimate connection), L.,—Synechie, f., die Verwachsung der Iris mit der Linsencapsel, oder mit der Hornhaut, G.,—adhesion of the

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iris to the capsule of the crystalline lens or the cornea.

SYNÉVROSE, or, more correctly, SYNNÉVROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συννέβρωσις, —synneurosis, f. L.: the articulation of bones by tendon.

SYNÉZISIS, s. f.,—synizesis, f. L.,—absence, or obliteration, of the pupil of the eye, —ἡ τῆς κορῆς συνίησις, —die Verschliessung der Pupille, G.; from malformation, or the consequences of the inflammatory process.

SYNGÉNÉSIE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Syngenesia*, f. (σύν, together, γένεσις, growth), L.: the designation, in Botany, of the 19th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose stamens, —hence termed *E'tamines syngénésés*, F., —are united by the anthers, —see SYNANTHÈRE. SYNGÉNÉSIQUE, adj.,—syngenesicus, L.,—zur Syngenesie gehörig, G.,—pertaining, as the *syngenesious* plants, to Class, *Syngenesia*.

SYNOQUE, adj.,—σύνοχος, —synochus, L., —zusammenhaltend, G.,—synochous, continued, continuous: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to inflammatory fever, —ἡ συνοχή, ὁ πυρετὸς σύνοχος, —febris *synocha*, L., —das *synochische* oder entzündliche Fieber, G.; from its uniform progress, and continued type. Putrid fever appears, also, to have been comprehended, under this designation, by the Ancients.

SYNOSTÉOGRAPHIE, SYNOSTÉOLOGIE, SYNOSTÉOTOMIE, s. f.,—synosteographia, synosteologia, synosteotomia, f. L.: terms compounded of the Greek, σύν, with, —ὀστέον, and —γράφω, —λόγος, —τομή; and employed, respectively, to designate an anatomical description of, a Treatise upon, and dissection of —the articulations of the bones, —die anatomische Beschreibung der —, die Lehre von den —, und Zerlegung der —Gelenke, G.

SYNOVIE, s. f.: a barbarous compound of the Greek, σύν, with, and Latin, ovum, egg; employed to designate the lubricating fluid, —synovia, f. L., —der Gelenksaft, Gelenkschleim, das Gelenk- oder Gliedwasser, G.; which the *synovial* membranes and capsules, —Membranes et Caps. *synoviales*, F., —die *Synovialhäute*, und -kapseln, G., —disposed around the moveable articulations, are destined to secrete into their cavities.

SYNTÉCOPYRE, more properly, SYNTÉCTICOPYRE, s. f.,—syntecticopyra, f. L.,—ὁ συντηκτικὸς πυρετὸς, —das Zehrfieber, G., —colliquative fever.

SYNTÉNOSE, s. f.,—syntenosis, f. (σύν, with, τένων, a tendon), L.: the union of bones by the intervention of tendon; as exhibited in the patella.

SYNTHÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ σύνθεσις, —synthesis, f. L.,—die Zusammensetzung, G.: in Chemistry, the combination of several bodies for the production of a new compound; reunion of the elements of a compound body, previously separated by analysis, —see ANALYSE: in Surgery, the generic name of

those operations which have, for their object, *re-union* of separated or divided parts.

SYPHILIDE, s. f.: a term applied, by Alibert, to divers cutaneous diseases, of *syphilitic* or venereal origin,—see **SYPHILIS**.

SYPHILIS, s. f. F., L., and G.: a term, of obscure origin, employed as syn. with *Lues venerea*, of *Latin*, and *die Lustseuche*, *die venerische Krankheit*, of *German* pathological writers. **SYPHILITIQUE**, adj.—*syphiliticus*, L.—*syphilitisch*, G.—*syphilitic*: connected with *Syphilis*. **SYPHILOMANIE**, s. f.—*syphilomania*, f. L.—*die Lustseuchenwuth*, G.: *monomania*, characterized by an unfounded dread of the existence of *syphilitic* infection.

SYRINGOTOME, s. m.—*ὁ σφρίγγοτομος*,—*syringotomus*, L.—*das Syringotom*, *Fistelmesser*, G.: an instrument, employed in the performance of *syringotomy*.—**SYRINGOTOMIE**, s. f.—*syringotomia*, f. (*σφρίγγιζ*, a fistula, *τομή*, incision), L.—*die Syringotomie*, *das Aufschneiden einer Fistel*, G.: the operation for *fistula*, by *incision*.

SYROP, s. m.—*syrupus*, m. L.—*der Sirup*, *Zuckersaft*, G.—*syrup*: a term derived from the *Arabic*, *Scherbet* or *Scherbeth*, which signifies *succus saccharo conditus*, L.; and employed, in *Pharmacy*, to designate a *liquid conserve*, prepared from the juice, infusion, decoction, or distilled water, of plants, by the addition of sugar.

SYSSARCOSE, s. f.—*syssarcosis*, f. (*συσσάρχω*, to unite by flesh), L.—*die Verbindung der Knochen durch Muskeln*, G.—*the union of bones by the intervention of muscles*; wie des Schulterblatts mit den Rippen, G.

SYSTALTIQUE, adj.—*συσταλτικός*,—*systalticus*, L.—*zusammenziehbar*, G.—*con-*

tractile, capable of *contracting*: an epithet applied to the movement of parts, or organs; which, as the heart and arteries, dilate, and contract, alternately.

SYSTÉMATOLOGIE, s. f.—*systematologia*, f. (*σύστημα*, a system, *λόγος*, discourse), L.—*die Systemlehre*, G.—a *Treatise* on, or *History* of, *Systems*.

SYSTÈME, s. m.—*τὸ σύστημα*,—*systema*, n. L.—*das System*, G.—*system*: in *Philosophy*, an edifice of plausible suppositions, or hypotheses, raised up, as the *Newtonian System*, for the explication of the phenomena of Nature: in *Physics*, the arrangement of bodies, as of the planets around a common centre, exhibited in the *System* of the Universe; or of divers organs, or forces, which, as in the *system* of an organized being, contribute to a common end: in *Natural History*, the methodical distribution of objects, designed, as the great *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus, to facilitate their study: in *Anatomy*, an assemblage of organs which, as those composing the osseous and the nervous system,—*das Knochen*, und *das Nervensystem*, G.—are constructed of the same tissues, and destined to execute analogous functions. **SYSTÉMATIQUE**, adj.—*συστηματικός*,—*systematicus*, L.—*systematisch*, G.—*systematic*: pertaining to, or constituting, a *system*.

SYSTOLE, s. f. F., et L.—*ἡ συστολή*,—*die Systole*, *das Zusammenziehen*, oder *-drücken*, des Herzens und der Arterien, G.—*the contraction of the heart and arteries*,—a state opposed to that of **DIASTOLE**.

SYSTYLE, adj.—*systylus* (*σύν*, together, *στύλος*, a style), L.—*systylous*: exhibiting *united styles*; as, in *Botany*, *Rosa systyla*.

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TABAC, s. m.: a genus, in *Botany*, *Nicotiana* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Solanææ*), L.—*the Tobacco-Plant*; comprising many species. The leaf of the common tobacco,—*le T. commun*, ou *de Virginie*,—*N. tabacum*,—*gemeiner oder virginischer Tabak*, G.—is *stimulating*, *purgative*, and *narcotic*. Its *Essential Oil*, instilled into wound or sore, is said to produce fatal consequences. The Germans have an *officinal Extract* and *Ointment*,—*Tabaksextract* und *-Salbe*,—of tobacco. This celebrated plant derives its generic designation from Jean Nicot, a native of Languedoc; who, in 1560, introduced it from Portugal, into France:—its specific and European name, from the Mexican province of *Tobasco*, or the island of *Tobago*, whence it was brought into Europe.

TABIDE, adj.—*tabidus*, L.—*abgezehrt*, G.—*tabid*: connected with, or suffering

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from —. **TABIFIQUE**, adj.—*tabificus*, L.—*tabific*: inducing—*tabes*, or consumption.

TABLE, s. f.: a term applied, in *Anatomy*, to the two *osseous laminae*,—*lamina cranii externa et interna*, L.—*die äussere und innere Tafel der Hirnschale*, G.; which, separated by **DIPLOE**, constitute the bones of the cranial vault.

TABLETTE, s. f.—*tabella*, f. L.—*das Kügelchen*, G.: *medicamentum solidum*, ex pulvere et triplo vel quadruplo sacchari ponderis in liquore idoneo soluti, ad spissam syrupi consistentiam cocti, et supra lapidem marmoreum, in orbiculos effusi, confectum, L.

TABLIER, s. m.—*labellum*, n. L.—*apron*: in *Botany*, the inferior and ordinarily pendulous division of the floral envelope of the *Orchideæ*: in *Zoology*, the assemblage of pieces which conceal the sexual organs

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of certain *Pulmonary Arachnida*; so named from its imaginary resemblance to the *apron* of the *Hottentot* female.

TACHE, s. f.,—see **MACULE**. *T. jaune*,—*de Sömmering*,—see **CORPS**, et **JAUNE**. **TACHÉTÉ**, adj.: spotted,—see **MACULÉ**; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Conium maculatum*, and the *leaf* of *Orchis maculata*.

TACITURNE, adj.,—taciturnus, L.,—schweigselig, G.,—taciturn: characterized by *taciturnity*,—**TACITURNITÉ**, s. f.,—taciturnitas, f. L.,—die Schweigseligkeit, G.; as *silent delirium*,—*Délire taciturne*, F.

TACT, s. m.,—tactus, m. L.: in Physiology, the sense, or faculty,—ἡ ἀφῆ, ἡ ψις,—das Gefühl, G.,—touch,—whereby the higher animals are enabled to judge of the *tangible* qualities of bodies.

TAIE, s. f.,—speck on the cornea,—see **ALBUGO**, et **LEUCOME**.

TAILLE, s. f.: a term synon. with **LITHOTOMIE**, or, more correctly, **CYSTOTOMIE**.

TALON, s. m.,—talus, m., calx, m. et f.,—calcaneum, n. L.,—ἡ πτέρνα,—die Ferse, G.,—heel: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the posterior projection of the tarsus in divers *Mammifera* and Birds; the posterior part of the hoof of the *Solipeda*; and the extremity of the tibia of Insects, at its union with the tarsus: also, a synonym of the tarsal bone, *Astragalus*,—see **ASTRAGALE**.

TAMARIN, s. m.,—die Tamarinde, G.: the fruit of the *Tamarind-tree*, **TAMARINIER**, s. m.,—*Tamarindus indica*,—der Tamarindenbaum, G.,—the only yet known species of its genus (*Monadelphia*, triandr.; *Leguminosæ*), growing in the *East* and *West-Indies*, *Arabia*, and *Egypt*. The *tamarind* contains an acidulous, cooling, and laxative pulp. The tree is *Tammerbendi*, of *Arabian* writers.

TAMARISC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tamarix* (*Pentandria*, *pentagynia*; *Portulacæ*), L.,—the Tamarisk. The bark of two species,—le *Tam. de Narbonne*, et d' *Allemagne*—*T. gallica*, et *germanica*,—die französische, und deutsche *Tamarisken*, G.,—is reputed *astringent* and *febrifuge*.

TAMBOUR, s. m.,—tympa-num, n. L.,—die Trommel, Pauke, G.,—drum: the popular designation of **CAISSE du Tympan**.

TAMPON, s. m.,—τὸ ἐπιστομίδιον,—epistomium, obturamentum, n. L.,—der Pflöck, Stopfel, G.,—plug: a mass of linen, lint, or sponge; employed, in Surgery, and Obstetrics, in the *plugging*,—**TAMPONNEMENT**, s. m.,—of a wound, or natural cavity of the body, as the nasal fossæ and vagina, for the suppression of hæmorrhage.

TANAISIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Tanacetum* (*Syngenesia*, *superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.,—the Tansy. The *flowering-tops* of the common *European* species,—la *Tan. vulgaire*,—*T. vulgare*,—der gemeine *Rheinfarn*, das *Rheinfalkkraut*, G.,—are *tonic*, and *anthelmintic*.

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TANNIN, s. m.,—tanninum, n. L.,—der Gersbestoff, G.: a peculiar substance; existing in many plants; composed, principally, of gallic acid; and named *tannin*, from the property which it possesses, of *tanning*, and thus rendering incorruptible, the skins of animals.

TAPIOCA, s. m.: the *American* designation of the *fecula* of the root of *Jatropha manihot*,—see **MANIOC**.

TARENTISME, **TARENTULISME**, s. m.,—tarantulismus, m. L.: a singular nervous affection, resembling *Chorea*,—der Veits-tanz, G.; said to result, in lower *Italy*, from the bite of the *Tarantula*,—**TARENTULE**, s. f.,—*Aranea*, vel *Lycosa*,—*tarantula*,—die Tarantel, G.: a large and formidable member of Class, *Arachnida*.

TARDIGRADE, adj.,—tardigradus (*tardus*, slow, *gradior*, to walk), L.,—langsamgehend, G.,—slow-moving. **TARDIGRADES**, s. m. pl.,—*Tardigrada*, L.: a Section, or Sub-Order, of Order, *Edentés*, of Cuvier; comprehending those *Unguiculated Mammifera*, which, as the *Bradypus*,—see **PARÉSSEUX**,—move about with extreme slowness.

TARSE, s. m.,—ὁ ταρσός,—tarsus, m. L.: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the first portion, or instep,—die Fusswurzel, G.,—of the foot of the *Mammifera*, consisting, in Man, of seven bones; the third piece,—der Lauf, G.?—of the leg, interposed between the tibia and toes, of *Birds*; the sixth division of the simple limb of *Crustacea*; and the series of minute articulations,—das Fussblatt, G.,—which, terminating the leg, constitutes the proper foot, of *Insects*. **TARSIEN**, adj.,—tarsus, L.,—tarsal: pertaining to the tarsus; as the articulations,—*Art. tarsiennes*, F.,—whereby the various bones of the tarsal region are connected; and the tarsal artery,—*Artère tarsienne*,—supplied by the anterior tibial; and dividing into an external and internal branch,—*arteria tar-sea externa et interna*,—die äussere und innere Fusswurzel Schlagader, G.

TARSE, adj.: an epithet designative of the minute cartilaginous pieces,—*Cartilages torses*, F.,—*tarsi palpebrarum*, L.,—die Augenliedknorpeln, G.,—which exist in the substance of the free borders of the eye-lids.

TARSO-MÉTATARSIEN, adj.,—tarso-metatarsus, L.: an epithet designative of the articulations which connect the anterior or metatarsal row of the tarsal—with the five metatarsal bones; and of the ligaments,—*L. tarso-métatarsiens*, F.,—distinguished into dorsal and plantar, whereby those articulations are secured.

TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN du pouce, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the Adductor muscle of the great toe,—see **ADDUCTEUR**,—the **MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN du pouce**, of Chaussier. **TARSO-PHALANGIEN du pouce**:—by the

same, to *Flexor brevis*,—see **FLÉCHISSEUR**,—of the great toe; from its attachments.

TARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN *du petit Orteil*, et — *du pouce*, s. m., and adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, to *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, et — *pollicis, pedis*, respectively; from their points of attachment.

TARTRATE, s. m.,—tartras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—weinsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of tartaric acid,—*Acide tartarique*, F.,—*acidum tartaricum*, L.,—die *Wein- oder Weinsteinssäure*, G.,—which exists naturally in *tartar*,—see **TARTRE**,—with salifiable bases. The principal *tartrates*, employed in Medicine, are, 1. the *Supertartrate of potass*,—*Tartrate acidule*, ou *Sur-tartr. de potasse*, F.,—*Tartras acidulus*, vel *supertartr. potassæ*, L.,—*Saures Weinsteinsaures Kali*, G.; 2. *Tartrate*,—*T. de potasse*,—*T. potassæ*,—*Weinsteinsaures Kali*, G.; 3. *Tartrate of potass and antimony*,—*T. de potasse*, et d'*Antimoine*,—*T. potassæ stibiatus*, vulgè *Tartarus emeticus*,—*Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali*; 4. — *of potass and iron*,—*T. de potasse et de fer*,—*T. potassæ et ferri*,—*Eisenoxydhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali*; and, 5. — *of potass and soda*,—*T. potassæ et de soude*,—*T. potassæ et sodæ*,—*Natronisirtes weinsteinsaures Kali*.

TARTRE, s. m.,—tartarus, m. L.,—der *Weinstein*, G.,—tartar: the *sediment*; which, consisting principally of *supertartrate of potass* and a colouring-matter, is deposited by wine, in the progress of age, and adheres to the parietes of its containing vessels.

TAUPE, s. f.,—talpa, f. L.,—die *Maulwurfgeschwulst*, G.: in Surgical Pathology, an indolent *tumour* of the scalp, containing a whitish, thick, granular pulp; and so named from its imaginary resemblance to the mole,—*Talpa*,—der *Maulwurf*, G.

TAXIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ τάξις: an operation in Surgery, which has, for its object, reduction of hernia,—die *Zurückbringung eines Bruches*, G.,—restitution of the parts composing hernia,—to their normal site.

TAXIDERMIE, s. f.,—taxidermia, f. (τάξις, arrangement, δέγμα, a skin), L.,—taxidermy: the art of *preparing the skins* of animals, for cabinets of Natural History.

TÉGUMENT, s. m.,—tegumen, integumentum, n. L.: a term, in Anatomy, synonym with **PEAU**: in Zoology, designative, generally, of the *structures*,—*Tégumens*, F.,—*tegumenta*, L.,—die *Decke*, G.,—which, with all their appendages of hair, nail, feather, scale, and horny plate, *cover*, and protect, the animal body. In Botany, the proper *covering* of the seed of plants,—*Épisperme*, ou *Spermodermie*,—die *Samenhülle*, *Samenhaut*, G.,—is named, by the *French*, *tégument propre*; and the parts which, as the calyx, corolla, or perigone, envelope the sexual organs,—les *Tégumens floraux*.

TEIGNE, s. f.,—tinea capitis, f. L.,—der *Kopfgrind*, *Schorfkopf*, G.: in Pathology, chronic inflammation of the scalp; appearing under the form of pustules, or vesicles, filled with a reddish or yellowish, highly offensive, and viscous fluid. The following five species are distinguished by modern *French* writers: *T. amiantacée*,—*favéuse*, *furfuracée* ou *porrigineuse*,—*granulée* ou *rugueuse*, et — *muqueuse*,—*T. asbestina*, *favosa*, *furfuracea* vel *porriginosa*, *granulata*, et *muiciflua*, L. The *German*, *Most*, enumerates only two species: *T. favosa*, et *vera* vel *maligna*,—der *favöse*, und *wahre* oder *bosartige Kopfgrind*. The *furfuracea*,—die *Kopfschabe*,—and *granulata*,—der *hirseähnliche Kopfgrind*,—are regarded, by him, as mere varieties of the first. *Tinea* sometimes invades other regions of the body. Occurring in the face, it is *T. faciei* vel *Crusta lactea*,—see **CROUTE**,—of *Most*. **TEIGNEUX**, adj.: pertaining to *Tinea*, or *Porridge*; as les *Dermatoses Teigneuses*, F.,—which constitute the third group of cutaneous diseases in the splendid *Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*, of *Alibert*.

TEINTURE, s. f.,—tinctura, f. L.: in Pharmacy, the solution of a simple or compound body in water, alcohol, wine, or ether. Hence *tinctures* are distinguished, by Pharmacologists, from the number of their active ingredients, into the *simple* and *compound*; as the *simple Opium-tincture*,—*Einfache Opiumtinctur*, and *compound Cinchona-tincture*,—*Zusammengesetzte Chinatinctur*,—of the *Germans*: and, from the nature of the menstruum, into the *aqueous*, *alcoholic*, *vinous*, and *etherical*,—*wässerige*, *geistige*, *weinnige*, und *ätherische*, G. The *vinous* is more commonly known by the term, *wine*,—**VIN**.

TÉLÉPHIEN, adj.,—telephius, L.: an absurd, and almost obsolete, designation of obstinate *ulcers*; so named from their resemblance, in intractability, to the sore which resulted from the wound inflicted by Achilles, upon *Telephus*.

TEMPE, s. f.,—tempus, n. L.,—ὁ χρόνος, —der *Schlaf*, G.,—temple: the lateral region of the cranium, in *Mammifera* and *Birds*: situated between the orbit and the meatus auditorius; and principally occupied by a bone, hence termed **TEMPORAL**.

TEMPÉRAMENT, s. m.,—temperamentum, n. L.,—ἡ κρῆσις, —das *Temperament*, G.: the constitution peculiar to —; the predominance of any organ, or system of organs, in the economy of—an individual. See *Thomas*, *Physiologie des Tempéraments ou des Constitutions*, 8vo. Paris, 1826.

TEMPÉRANT, adj.,—temperans, I.: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*temperantia*, L.,—gelind *kühlende Mittel*, G.; which, as the vegetable acids,—*vegetabilische Säuren*, G.,—soothe irritation, and moderate the activity of the vascular system.

TEMPÉRATURE, s. f.,—temperies, f. L.,—die Temperatur, G.: the appreciable degree of caloric which exists in any given situation or body; the condition of the atmosphere, with respect to heat and cold.

TEMPORAL, adj.,—temporalis, L.: situated in, or connected with, the *temples*,—les *Tempes*, F.,—*tempora*, L.,—die Schläfe, G.,—see TEMPE; as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os temporal*,—*ostemporis*, L.,—das *Schläfebein*,—constituting part of the lateral parietes of the cranial vault, and exhibiting, in conjunction with the adjacent bones, 2. a *depression*,—*Fosse temporale*,—*fossa temporalis*,—*Schläfengrube*; filled up by, 3. a *muscle*,—*M. temporal*, ou *CROTAPHITE*, (—*TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE*, Ch.),—*Temporalis*,—der *Schläfemuskel*; which is bound down by, 4. a *strong fascia*,—*Aponévrose temporale*,—*Aponeurosis temporalis*,—die *Schläfenfascie*,—attached, on one hand, to, 5. the *temporal ridge*,—*linea semicircularis*, L.,—of the parietal bone; and, on the other, to the superior margin of the zygoma: 6. *Arteries*,—*Artères temporales*, F.,—mainly distinguished into, a. the *superficial*,—*la superficielle*,—die oberflächliche *Schläfeschlagerader*, G.,—which is supplied by the external carotid; b. the *middle*,—*moyenne*,—mittlere, a branch of the preceding; and, c. the two *deep-seated*,—*profondes*,—tiefe,—branches of the internal maxillary: and, 7. *Nerves*,—*Nervi temporales*, L.,—die *Schläfenerven*, G.; of which there are, also, a. the *superficial*,—*le superficiel*, ou *auriculaire* (—*temporal cutané*, Ch.); b. the *deep-seated*,—*les profondes*,—all furnished by the inferior maxillary; and, c. the *twigs*,—*Rameaux temporaux*,—distributed, by the facial, upon, 8. the *temporal region*,—die *Schläfengegend*, G.

TEMPORO-CONCHINIEN, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Superior auris*, Muscle,—le *Temporo-Oriculaire*, of Chaussier,—see *AURICULAIRE*.

TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—temporo-maxillaris, L.,—temporo-maxillary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Articul. temporo-maxillaire*, F.,—which connects the *temporal* and *inferior maxillary* bones: 2.—by Chaussier, to the *temporal muscle*,—see *CROTAPHITE*; as inserted into these bones: and, 3. the *branches*,—*Nervi temporo-maxillares*, L.,—of the facial nerve; which are distributed on the *temporal* and *maxillary* regions.

TENAILLE, s. f.,—tenaculum, m. L.,—der Tenakel, G.,—*T. incisive*: a pair of surgical *forceps*, furnished with cutting edges; and employed in the removal of fragments of bone, cartilage, and certain tumours.

TENDINEUX, adj.,—tendinosus, tendineus, L.,—νευρώδης,—sehnig, G.,—tendinous: exhibiting the characters, or consisting, as the *tendinous* centre of the diaphragm,—der *sehnige* Theil des Zwerchfells, G.,—of,

TÉNDON, s. m.,—ὁ τένων,—τὸ νεῦρον,—die Sehne, G.: a sheet, or cord, of white, shining, albugineous fibres; ordinarily serving, as *tendo* Achillis,—die *Achillessehne*, G.,—the common *tendon* of the *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus*,—for the implantation of a muscle, or muscles, into bone.

TENDU, adj.,—tensus, L.,—gespannt, G.,—tense: an epithet applied to the *pulse*, when the artery imparts to the finger, a sense of, TENSION, s. f. F., and E.,—tensio, f. L.,—ἡ τάσις, διάτασις,—die Spannung, G.

TENESME, s. m.,—ἡ τεινεσμός,—tenesmus, m. L.,—der Tenesmus, Stuhl- oder Afterzwang, G.: frequent desire to void feces, with pain, and distension, about the anus.

TENETTES, s. f. pl.,—lithotomy-forceps.

TÉNIA, s. m.,—*Tænia*, f. (τένια, a riband), L.,—der Bandwurm, G.,—Tape-worm: in Helminthology, a genus of flat and articulated *Entozoa*,—belonging to 4th Order, *Cestoidea*,—see *CESTOÏDES*,—of Rudolphi; and comprizing numerous species. Of these, two only,—*T. solium*, et *vulgaris*,—der lang- und kurzgliedrichte *Bandw.* G.,—*Tenia armata umana*, e *volgare*, It.,—the latter regarded, by some Helminthologists, as a mere variety of the *former*,—are yet known to infest the human intestines. *T. lata*, arranged, by Linnæus, in *Tænia*, is now transferred to genus, *Bothriocephalus*,—see *BOTRYCÉPHALE*. The articulations of *T. solium*, separately voided, are termed *gourd-worms*,—die Kürbiskernwürmer, G.,—see *CUCURBITAIN*. See, also, Jördens, *Helminthologie des Menschlich. Körpers*, 4to. 1802; Brera, *Lezioni Medico-Pratiche sopra i principali Vermì del Corpo umano viventi*, 4to., Crema, 1802; et Rudolphi, *Entozoorum sive Vermium Intestinalium Historia Naturalis*, 2 vol. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1810.

TENONTAGRE, s. f.,—ἡ τενοντάγρα,—tenontagra, f. L.: gouty or rheumatic pain of the *tendons*.

TENSEUR de l'*Aponévrose fémorale*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*, (—*ILIO-APONÉVROSI-FÉMORAL*, Ch.),—*Tensor vaginae femoris*,—*Anspanner* der Schenkelbinde, G.; extending from the anterior superior spinous process of ilium, to the femoral fascia; and destined, when in action, to render *tense* that membrane.

TENTACLE, s. m.,—tentaculum, n. L.: in Zoology, a mobile and non-articulated appendage, of various configuration; attached to the body of divers animals; and ordinarily serving as an organ of touch,—die Fuhlfade, oder -spitze, G. *TENTACULÉ*, adj.: furnished with *tentacula*, or organs which resemble them; as, in Zoology, the *supra-orbital region* of *Blennius tentaculatus*, the *head* of the *Cephalopoda*, and of *Limax*: in Botany, the *fruit* of *Carex tentaculata*.

TENTE, s. f.,—ὁ μωτὸς, τὸ μωτὸν,—turunda, f., penicillus, m. L.,—Messel, Wieke, f.

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G.,—tent: a piece of rolled lint, prepared sponge, or gentian-root; employed, by Surgeons, to dilate the orifice, or prevent cicatrization of the parietes, of wound or sore.

TENUIFLORE, adj.,—schmalblumig, G.,—small-flowered: exhibiting *small* or *slender* flowers,—*tenues flores*, L.; as, in Botany, *Bromus tenuiflorus*. TENUIFOLIÉ, adj.,—dunnblättrig, feinblättrig, G.: producing *slender leaves*,—*tenuia folia*, L.; as *Cheiranthus tenuifolius*, et *Anémone tenuifolia*.

TÉRÉBENTHINE, s. f.,—ἡ τερεβινθίνη, —terebinthina, f. L.,—der Terpentin, G.,—turpentine: in *Materia Medica*, a liquid, obtained from divers trees, of the Natural Families of the *Coniferae*, and *Terebinthaceae*. Wholly composed of resin and essential oil; distinguished from the true balsams,—see BAUME,—by the absence of benzoic acid; and soluble in alcohol. The principal medicinal Turpentine is, 1. that of *Canada*,—*Térébinth. du Canada*, F.,—the produce of *Abies balsamea*,—see SAPIN; 2. the *Chian*,—*T. de Chio ou de Scio*,—*Terebinth. cypria*, L.,—Cyprischer Terpent., G.,—of certain species of *Terebinthus*,—see TÉRÉBINTHE; 3.—of *Copaiba*,—der *Copaiva-oder Copahubalsam*, G.,—see COPAYER; 4. the *common*,—*T. commune*,—*T. communis*,—gemeiner Terpent.,—see PIN, which yields the yellow resin, *Colophane*, F.,—gelbes Harz, gekochter Terpent., G.,—and constitutes the base of divers *French*, and *German Official Preparations*; 5.—of *Gilead* or *Mecca*,—*T. de Gilead, de la Mecque, ou de Judée*,—see OPOBALSAMUM; 6.—of *Strasburgh*,—*T. de Strasbourg*,—*T. argentoratensis*,—Strassburger Terp.,—see SAPIN; and, 7.—of *Venice*,—*T. de Venise*,—*T. veneta*,—Venedischer Terpent.,—see MÈLEZE. TÉRÉBENTHINÉ, adj.,—τερεβινθίνος, τερεβινθίνης, —terebinthaceus, L.,—terpentinartig, G.,—terebinthine: containing, or exhibiting the properties, or odour, of, *turpentine*.

TÉRÉBINTHACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Terebinthaceae*, f. L.,—die *Terpentinbaum-Familie*, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, TÉRÉBINTHE, s. m.: a *French* genus of plants,—*Terebinthus*, L.; containing the *Pistacia*,—see PISTACHIER,—of Linnæus. Two of the species,—*T. communis*, et *pistacia*,—natives of *South-Europe* and the *Levant*, are said to yield the *Chio-turpentine*,—see TÉRÉBENTHINE; and the *MASTICE* exudes from the trunk, and branches, of a third,—*T. Pistacia*—*lentiscus*.

TERGÉMINÉ, adj.,—tergeminatus, L.,—dreifachzweizählig, G.,—tergeminat: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *compound leaf*, whose bifid petiole, as that of *Mimosa tergemina*,—bears *two* leaflets on each of its branches, and a *third pair* at the point of their bifurcation.

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TERMINAL, adj.,—terminalis, L.,—endständig, gipfelständig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to designate parts, or organs, of animals, and plants; which are situated at the summit, or extremity, of others; as the *terminal* mouth and anus,—*os terminale*, et *anus terminalis*, L.,—of certain *Annelida*; the *terminal* spike,—*E'pi terminal*, F.,—of *Lavandula spica*, the *anther*,—gipfelständiger Staubbeutel, G.,—of the *Cyperaceae*, and the *terminal* leaflet of some compound leaves.

TERNÉ, adj.,—ternatus, L.,—dreyzählig, G.,—ternate: disposed by *threes*; as, in Botany, the *spikes*,—*E'pis ternès*, F.,—of *Andropogon ternatus*, and the *leaf*,—dreyzähliges Blatt, G.,—of *Trifolium pratense*.

TERRE, s. f.,—terra, f. L.,—ἡ γῆ, —die Erde, G.,—earth: in Astronomy, the third, from the sun, of the eleven planets; which, revolving around, constitute with, that luminary, the solar system: in Geography, the solid portion,—*terra firma*, L.,—ἡ χθών, —das feste Land, G.: comprizing about two-fifths, of the surface, of the planet inhabited by Man: in Chemistry, the heterogeneous material, which, regarded, by the Ancients, as one of the four elements, constitutes that solid portion, or crust, of the terraqueous globe; and the metallic oxydes which, as lime, magnesia, and silex, enter, more or less largely, into the composition of such material: in Animal Chemistry, and Pharmacy, divers substances which, as the *earth* of bone,—*Terre des os*,—die Bein-erde, G., (phosphate of lime),—and *terra japonica*,—see CACHOU,—although direct products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, yet resemble, in their physical characters, *earthy* matter.

TERREAU, s. m.,—solum, n. L.,—der Boden, G.,—soil: the black and pulverulent matter; which results from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

TERRESTRE, adj.,—terrestris, terrenus, L.,—ἐπίγειος, —irdisch, G.,—terrestrial,—earthy: pertaining to, or exhibited on, the planet, *earth*,—see TERRE; as a *terrestrial* object or phenomenon; hence opposed, in signification, to *AÉRIEN*, *ATMOSPHÉRIQUE*, *MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE*: ordinarily inhabiting, or growing upon, *land*; as Man, and the other *terrestrial* animals,—*Mammifères*, *Oiseaux*, *Mollusques*, et *Crustacés terrestres*, F.,—and plants; thus differing from *AQUATIQUE*, *MARINE*, *Océanique*: living beneath, or growing contiguously to, the surface of the *ground*; as, in Zoology, the *earthworm*,—der *Erdwurm*, G.,—see LOMBRIC, and *Julus terrestris*: in Botany, the *ground-ivy*,—*Lierre terrestre*; and *ground-agaric*,—*Agaricus terrenus*.

TERREUX, adj.,—terrosus, L.,—γαῖνός, —erdig, erdhaft, G.,—earthy: consisting of, or resembling, *earth*.

TERRICOLE, adj.,—*terricolus* (*terra*, the ground, *colo*, to inhabit), L.,—*terricolous*: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to a Sub-Order, of Order, *Abranches*,—*Abr. terricoles*, F.,—of the Class, *Annelida*; comprehending animals which, as the *earth-worm*,—see **TERRESTRE**,—live principally under ground.

TEST, s. m.,—*testa*, f. L.,—die Schale, G.,—shell: in Zoology, the coat of mail,—la **CUIRASSE**,—of divers *Mammifera*, as the Pangolin,—*Manis*, of Linnæus; the solid covering, distinguished into a *dorsal* and *abdominal plate*,—**CARAPACE**, et **PLASTRON**, F.,—das Rücken- und Bauchschild, G.,—of the *Chelonian Reptiles*, and of the shell-covered *Mollusca*,—see **TESTACE**; the assemblage of hard pieces which invest the bodies of the *Crustacea*, and other articulated animals; and, according to Ehrenberg, the envelope, or *shield*, of certain *Infusoria*, containing the body of the animalcule, and presenting orifices for the protrusion of the head and tail: in Botany, the smooth and scaly *pellicle*,—**LORIQUE**,—*lorica*, f. L.,—of Mirbel,—die Samenschale, G.,—which invests the exterior of the seed of plants.

TESTACÉ, adj.,—*testaceus*, L.,—*testaceous*: an epithet employed, in Zoology, by Linnæus, to designate an Order,—*Testacés*, F.,—*Testacea*, L.,—die Schalithiere, G.,—of the Class, *Vermes*; by Cuvier,—the first Order of Class, *Acéphales*,—*Ac. Testacés*,—the *Conchifera*,—see **CONCHIFÈRE**,—of modern Malacologists; including those soft-bodied animals,—*Vermes* seu *Mollusca*,—which inhabit, in the first instance, a *shell* of any description, in the second, a *bivalve*: in Botany,—*brick-coloured* plants; as *Boletus testaceus*.

TESTICULE, s. m.,—*testis*, *testiculus*, m. L.,—ὁ ὄρχις, —die Hode, G.,—*testicle*. In Anatomy, the *testicles*,—οἱ δίδυμοι, —die Hoden, Testikeln, G.,—are two glandular bodies, of ovoid and compressed figure, lodged in the *scrotum*, and destined for the secretion of the seminal fluid. *Testes cerebri*,—see **QUADRIJUMEAU**. **TESTICULAIRE**, adj.,—*testicularis*, L.,—*testicular*: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the spermatic cord and vessels,—**CORDON**, et **SPERMATIQUE**; as connected with, or distributed on, the *testes*.

TESTUDINÉS, **TESTUDINIDES**, s. m. pl.,—*Testudinidæ*, L.: the designation, in Zoology, of a Family of the Order of *Chelonian Reptiles*; having, for type, genus, *Testudo*. See Bell, *Memoir on the Testudinata*.

TÉTANIQUE, adj.,—*τετανικός*,—*tetanicus*, L.,—*tetanic*: connected with, or suffering from, **TÉTANOS**, s. m.,—ὁ τέτανος, —*tetanus*, m. L.,—der Tetanus, Starrkrampf, Todtenkrampf, die Steifsucht, Todtenstarre, G.: a spasmodic affection pertaining to 3rd Order of *Neuroses*,—*Névroses de la Locomotion*,—of Pinel. Distinguished, from its causes, into *spontaneous* or *idiopathic*, and *vulnerable*

or *traumatic*,—*T. spontané*, et *traumatique*, F.; from its seat, into *general* and *partial*,—*Allgemeiner oder eigentlicher, und örtlicher Starrkrampf*, G.; and, from its peculiar symptoms, into the *straight*, and *curved*,—*T. rectus*, et *curvatus*, L.,—the *perfect* and *imperfect*. *Tetanus*, with curvature, is farther distinguished, from the figure which the body assumes, into *Emprossthotonos*,—*T. anticus*, L.,—der Vorkrampf, G.; *Opisthotonos*,—*T. posticus* vel *dorsalis*,—*Rückenkrampf*; and *Pleurothotonos*,—*T. lateralis*,—*Seitenkrampf*. Another variety of partial *tetanus* is that which affects the lower jaw,—*Trismus*, F.,—*tr. vel spasmus maxillæ inferioris*, L.,—der Kinnbackenkrampf, G.

TÉTARD, s. m.,—die Kaulplatte, G.,—tadpole: the larva of the *Batrachia*,—see **BATRACHIEN**.

TÉTARTOPHIE, s. f.,—*tetartophyia*, f. (τεταρταῖος, occurring every fourth day), L.: according to Sauvages, *quartan* intermittent fever,—*febris tetartæa*, L.,—das viertägige Fieber, G. See **QUARTE**.

TETE, s. f.,—ἡ κεφαλὴ, —*caput*, n. L.,—der Kopf, G.,—head: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the superior or anterior *extremity* of the trunk; containing the principal organs of the senses, and, in the higher Classes of animals, the great nervous centre or brain: in Botany, the superior portion of plants, generally; and, especially, the rounded *summit*,—**CAPITULE**,—of *capitulate* plants.

TÉTABRANCHES, s. m., et adj.,—*Tetrabranchiata*, (τέτρα, four, βράγχια, gills of fishes), L.: a term employed, by Owen, to designate his First Order of Class, *Cephalopoda*; comprizing those *Mollusca*; which, as the inhabitant of *Nautilus*, possess *four gills*. See **DIBRANCHES**.

TÉTADACTYLE, adj.,—τετράδακτυλος, —*tetradactylus*, L.,—vierfingerig, G.,—*tetradactylous*: having *four fingers* on each hand; or, as divers *Mammifera*,—*Mammifères tétradactyles*,—and *Birds*,—*Aves tetradactyli*, of zoological writers, *four toes* on each foot.

TÉTADYNAMIE, s. f.,—*Tetradynamia*, f. (τέτρα, four, δύναμις, power), L.,—die Tetradynamie, G.: in Botany, the 15th Class of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose *flowers*,—*Fleurs tétradynames*, F.,—*viermüchtige* Blüthen, G.,—contain six stamens, *four* of which are *long*, and two short. **TÉTADYNAMIQUE**, adj.,—*tetradynamicus*, L.,—zur *Tetradynamie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to *Tetradynamia*.

TÉTAGONE, adj.,—τετράγωνος, —*tetragonus*, L.,—vierseitig, G.,—*tetragonal*,—see **QUADRANGULAIRE**; as, in Conchology, the shell of *Arca tetragona*: in Botany, the *anther* of *Tulipa*, and *leaf*,—*vierkantiges* Blatt, G.,—of *Calytrix tetragona*, and the *stem* of *Cactus tetragonus*.

TÉTAGYNE, adj.,—*tetragynus*, L.,—*tetragynous*: an epithet generally designa-

tive of plants,—*vierweibige Pflanzen*, G.,—which exhibit—; and, specifically, of those which, as *Tamaria tetragyna*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of—four female organs. See

TÉTARGYNIE, s. f.,—*Tetragynia*, f. (τέτρα, four, γυνή, a female), L.,—die Tetragynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of several Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprizing plants, which possess four female organs or pistils. **TÉTARGYNIQUE**, adj.,—tetragynicus, L.,—tetragynisch, G.: pertaining to *Tetragynia*.

TÉTAMÈRE, adj.,—τετραμερής,—tetramerus, L.: divided into four pieces, or articulations; as, in Entomology, the four-jointed tarsi of the tetramerous Coleoptera.

TÉTANDRE, adj.,—tetrandrus, L.,—viernännig, G.: an epithet, generally, designative of flowers,—*Fleurs tétrandres*, F.,—viernännige Blüten, G.,—which produce four stamens; and, specifically, of the plants which, as *Myriophyllum tetrandrum*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by possession of the tetrandrous character. See

TÉTANDRIE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Tetrandria*, f. (τέτρα, four, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.: in Botany, the 4th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants which possess four male organs, or stamens. **TÉTANDRIQUE**, adj.,—tetrandricus, L.,—tetrandrisch, zur *Tetrandrie* gehörig, G.: pertaining to Class, *Tetrandria*.

TÉTAPÉTALE, adj.,—tetrapetalus (τέτρα, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—vierblumenblättrig, G.?,—tetrapetalous: producing a corolla of four petals; as, in Botany, *Loranthus tetrapetalus*. **TÉTAPHYLLE**, adj.,—tetraphyllus (same, and φύλλον, a leaf,) L.,—tetraphyllous: producing a perigone, or involucre, with four divisions,—vierkelchblättrig, G.; as *Restio tetraphyllus*: four-leaved,—vierblättrig; as *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

TÉTAPODE, adj.,—τετράπους,—tetrapodus, L.: synonym with **QUADRUPÈDE**. **TÉTAPODOLOGIE**, s. f.,—tetrapodologia, f. L.,—die Lehre von den Quadrupeden, G.,—tetrapodology: a Treatise on Quadrupeds.

TÉTAPTÈRE, adj.,—τετράπτερος,—tetrapterus, L.,—vierflügeligt, G.,—tetrapterous: possessing four wings; as the great majority of Insects.

TÉTASPERME, adj.,—tetraspermus (τέτρα, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—viersamig, G.,—tetraspermous: containing four seeds; as, in Botany, the legume of *Dolichos tetraspermus*, and *Indigofera tetrasperma*.

TEXTURE, s. f.,—textura, f. L.,—das Gewebe, G.: in Zootomy, and Phytotomy, the peculiar arrangement of the tissues which enter into the composition of the organs of animals, and plants.

THÉ, s. m.: in Botany, a genus, *Thea* (*Polyandria*, *monogyn.*; *Hesperideæ*), of the French—and *Camellia* (*Monadelphica*, *poly-*

andr.; *Camellieæ*), L., of *British*, systematic Phytographists,—the Tea-plant; comprizing several species, natives of *China* and *Assam*. Of these, the celebrated *T. viridis*, et *bohea*,—le Thé vert, et bout, F.,—der grüne Thee, und der Theebuh, G.,—are said to yield, indiscriminately, the green and the black teas of commerce: while the finer kinds of green are produced by the former, alone. The infusion of the tea-leaf, especially of the green, is slightly bitter, *astringent*, *stimulating*, and *sedative*. Its occasional noxious effects upon the human system, have been erroneously attributed to impregnation with copper. The nature of its active principle has not yet been discovered. *Thé poudre à canon*, F.,—der Schießpulverthee, G.,—gunpowder-tea. In popular language, *tea* is an incorrect synonym of aqueous *Infusion* and *Decoction*.

THÉNAR, s. m.,—τὸ θέναρ,—thenar, m. L.: literally, the palm of the hand and sole of the foot,—see **PAUME**, et **PLANTE**. *Eminence thénar*: in Anatomy, the projection formed, on the superior and external part of the human hand, by a fleshy mass,—*Th. de la main*, of Riolan, and Winslow,—which consists of *Abductor*, *Opponens*, et *Flexor brevis*, pollicis manûs. *T. du pied*: a term applied, by Winslow, to *Abductor*, *Adductor*, et *Flexor brevis*, pollicis pedis.

THÉORIE, s. f.,—ἡ θεωρία,—theoria, f. L.,—die Theorie, G.,—theory: the speculative part of a science; the connection established between the facts which constitute a science, by inferences logically deduced from those facts. **THÉORÉTIQUE**, **THÉORIQUE**, adj.,—θεωρητικός,—theoreticus, L.,—theoretisch, G.,—theoretical: pertaining to theory. See Gregory, *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*. Edinburgi, 1813.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, **THÉRAPIE**, s. f.,—ἡ θεραπευτική (τεχνή), θεραπεία,—therapeutica, therapeutice, f. L.,—die Therapeutik, Therapie, G.,—Therapeutics: that branch of Medicine, which has, for its especial object, the treatment of diseases.

THÉRIAQUE, s. f.,—theriaca, f. (θηριακός, pertaining to wild animals), L.,—der Theriak, G.: in Pharmacy, an extraordinary and incongruous compound of divers animal, vegetable, and mineral substances; concocted, in the form of *Electuary*, by the Ancients; and eulogized, and prescribed, by them, as one of their most potent antidotes,—*θηριακὰ φάρμακα*,—against the bite of wild or venomous animals. Hence, the name.

THÉRIOTOMIE, s. f.,—theriotomia, f. (θῆρ, a wild animal, τομή, incision), L.,—die Thierzergliederung, G.,—dissection of the lower animals. **THÉRIOTOMISTE**, s. m.,—der Thierzergliederer, G.,—theriotomist: a practitioner of the *theriotomy*.

THERMAL, adj.,—thermalis (θερμῆ, warmth) L.: an epithet applied to mineral waters

which possess a temperature higher than that of the atmosphere surrounding their site of issue from the earth's surface: in Zoology, and Botany,—to animals, and plants; which, as *Paludina*—, et *Nymphæa thermalis*, inhabit thermal waters. THERMES, s. m. pl.,—*αἱ θερμαί*,—thermæ, L.,—warne (bes. die natürlichen) Bäder, G.,—warm (especially thermal) baths.

THERMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—thermometrum, n. (*θερμῆν*, warmth, *μέτρον*, a measure), L.,—der Thermometer, Warmemesser, G.: in Physics, an instrument employed for measuring the temperature of bodies. The instrument, when constructed to indicate a very elevated temperature, is termed a *pyrometer*; when low temperatures,—THERMOSCOPE, s. m.,—thermoscopium, n. L. The thermometers, principally used, are those of Celsius, Réaumur, and Fahrenheit.

THON, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species,—*Scomber thynnus*,—*ὁ θύννος*,—der Thunfisch, die Spanische Makrele, G.,—the tunny,—belonging to genus, SCOMBRE.

THORACENTÈSE, s. f.,—thoracentesis, vel thoracocentesis, f. L.,—die Durchbohrung des Brustkastens, G.,—perforation,—*κέντησις*,—of the parietes of the chest,—*θώραξ*,—in the operation for empyema,—see EMPYÈME.

THORACHIQUE, THORACIQUE, adj.,—thoracicus, L.,—pertaining to the THORAX: an epithet, in its varied applications to Anatomy, Zoology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, generally synon. with, but more comprehensive than, PECTORAL; and especially employed, in Zootomy, to designate parts, and organs, to which the latter is not correctly applicable; as the *parietes*,—die Brustwände, G.,—which, distinguished into several Regions,—*Rég. thoraciques*, F.,—circumscribe the thoracic cavity,—cavum—, and protect the organs,—viscera—*thoracis*, L.,—therein contained; the portion of *aorta*,—die Brustarte,—comprized within those parietes, and the smaller *arteries*,—*Artères thoraciques*, F.,—die Brustschlagadern,—which, consisting principally, of the internal *thoracic*,—*MAMMAIRE interne*,—the superior and the inferior external, branches of the axillary, and the *thoracico-humeral*,—die Brustschulterschlagader, G.,—see ACROMIAL,—are distributed upon them; the *thoracic ganglia*,—die Brustknoten, G.,—of the great sympathetic nerve; the great *thoracic* or *mediastinal gland*,—see THYMUS; and the *thoracic duct*,—der Brustgang,—or main trunk of the absorbent system. In Physiology, the *temperament*,—*T. thoracique*, F.,—or constitution, characterized by a marked predominance of the *thoracic* organs. In Ichthyology, the 3rd Order of *Pisces Ossei*,—*P. thoracici*,—of Linnæus; comprehending those Fishes in which the ventral or abdominal is placed immediately below the pectoral or *thoracic* fin.

THORACODYNIE, s. f.,—thoracodynia, f. (*θώραξ*, the thorax, *ὀδύνη*, pain), L.,—der Brustschmerz, G.,—pain in the *thoracic* region. THORACOSCOPIE, s. f.,—thoracoscopia, f. (same, and *σκοπέω*, to examine), L.,—the art of examining, by percussion, or by stethoscope, the human *thorax*.

THORACO-FACIAL, THORACO-MAXILLI-FACIAL, s. m., et adj.: terms employed, by Chaussier, and Dumas, respectively, to designate the *Platysma myoides* muscle,—see PEAUCIER; from its connections with the integuments of the *thorax*, the *maxilla inferior*, and the *face*.

THORAX, s. m. F., et L.,—*ὁ θώραξ*,—der Thorax, Brustkasten, G.: in Man, and the other *Vertebrata*, that portion of the trunk; which, interposed between the cervix and cranium, above or anteriorly, and abdomen, below or posteriorly, constitutes a large cavity, hence termed cavity of the *thorax*,—see THORACIQUE. This cavity contains the principal organs,—die Brustorgane, G.,—of circulation and respiration; and is internally lined by two membranous sacks,—see PLÈVRE, from the union,—*adossement*, F.,—of which result the *mediastina*,—see MÉDIASTINE. In *Mammifera*, and Birds, it is, more or less perfectly, separated from the abdomen by a muscular septum,—see DIAPHRAGME; and bounded, in all other directions, by the ribs, sternum, and dorsal or thoracic vertebræ,—die Brustwirbel, G.

In the *Articulata*, the term, *thorax*, is applied, by some Zootomists, to the whole trunk, or portion of body comprized between the head and abdomen; by others, to the superior or dorsal surface, only, of that portion. Modern Entomologists,—see Kirby and Spence,—*Introduction to Entomology*, vol. iii; and Burmeister's admirable *Manual*, by Shuckard, p. 74,—describe the *thorax* of Insects, as consisting of three principal segments, which they respectively designate, *Pro-*, *Meso-*, and *Metathorax*; each bearing one pair of legs; and the two latter, or only the intermediate segment, a pair of wings, in addition.

THROMBOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ θρόμβωσις*,—thrombosis, f. L.,—coagulation; as of the blood,—die Gerinnung des Bluts; — of milk,—das Gerinnen der Milch, G.

THYM, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Thymus* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiata*), L.,—the Thyme; comprehending many species which possess aromatic, *stimulant*, and *tonic* properties. Among these, are especially distinguished the *common* or *garden-thyme*,—*T. vulgaris*,—le *Th. ordinaire*,—*ὁ θύμος*, τὸ θύμον,—der gemeine Thimian, G.; and the *wild*,—*T. serpyllum*,—le *Serpolet*,—der Quindel oder wilder Thimian.

THYMUS, s. m. F., et L.,—*ὁ θύμος*,—die Thymusdrüse, Brustdrüse, G.: in Anatomy, an oblong, flaccid, and lobulated organ; si-

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tuated in the anterior mediastinum of the human foetus, and that of divers *Mammifera*. Extending, in infancy, from the thyroid gland to the diaphragm, it gradually disappears in the progress of age. Its *arteries*,—*Artères thymiques*, F.,—are, principally, supplied by the inferior thyroideal, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal: its *veins*,—*venæ thymicæ*, L.,—exhibit a corresponding disposition. It receives *nervous* filaments from the pneumo-gastric and diaphragmatic nerves, and inferior cervical ganglion. The uses of the *thymus* gland are utterly unknown. See Cooper's *Anatomy of the Thymus Gland*, 4to. London, 1832.

THYRO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN, adj.,—thyreo-arytænoides vel -arytænoides, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, which extend between, or connect, the *thyroid* and *arytenoid* cartilages; as, 1. certain *ligaments*,—*L. thyro-aryténoidiens*, ou *CORDES vocales*, F.,—*ligamenta thyreoarytænoidea*, L.,—die *Stimmbänder*, G.; and 2. a *muscle*,—*M. thyro-aryténoidien*,—*Thyreo-arytænoides*,—der *Schild-Giessenbeckenmuskel*,—existing on each side. A portion of the *Arytænoides* muscle,—see **ARYTÉNOÏDIEN**,—constitutes, also, le *M. thyro-aryténoidien*, of Santorini.

THYROCÈLE, s. f.,—thyreocele, f. L.: a swelling of the *thyroid* gland,—die *Geschwulst* der *Schilddrüse*, G.,—and consequently, synonymous with **GOITRE**; and **THYRONCIE**, s. f.,—thyreoncus, m. L.; of obvious derivation: also, an *hernia*-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

THYRO-EPIGLOTTIQUE, s. m., et adj.: the name of a *muscle*,—*Thyreo-Epiglotticus*, vel -*Epiglottideus*, L.,—der *Schild-Kehledeckelmuskel*, G.; which extends, on each side, from the *thyroid* cartilage to *epiglottis*. Regarded, by some Anatomists, as the external portion of le **THYRO-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN**.

THYRO-HYOÏDIEN, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. a pair of *muscles*,—*M. Thyro-hyoidiens*,—**HYO-THYRÔIDIENS**,—*Thyreohyoidei*, L.,—die *Schildzungenbeinmuskeln*, G.; and, 2. a *fibrous membrane*,—*M. thyro-hyôidienne*, F.,—*membrana thyreohyoidea*; as extending from the *thyroid* cartilage to the *hyoid* bone.

THYRÔIDE, adj.,—*θυρεοειδής*,—thyreoides, L.,—schildförmig, G.: resembling, in figure, a *shield*,—*θυρεός*,—ein *Schild*, G.; as, in Anatomy, 1. a *cartilage*,—*Cart. thyroïde*, ou *scutiforme*, F.,—*θυρεοειδής χόνδρος*,—*cartilago thyreoidea*, L.,—der *Schildknorpel*, G.,—the largest of those constituting the larynx, and situated at its anterior part; and 2. a *gland*,—*Glande* ou *Corps thyroïde*,—*glandula thyreoidea* vel *corpus thyroideum*, L.,—die *Schilddrüse*, G.,—whose function is unknown; covering the anterior inferior portion of the larynx, and superior rings of the trachea, and consisting of two lateral

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lobes,—die *Seitenlappen*, G.,—which are connected by a transverse production, termed the *isthmus* of the *thyroid* gland. Its *nerves* are supplied by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia. For an account of the *blood-vessels*, see

THYRÔIDIEN, adj.: connected with the *thyroid* cartilage; as the *thyroideal* membrane,—*M. CRICO-THYRÔIDIENNE*: distributed upon, or emanating from, the *thyroid* gland; as, 1. the *thyroideal* arteries,—*Artères thyroïdiennes*, F.,—of which, a. the *superior*,—*obere Schilddrüsenschlagader*, G.,—is a branch of the external carotid; and, b. the *inferior*,—*untere Schilddrüsenschlag.*,—of the subclavian: and, 2. *Veins*,—*Venæ thyreoidea*, L.,—die *Schilddrüsenblutadern*, G.; distinguished into two *superior*, and several *middle*,—*les Veines thyroïdiennes supérieures*, et *moyennes*, F.,—which pour their blood into the internal jugular; and two *inferior*,—*inférieures*,—which, having formed, by their anastomosis, a remarkable venous *plexus*,—*Pl. sous-thyroïdien*,—in front of the trachea, terminate, upon the left side, in the corresponding subclavian;—on the right, in the superior vena cava.

THYRO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—thyreopharyngeus, L.: a term applied, by divers Anatomists, to the *middle* portion of *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*, muscle,—see **CONSTRICTEUR**: the inferior and superior portions, respectively, constituting the *Crico-* et *Syndesmo-pharyngeus*,—see **CRICO-**, et **SYNDESMO-PHARYNGIEN**,—of the German Anatomist, Krause.

THYRO-STAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.,—thyreo-staphylinus, L.: a term applied, by Douglas, to *Palato-Staphylinus* muscle; by Winslow, to a portion, only, of that muscle,—see **PALATO-STAPHYLIN**.

THYRSE, s. m.,—*ὁ θύρσος*,—thyrsus, m. L.,—der *Strauss*, *Blumenstrauss*, G.: in Botany, a dense *panicle*; as exhibited in the inflorescence of *Syringa vulgaris*.

TIBI-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Peronæus longus* muscle,—see **PÉRONIER**; from its divers attachments.

TIBIA, s. m.,—f. L.,—*ἡ κνήμη*,—*Schienbein*, n. G.,—shin-bone: in Anatomy, the largest of the two bones of the human leg; situated internally, and anteriorly, to the fibula,—**PÉRONÉ**: articulated with that bone, the femur, and astragalus; and developed by three points of ossification. In Zoology, the third piece of the leg of Insects.—See **JAMBE**.

TIBIAL, adj.,—tibialis, L.: forming part of, attached to, or connected with, the *Tibia*; as, 1. a *process*,—*E'pine tibiale*,—which separates, 2. the two *tuberosities* or *condyles*,—*Tuberosités tibiales*,—*condyli tibiæ*, L.,—of the superior extremity of the bone; and, 3. its anterior *angle* or *crest*,—*Crête tibiale*,

—*crista tibiæ*: 4. an *aponeurosis*,—*Aponévrose tibiale*; and, 5. certain *muscles*,—see JAMBIER: 6. *arteries*,—*Artères tibiales*,—consisting of the *anterior*, and *posterior tibial*, and *recurrent*,—*vordere, hintere, und zuruckläufende Schienbeinschlagader*; and, 7. the *veins*,—*Venæ tibiales*, L.,—corresponding in their general distribution: and, 8. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs tibiaux*,—*nervi tibiales*, L.,—die *Schienbeinnerven*; of which there are, also, an *anterior* and *posterior tibial*,—*Nerv tibial antérieur* (—*prétibio-sus-plantaire*), et *postérieur* (*branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplité, de Chaussier*).

TIBIO-CALCANIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Soleus*, muscle,—see SOLÉAIRE,—le TIBIO-PERONÉI-CALCANIEN, of Dumas; from its attachments to the *tibia* and *os calcis*. TIBIO-MALLÉOLAIRE, adj.:—by the same, to *Vena saphena interna*,—see SAPHÈNE.

TIBIO-SOUS-PHALANGÉTTIEN commun, s. m.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*, muscle,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; from its attachments. TIBIO-SOUS-TARSIEN, TIBIO-SUS-TARSIEN, s. m., et adj.:—on like principle, by the same, to *Tibialis posticus*, et *anticus*, muscles, respectively,—see JAMBIER. The first of these two is le TIBIO-TARSIEN, of Dumas.

TIERCE, adj.,—*τριταῖος*,—*tertianus*, L.,—*tertian*: recurring every *third day*; as, in Pathology, a *fever*,—*Fièvre tierce*,—*τριταῖος πυρετός*,—*febris tertiana*, L.,—*dreitätiges Fieber*, G.,—of the *intermittent type*. *Tertian fever* exhibits the same principal varieties,—la *double tierce*, *tierce doublée*, et *triple tierce*,—as the *quartan*,—see QUARTE.

TIGE, s. f.,—*ῥαυλὸς*,—*caulis*, f. L.,—der Stamm, Stengel, G.: in Botany, the trunk, stem, or stalk,—der Stamm eines Baums, Kräuterstengel, G.,—of tree or other plant: in Zoology, the *stem*, or portion to which are attached the barbs, of quill or feather. In Anatomy, a *process*,—T. PITUITAIRE, ou *sus-sphénoïdale*,—of the pituitary gland.

TILIACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Tiliaceæ*, L.,—die Linden-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of *dicotyledonous polypetalous plants*, with *hypogynous stamens*; having, for type, the genus, *Tilia*,—see

TILLEUL, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tilia* (*Polyandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Linde, der Lindenbaum, G.,—Lime- or Linden-tree. The *flowers* of the common species,—*T. europæa*,—*ἡ φιλλυρέα*?,—*Tilleul commun*, F.,—die europäische Linde, G.,—are reputed *antispasmodic*, and *diuretic*.

TINTEMENT d'oreille,—see TINTOUIN. *T. métallique*,—*tinnimentum metallicum*, L.: in Pathology, the peculiar *tinkling sound*; which, when heard on stethoscopic examination of the human chest, constitutes an important pathognomic sign. See Forbes' *Translation of Laennec*, 3rd Edition, p. 59.

TINTOUIN, s. m.,—*tinnitus aurium*, L.,—das *Brausen*, od. *Klingen* der Ohren, G.,—noise, ringing, in the ears, a common consequence of cerebral disturbance or congestion.

TIRE-BALLE, TIRE-FOND, TIRE-TÊTE, s. m.: the designations of *instruments* employed, respectively, in *French* *chirurgical* and *obstetric practice*, for the extraction of balls from gunshot-wounds; the elevation of depressed portions of cranium; and the liberation of the head of the dead child in difficult parturition.

TISANE, s. f.,—*ἡ πτισάνη*,—*ptisana*, f. L.,—die Ptisane, Tisane, G.,—ptisan: decoction of barley,—der Gerstentrunk,—or other mucilaginous substance; largely employed, as a diluent beverage, in *French* practice.

TISSU, s. m.,—*tissue*: in Anatomy, the designation of the different elements which constitute, by their assemblage, the animal organs. Bichat,—see his *Anatomie Générale*,—admitted the existence of twenty-one simple *tissues*; but, by later Anatomists, the number has been reduced to thirteen. These are the *cellular* or *laminous*; the *adipose*; the *vascular*, comprehending those of the arteries, veins, and absorbent vessels; the *nervous*; the *osseous*; the *fibrous*, including the dermoid and fibro-cartilaginous; the *cartilaginous*; the *muscular*; the *erectile*; the *mucous*; the *serous* and *synovial*; the *corneous* or *epidermic*; and, lastly, the *parenchymatous* or *glandular*.

TOMENTEUX, adj.,—*tomentosus*, L.,—filzig, G.,—nappy: clothed with short and thickly-set hairs, or nap,—*tomentum*, L.; as, in Zoology, the *corselet* of divers *Scarabæi*: in Botany, the *stem* of *Bromus tomentosus*; the *leaf* of *Solanum tomentosum*, and the *pericarp* of *Amygdalus communis*.

TOMOTOCIE, s. f.,—*tomotocia*, f. L.: a term synon. with HYSTÉROTOMOTOCIE.

TON, s. m.,—*ῥόνος*,—*tonus*, m. L.,—der Tonus, Ton, G.,—tone: in Physiology, the natural state of *tension* and firmness of organs. TONICITÉ, s. f.,—*tonicitas*, f. L.,—tonicity: the faculty whereby the general tone of the solids is determined. The excess of *tonicity* constitutes *erethism*; its defect, *atony*. TONIQUE, adj.,—*τονωτικός*,—*tonicus*, L.,—tonisch, G.: imparting *tone* or vigour; as, in Therapeutics, *tonic remedies*,—τὰ τονωτικά,—stärkende, *tonische Mittel*.

TONSILLAIRE, adj.,—*tonsillaris*, L.: distributed upon, or implicating, the *tonsil*,—TONSILLE, s. f.,—*tonsilla*, f. L.,—or *tonsils*,—τὰ παρίσθμια,—see AMYDALE; as, in Anatomy, the *tonsillar artery*, a branch of the labial or facial: in Pathology, *tonsillar inflammation*,—TONSILLITE, s. f.,—*tonsillitis*, f. L.,—see AMYGDALITE.

TOPIQUE, adj.,—*τοπικός*,—*topicus*, L.,—topisch, G.: an epithet synon. with LOCAL: τὰ τοπικά (φάρμακα),—*topical remedies*.

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TORMENTILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Tormentilla* (*Icosandria*, *polygyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—die Tormentill, G. The root of the common *Septfoil*,—*T. erecta*,—le *Torm. droit*,—is powerfully astringent.

TORPEUR, s. f.,—torpor, m. L.,—synon. with ENGOURDISSEMENT.

TORPILLE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Cartilaginous Fishes*, *Torpedo*; pertaining to the modern Family of the *Raiidæ*; and so designated, from the extraordinary power possessed by the species which compose the genus, of secreting an electric fluid capable of inducing numbness and torpor of the limbs of those upon whom the shock is inflicted. The best-known *European* species is the common *Cramp-fish*,—*T. vulgaris*,—der *Zitter*-, *Krampf*-, oder *Taubfisch*, G.,—*Raia torpedo*, of Linnæus.

TORRÉFACTION, s. f.,—torrefactio, f. L.,—das Dörren, G.: the operation of roasting or parching. **TORRÉFIÉ**, adj.,—torrefactus, —dörren: subjected, to such process.

TORTICOLLIS, s. m.: lateral flexure of the neck; from rheumatic affection of the cervical muscles,—see OBSTIPITÉ.

TORTUE, s. f.: in Herpetology, a genus of *Chelonian Reptiles*, *Testudo*, L.,—see CHÉLONÉE; constituting the type of the *Tortoise-Family*,—see TESTUDINÉES; and comprehending several exclusively terrestrial species; whose *edible flesh* constitutes the basis of a *broth* or *soup* much eulogized, by the *French*, for its marvellous efficacy in scorbutic and phthisical affections. The most familiar example of *tortoise* is, *T. græca*,—*χέλως χερσαία*,—die Grieschische oder Afrikanische *Schildkröte*, G.

TOUCHER, s. m.: in Physiology, one of the five external senses,—see TACT: in Obstetrics, the operation of introducing a finger into the vagina, with the view of ascertaining the condition of that canal and the uterus, in cases of suspected malformation, disease, or pregnancy, or during the process of parturition.

TOURNESOL, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of *Helianthus annuus*,—le *Soleil*, F.,—der gemeine *Sonnenblume*, G.,—and other plants whose flowers exhibit the curious phenomenon of *heliotropism*,—**HELIOTROPISME**: in Chemistry, a *colouring-matter*,—litmus; prepared from a *Lichen* of the genus, *Roccella*,—see ORSEILLE; and constituting a delicate test for the detection of the presence of acids.

TOURNIOLE, s. f.: in Surgical Pathology, a common variety of *whitlow*,—PANARIS.

TOURNIQUET, s. m.,—die Schraubenbinde, Aderpresse, G.: an *instrument* employed, by Surgeons, to suspend the circulation of blood in the limbs during the performance of the greater operations; to suppress hæmorrhage from wounded arteries; and effect the reduction, or cure, of certain

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aneurismal tumours, by compression. The *tourniquet* is said to have been invented, by the *French Surgeon*, Morel, at the siege of Besançon, in 1674.

TOUX, s. f.,—tussis, f. L.,—ἡ βήξ,—der Husten, G.,—a cough. *Tussis convulsiva infantum* vel *ferina*,—see COQUELUCHE.

TOXICOLOGIE, s. f.,—toxicologia, f. (τοξικόν, poison, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Toxikologie, Giftlehre, G.,—a *discourse*, or *Treatise on poisons*; as the admirable *Traité des Poisons*, ou *Toxicologie Générale*, of Orfila. **TOXIQUE**, adj.,—τοξικός,—toxicus, L.,—giftig, G.: an epithet generally designative of *poisonous substances*,—τὰ τοξικά.

TRACHÉAL, adj.,—trachealis, L.: pertaining to, or implicating, the *trachea*; as, in Anatomy, the *tracheal veins*,—*Veines trachéales*, ou *thyroïdiennes inférieures*,—see **THYROÏDIEN**,—of Winslow: in Pathology, *tracheal inflammation*,—**TRACHÉITE**.

TRACHÉE, s. f.,—trachea, f. L.: in Zoology, the designation of the minute *tubes*,—les *Trachées*, F.,—tracheæ, L.,—die *Luft-röhren*, G.; which, commencing, on the exterior, by the orifices named *stigmata*,—see **STIGMATE**,—are destined to convey air into the interior of the body of Insects, and other of the *Articulata*: in Botany, the spiral vessels,—*Vaisseaux aériens*,—*Luft- oder Spiralgefässe der Pflanzen*; as executing a like purpose in the economy, of plants.

TRACHÉEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Cuvier and Latreille, to an Order of Class, *Arachnida*,—*A. Trachearea*, L.,—*Arachnides Trachéenes*, F.; which, as the *Acaridæ*, respire by *tracheæ*.

TRACHÉE-ARTÈRE, s. f.,—see **ARTÈRE**: in Anatomy, the *tube*,—trachea, f. L.,—die *Luft-röhre*, G.,—windpipe,—destined, in the first four of the *Pulmonated Classes* of the *Vertebrata*, to convey atmospheric air into the lungs. In Man, it extends from the base of the **LARYNX**, to the bronchia,—see **BRONCHE**, which, about the level of the third dorsal vertebra, result from its bifurcation; and consists of fibro-cartilaginous rings united by fibrous—and lined, internally, with mucous—membrane, and of some indistinct and transversely situated muscular fibres. Its *blood-vessels* are supplied by, or connected with, the superior and inferior thyroideal. Its *nerves* emanate from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

TRACHÉITE, **TRACHÉLITE**, s. f.,—tracheitis, f. L.,—die *Luft-röhrenentzündung*, G.,—inflammation of the *trachea*.

TRACHÉLAGRE, s. f.,—trachelagra, f. (τράχελος, the neck, ἄγρεα, seizure), L.,—das gichtische oder rheumatische *Halsweh*, G.,—gouty or rheumatic pain in the neck.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-BASILAIRES: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus capitis lateralis*, muscle,—**ATLOÏDO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL**, Ch.; from its attachments,—see **DROIT**.

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TRACHÉLIEN, adj.,—τραχηλιαῖος,—trachelianus, L.,—zum *Halse* gehörig, G.,—trachelian : pertaining to the *neck*. Synon. with CERVICAL.

TRACHÉLO-ANGULI-SCAPULAIRE, s. m., et adj. : a term applied, by Dumas, to *Levator Scapulæ*, muscle,—TRACHÉLO-SCAPULAIRE, of Chaussier,—see ANGULAIRE ; from its attachments.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, s. m., et adj. : a term applied, by Dumas, to *Obliquus capitis superior*, muscle,—ATLOÏDO-SUS-MASTOÏDIEN, of Chaussier,—see OBLIQUE ; from its attachments. TRACHÉLO-BASILAIRE, s. m., et adj. :—by the *same*, and on like principle, to *Rectus capitis internus major, et minor*,—TRACHÉLO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL, of Chaussier,—see DROIT.

TRACHÉLO-CERVICAL, adj. : a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Arteriæ cervicalis profunda*, ordinarily a branch of the subclavian.

TRACHÉLO-COSTAL, s. m., et adj. : a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Scaleni*, muscles,—COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN,—of Chaussier.

TRACHÉLO-DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, adj. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the fourth pair of *cervical*,—das vierte Paar der Cervicalnerven, G. ; as specially destined to supply the *diaphragmatic*—nerves. TRACHÉLO-DORSAL, adj. :—by the *same*, to the eleventh or accessory nerves,—see NERF ; from their origin and distribution.

TRACHÉLO-MASTOÏDIEN, TRACHÉLO-OCCIPITAL, s. m., et adj. : terms applied, by Chaussier, to *Complexus minor, et major*, muscles, respectively. The former is *Trachelo-mastoideus*, of *British*, and der Halswirbelzitzenförsatzmuskel, of *German* anatomical writers.

TRACHÉLOPHYME, s. m.,—trachelophyma, n. (τραχηλος, the neck, φῦμα, a swelling), L. : according to the *French* Lexicographers, a synonym of GOITRE :—to the *German*, swelling of the posterior part of the neck.

TRACHÉLO-SOUS-CUTANÉ, adj. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to the external jugular vein,—*Veine trachélo-sous-cutanée* ; and, 2. to the nerves,—*Nerfs trachélo-sous-cutanés*,—of the cervical plexus.

TRACHÉORRHAGIE, s. f.,—tracheorrhagia, f. (τραχεΐα, the trachea, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Luftröhrenblutfluss, G. : hæmorrhage from—: 'TRACHÉOTOMIE, s. f.,—tracheotomia, f. (*same*, and τομή, incision), L.,—der Luftröhrenschnitt, G.,—tracheotomy : in Surgery, *incision* of—the trachea.

TRAGIEN, adj. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Tragicus* muscle,—*M. tragien*, F.,—Muskel der *Ecke*, G. ; as pertaining to the, TRAGUS, s. m. (τράγος, a he-goat), F., et L. : a triangular cartilage of the external ear,—der vordere Ohrknorpel, der Ohrecke, G. ; situated anteriorly to the meatus auditorius externus ; and so named from becoming *hairy* in the progress of age.

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TRANCHÉES, s. f. pl.,—tormina, L.,—die Bauchgrimmen, Kneipen im Leibe, G.,—violent gripping pains, colic.—*utérines*, F.,—*tormina* post partum, L.,—die Nachwehen, G.,—after-pains : the pains which ordinarily succeed parturition.

TRANSFUSION de Sang, s. f.,—transfusio sanguinis, L.,—die Transfusion, des Ueberleiten des Blutes, G. : the operation by which the blood of one animal is transferred into the vessels of another.

TRANSPARENT, adj.,—transparens, L.,—see CORNÉE, et DIAPHANE.

TRANSPIRATION, s. f.,—transpiratio, f. L.,—die Ausdünstung, G. *Tr. cutanée*,—see DIAPHORÈSE. — *pulmonaire* : the exhalation which incessantly takes place from the bronchial membrane.

TRANSPOSITION, s. f.,—transpositio, f. L.,—ἡ μετόθεσις,—die Versetzung, G.,—change of place. *Tr. des viscères* : a congenital malformation ; which consists in the transfer of organs ordinarily situated on one side, to the other, of the animal body.

TRANSSUDATION, s. f.,—transsudatio, f. L.,—das Durchschwitzen, —dünsten, G.,—transudation : the act of oozing through the structures of a porous body.

TRANSVERSAIRE, adj. : an epithet, in Anatomy, generally designative of the organs,—see TRANSVERSE,—which pursue a *transverse* direction, and, more especially, of those which, as the following muscles, are attached to the *transverse* processes of the vertebræ : 1. *Muscle transversaire* (—*grand transvers. du cou*, Winslow ; *partie du Sacro-spinal*, Ch.),—*Transversalis colli*, L.,—der Queermuskel des Nackens, G. : 2.—*transversaire épineux* (Portion lombo-cervicale du muscle spinal, Ch.),—*Multifidus spinæ*,—vielspaltenner Rückgratsmuskel ; 3.—*premier transversaire antérieur du cou* ; and, 4. *Muscles petits transversaires, antérieurs, et postérieurs, du cou* : terms applied, by Winslow, respectively, to *Rectus capitis lateralis*, and *Intertransversales colli*, muscles. See DROIT, et INTERTRANSVERSAIRE.

TRANSVERSAL, ou TRANSVERSE, adj.,—transversalis, transversus, L.,—quer, G. : an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of organs, or parts of organs, blood-vessels, and sinuses, which are situated in, or pursue, a *transverse* direction ; as, 1. certain processes,—*Apophyses transverses des vertèbres*,—*Processus transversi* (die Queerfortsätze, G.) vertebrarum, L. : 2. sundry Muscles,—*M. transversaux*, ou *transverses* ; of which are ordinarily enumerated, a. *Transversal de la conque*,—see CONCHO-ANTHÉLICIE ; b. *Transv. des orteils*,—*Transversalis pedis*,—Queermuskel der Fusssohle, G.,—*MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN* ; c. *Transv. du nez* (—*Sus-Maxillo-Facial*, Ch.),—*Compressor*, vel *Triangularis nasi*, and Zusammen-drücker der Nase, of *British* and *German*

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Anatomists; d. *Transverse de l'abdomen* (—**LOMBO-ABDOMINAL**, Ch.),—*Transversalis vel Transversus abdominis*, L.,—*Queerer Bauchmuskel*, G.; and, e. *Transverse du périnée* (—**ISCHIO-PERINEAL**, Ch.),—*Transversus perinæi*,—*queerer Dammuskel*: 3. divers *Arteries*,—*Artères transversales*, F.; of which may be particularized, a. that of the face,—*Arteria transversalis faciei*, L.,—*queere Antlitzschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the temporal; b.—of the neck,—*transversalis colli*,—*queere Halsschlag.*; c. of the shoulder,—*transversalis scapulæ*,—*queere oder obere Schulterschlag.*; and, d.—of the perinæum,—*transv. perinæi*,—*Dammschlagader*,—see **URÉTHRO-BULBAIRE**: and, 4. the *transverse sinuses*,—*Sinus transverse* (sin. *transversi*, L.,—die *Queerblutleiter*, G.) *de la dure mère*, F.,—of the *dura mater*.

TRANSVERSO-SPINAL, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to a *dorsal muscle*, le **TRANSVERSAIRE E'pineux**, of preceding Anatomists.

TRAPEZE, s. m., et adj.: the designation, in Anatomy, 1. of a *bone of the human carpus*,—*Os trapeze*,—see **CARPE**: 2.—of a *dorsal muscle*,—der *Kappenmuskel*, G.,—see **DORSO-SUS-ACROMIEN**.

TRAPEZIFORME, **TRAPEZOÏDE**, adj.,—*τραπεζοειδής, τραπεζώδης*,—*trapeziformis*, *trapezodes*, L.: resembling the geometrical figure, *trapezium*,—*τραπεζίον*: as, in Anatomy, 1. a *carpal bone*,—*Os trapezoïde*, F.,—see **CARPE**,—der zweite Knochen in der zweiten Reihe der Handwurzel, G.; and, 2. a *ligament*,—*Ligamentum trapezodes*, L.,—der vordere Theil des Lig. coraco-claviculare, welcher schräg zwischen dem Akromion und dem Schlüsselbein liegt.

TRAUMATIQUE, adj.,—*τραυματικός*,—*traumaticus*, L.,—*traumatisch*, G.?: resulting from, or promoting the cure of, a *wound*,—*τραῦμα*,—*Wunde*, f. G.; as, in Pathology, *traumatic Tetanus*,—see **TÉTANOS**: in Therapeutics, *traumatic remedies*,—τὰ *τραυματικά*,—*wundenheilende Arzneien*, G.

TREPAN, s. m.,—τὸ *τρύπανον*,—*trepanum* vel *trypanum*, n., *modiolus*, m. L.,—der *Trepan*, *Kopfbohrer*, G.: an instrument employed, by Surgeons, for the perforation, and removal, of portions of depressed or fractured, or carious bone. Hence, the *trepan* has been, by some surgical writers, distinguished into the *perforative* and *exfoliative*,—le *Trép. perforatif*, et *exfoliatif*. **TREPANATION**, s. f.,—*trepanatio*, f. L.,—*trepanning*: the act of *perforation*,—ἡ *τρυπανέσις*,—of the cranial bones or sternum,—die *Durchbohrung* der Kopfknochen, des Brustbeins, u.s.w., G.,—or other pieces of the osseous System, with the *trepan*.

TREPINE, s. f.,—*trepina*, f. L.,—die *Trepine*, der *Handtrepan*, kleine *Trepan*, G.,—*trepine*: the improved *trepan*, employed by *British Surgeons*.

TRI

TRIANDRE, adj.,—*triandrus*, adj.,—*dreimännig*, G.,—*triandrous*: an epithet generally designative of *plants* whose flowers,—*flores triandri*, L.,—*dreimännige Blüthen*, G.,—*exhibit* —; and, specifically, of those which, as *Mercurialis triandra*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of—*three male organs*. See

TRIANDRIE, s. f.,—*Triandria*, f. (*τρῑς*, three, *ἀνῆρ*, *ἀνδρὸς*, a male), L.: the designation of 3rd Class, and of four Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose flowers are furnished with *three male organs* or *stamens*. **TRIANDRIQUE**, adj.,—*triandricus*, L.,—zur *Triandrie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to Class, *Triandria*.

TRIANGULAIRE, adj.,—*τρίγωνος*,—*triangularis*, L.,—*dreyeckig*, *dreykantig*, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, and organs, which exhibit the figure of the *triangle*; as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os triangulaire de Blasius*,—see **WORMIEN**,—of the posterior fontanelle: 2. certain *muscles*; of which there are, a. that of the *nose*,—*Muscle triangul. du nez*,—see **TRANSVERSAL**; b.—of the *lips*,—*triang. des lèvres*,—see **ABAISSEUR**; c.—of the *sternum*,—*triangul. du sternum*,—*Triangularis sterni*, L.,—*dreieckiger Brustbeinmuskel*, G.; d.—of the *coccyx*,—*triang. du coccyx*,—see **ISCHIO-COCYGIEN**: and, 3. the *triangular ligaments of the liver*,—*ligamenta triangularia*, *dextrum* et *sinistrum*, *hepatis*, L. In Zoology, and Botany, specifically designative of animals, and plants; whose organs, as the *shell of Cyclas*,—and the *stem of Cactus triangularis*, exhibit a *triangular configuration*.

TRICAPSULAIRE, adj.,—*tricapsularis*, L.,—*tricapsular*: an epithet applied to *fruits*, which result from the union of *three capsules*,—*trium capsularum*, L.

TRICEPS, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* which exhibit *three heads*,—*tria capita*, L.; as, 1. that of the *arm*,—*Muscle triceps brachial* (—*Scapulo-Huméro Olécranien*, Ch.), F.,—*Triceps Extensor cubiti*, L.,—*dreiköpfiger Arm-muskel*, G.; attached, on one hand, to the axillary border of the scapula, and posterior surface of os brachii; on the other, to olecranon: and, 2. that of the *thigh*,—*Triceps crural* (*Trifémoro-rotulien*, Ch.),—composed of the *Crureus*,—see **CRURAL**,—and *Vastus externus*, et *internus*,—see **VASTE**,—of German and *British Anatomists*. The *Triceps adductor femoris*,—see **ADDUCTEUR**,—*dreiköpfiger Schenkelmuskel*, G.,—constitutes, also, le *Triceps*, ou le *Triple*, *de la cuisse*, of Winslow.

TRICHIASE, s. m.,—ἡ *τριχίασις*,—*trichiasis*, f. L.,—die *Haarkrankheit*, G.: a term, in Pathology, applied, 1. to an inversion of the eye-lashes, producing irritation of the eye-ball: 2.—a morbid affection of the kid-

ney, in which filaments, resembling *hair*, are voided with the urine: and, 3.—a painful swelling of the female mamma,—le *Poil*, F.,—*mastodynia pilaris*, of Sauvages; attributed, by the Ancients, to the accidental swallowing of a *hair*.

TRICOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*Tricocephalus*, m. (τριχ, hair, κεφαλή, the head), L.: in Helminthology, the 3rd genus of *Entozoa*, of Order, *Nematoidea*, of Rudolphi. One species only,—*T. hominis*,—*dispar*,—der menschliche *Haarkopf*, G.,—infests the intestines, and, generally, the cœcum, of the human subject.

TRICHOMA, s. m. *Synon.* with **PLIQUE**.

TRICHOTOME, adj.,—*trichotomus* (τριχοτομία, division into three parts), L.,—dreitheilig, G.,—*trichotomous*: *three-cleft*; as, in Botany, the *panicle* of *Stipa trichotoma*, and the *stem* of *Mirabilis jalapa*.

TRICHURIDE, s. m.,—*Trichuris*, f. (τριχ, hair, οὐρά, tail), L.,—die *Trichuride*, der *Haarschwanz*, G.: a term applied to the *Trichocephalus*,—see **TRICOCÉPHALE**,—when the *hair-like* extremity, which more accurate examination has since shewn to constitute the anterior portion of the *Entozoon*, was regarded as the *tail*.

TRICUSPIDAL, **TRICUSPIDE**, adj.,—*tricuspidatus*, *tricuspis*, L.,—dreispitzig, G.,—*tricuspid*: exhibiting *three points*,—*tres cuspides*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the *valve*,—*Valvule tricuspide* ou *triglochine*, F.,—*valvula tricuspidalis*, L.,—die *dreizipfelige Klappe*, G.,—which guards the right auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart: in Zoology, the *corselet* of *Phalangium tricuspidatum*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Saxifraga tricuspidata*.

TRIDACTYLE, adj.,—τριδακτυλος,—*tridactylus*, L.: possessing *three fingers*; as, in Anatomy, certain subjects of human monstrosity:—*three toes*: as, in Zoology, *Bradypus*,—et *Picus tridactylus*; or *fins*, divided, as the jugular of *Blennius tridactylus*, into *three radii*:—*three finger-like* divisions; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Saxifraga tridactyla*.

TRIDENTÉ, adj.,—dreizähmig, G.,—*tridentate*: furnished with *three teeth*,—*tres dentes*, L.,—or *tooth-like* processes; as, in Zoology, the nasal appendage of *Rhinolophus tridens*: in Botany, the extremity of the leaf of *Genista tridentata*.

TRIFACIAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the fifth cerebral nerve,—see **TRIJUMEAU**.

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN, **TRIFÉMORO-TIBI-ROTULIEN**, s. m., et adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, respectively, to *TRICEPS crural*, muscle, of *French Anatomists*; from its attachments.

TRIFIDE, adj.,—trifidus, L.,—dreyspaltig, G.,—*trifid*: *three-cleft*; as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Galium trifidum*.

TRIGASTRIQUE, adj.,—trigastrius, L.,—*trigastric*, *three-bellied*. **TRIGLOCHYN**, adj.,

—τριγλώχυν,—*triglochynus*, L.: *synon.* with **TRICUSPIDE**.

TRIFLORE, adj.,—triflorus, L.,—dreyblumig, G.,—*trifloral*: bearing *three flowers*,—*tres flores*, L.; as, in Botany, *Cytisus triflorus*. **TRIFOLIÉ**, adj.,—trifolius, L.,—dreiblättrig, G.,—*trifoliate*:—producing *leaves* disposed by *threes*; or a compound leaf, of *three leaflets*; as *Panax trifolium*; and *Anemone trifoliata*.

TRIGONE, s. m.,—τὸ τρίγωνον,—*trigonum*, n. L.,—der *Dreieck*, G.,—a triangle. *T. cérébrale*,—*trigonum cerebri*, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *fornix*,—see **VOUTE**. *T. vésicale*,—*tr. vesicæ*, L.: a triangular surface in the interior of the urinary bladder. **TRIGONE**, adj.,—trigonus, L.: *synon.* with **TRIANGULAIRE**.

TRIGYNIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Trigynia*, f. (τρεῖς, three, γυνή, a female) L.: the designation of ten Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose flowers,—*Fleurs trigynes*, F.,—*dreiwedige Blüten*, G.,—exhibit *three female* organs or pistils. **TRIGYNIQUE**, adj.,—trigynicus, L.,—zur *Trigynie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to *Trigynia*.

TRIJUGUE, adj.,—trijugus, L.,—dreipaarig, G.: composed of *three pairs* of leaflets; as the compound leaf of *Melicocca trijuga*.

TRIJUMEAU, adj.,—trigeminus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the fifth pair of *cerebral nerves*,—*par quintum nervorum encephali*, *nervus trigeminus* vel *trifacialis*, L.,—der *dreigetheilte Nerv* oder *Drillingsnerv*, G.,—from its division, within the cranium, into *three branches*, the *ophthalmic*, and the *superior*, and *inferior maxillary*.

TRILOBÉ, adj.,—trilobatus, L.,—dreylappig, G.,—*trilobate*: exhibiting *three lobes*,—*tres lobos*, L.; as, in Zoology, the *caudal fin* of *Cheilinus trilobatus*: in Botany, the leaf of *Papaver trilobum*, the petal of *Oenothera triloba*, and stigma of *Lilium*, **TRILOCULAIRE**, adj.,—dreifächerig, G.: containing *three cavities* or *cells*,—*tres loculos*, L.; as, in Zoology, the *trilocular heart* of *Reptiles*, and *Amphibia*: in Botany, the capsule of *Corchorus trilocularis*, and the berry of *Asparagus officinalis*.

TRIMÈRE, adj.,—τριμερής,—*trimerus*, L.: composed of *three pieces* or articulations; as the *trimerous tarsi* of certain *Coleoptera*, hence termed *Trimera*,—**TRIMÈRES**, s. m. pl.,—by modern Entomologists.

TRIOECIE, s. f.,—*Trioecia*, f. (τρεῖς, three, οἰκία, a house), L.,—die *Trioecie*, oder *Tri-oikie*, G.: the designation of an Order, of the 23rd Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants which produce male, female, and hemaphrodite flowers on different individuals of the same species. **TRIOÉCIQUE**, adj.,—trioecicus, L.,—trioecious: pertaining to *Trioecia*.

TRO

TRIPÉTALE, adj.,—tripetalus (τρεῖς, three, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—dreiblumenblättrig, G.?,—tripetalous: composed of *three petals*; as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Helianthemum tripetalum*. **TRIPHYLLE**, adj.,—τρίφυλλος, —triphyllus, L.,—three-leaved,—see **TRIFOLIÉ**: producing a calyx, of *three sepals*,—dreikelchblättrig, G.?, as *Alisma*: hence *synon.* with **TRISÉPALE**,—trisepalus, L.

TRISMUS, s. m.,—F., et L.,—ὁ τρισμὸς, —literally, gnashing of the teeth,—das Knirschen mit den Zähnen, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate *lock-jaw*,—die Mundklemme, G.,—from tetanic rigidity of the maxillary muscles.

TRISPERME, adj.,—trispermus (τρεῖς, three, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—dreisamig, G.: enclosing *three seeds*; as the *capsule* of *Montia*.

TRISPLANCHNIQUE, adj.,—trisplanchnicus (τρεῖς, three, σπλάγχχον, a viscus), L.,—trisplanchnic: an epithet applied, by *Chaussier*, to the great sympathetic *nerve*,—see **SYMPATHIQUE**; from its distribution upon the organs contained in the *three great splanchnic cavities*.

TRISTERNAL, s. m., et adj.,—tristernalis, L.: bei *Béclard*, das *dritte Stück* des *Brustbeins*, G.,—third piece of the *sternum*.

TRITÉOPHYE, s. f.,—tritæophya, f. L.,—tertian fever,—ὁ πυρετὸς τριταιοφύης, —dreitätiges Fieber, G.,—see **TIERCE**.

TROCHANTER, s. m. F., et L.,—ὁ τροχαντήρ: in Anatomy, the designation of two *processes*,—grand et petit *Troch.*, F.,—troch. major et minor, L.,—der grosse und der kleine *Rollhügel*, G.; situated upon the superior or pelvic extremity of os femoris.—The former is termed, simply, *Trochanter*; the latter, **TROCHANTIN**, s. m.,—trochantinus, m. L.,—by *Chaussier*. **TROCHANTÉRIEN**, adj.,—trochanterianus, L.,—pertaining to the *greater trochanter*. **TROCHANTINIEN**, adj.,—trochantinianus, L.:—to the *lesser trochanter*, or *trochantin*.

TROCHIN, s. m.,—trochinus, m. (τροχάω, to turn), L.: a term applied, by *Chaussier*, to the smaller of the two *tuberosities*, situated at the scapular extremity of the os brachii; as affording attachment to one of the *rotatory muscles* (*Subscapularis*) of the human arm. **TROCHINIEN**, adj.,—trochinianus, L.: pertaining to the *trochin*.

TROCHISQUE, s. m.,—ὁ τροχίσκος, —trochiscus, m. L.: a term, literally signifying a *little ball*; and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a solid preparation, of round or conical figure,—das Kügelchen, of *German*—*troche*, of *British Pharmacologists*.

TROCHITER, s. m. (τροχάω, to turn), F., L., and G.: the modern anatomical designation of the greater *tuberosity* of the scapular extremity of os brachii; as giving insertion to several *rotatory muscles* of the thoracic limb. **TROCHITÉRIEN**, adj.,—trochiterianus, L.: pertaining to the *trochiter*.

TUB

TROCHLÉATEUR, s. m., et adj.,—trochlearis, L.,—trochlear: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the superior oblique muscle,—*M. trochléateur de l'œil*,—der *Rollmuskel* des Auges, G.,—of the human eye,—see **OBLIQUE**; from reflection of its tendon over a cartilaginous *pulley*,—τροχαλία.

TROCHLÉE, s. f.,—trochlea, f. L.: a term applied, by *Chaussier*, to the internal articular *eminence* of the cubital extremity of os brachii; as forming a *pulley*,—τροχαλία, —Rolle, f. G.,—on which the ulna rolls in extension and flexion of the fore-arm.

TROIS-QUARTS, ou **TROCART**, s. m.,—terebellum, triquetrum, n. L.,—trochar: an *instrument*, with *triangular point*, and enclosed in a silver canula; employed, by Surgeons, in the operation of *paracentesis*,—see **PARACENTÈSE**.

TROMPE, s. f.,—tuba, f. L.,—trumpet: a term applied, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to certain organs, of *trumpet-like structure* or configuration; as 1. a *tube* of the *internal ear*,—*Tr. ou Conduit d'Eustache* (*Cond. guttural de l'oreille*, Ch.),—*tuba Eustachii*, L.,—die *Eustachische oder Ohr-Trompete*, G.; and, 2. the *canal*,—*Tr. de Fallope*, ou *utérine*,—*tuba uterina vel Fallopiana*,—die *Muttertrompete oder -röhre*; destined, in the female of the *Mammifera*, to transmit the ovum from ovary to uterus; and so corresponding, in function, with the oviduct,—see **OVIDUCTE**,—of the lower animals: 3. the *nasal elongation*,—trunk or proboscis,—der *Rüssel*, G.,—of the Elephant, and Tapir: 4. the cylindrical and retractile *tube*, exhibited by certain *Gasteropodous Mollusca*; as the animal of *Buccinum*, and *Voluta*: and, 5. the *suctorial organ* of *Dipterous Insects*.

TRONC, s. m.,—truncus, m. L.,—der Stamm, G.,—trunk: in Anatomy, and Zoology, that portion of the *body* of *Vertebrated Animals*, and of the *Articulata*,—see **THORAX**,—to which the limbs are articulated; and of a *blood-vessel*, or *nerve*, which, as the *trunk* of the aorta, and pneumo-gastric nerve, intervenes between its origin and the point of its final division into branches: in Botany, *synon.* with **TIGE**.

TROPHOSPERME, s. m.,—trophospermium, n. (τρέφω, to nourish, σπέρμα, seed), L.: a term, in Botany, *synon.* with **PLACENTA**.

TRUITE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a species belonging to genus, *Salmo*,—see **SAUMON**. The *flesh* of the common *Trout*,—*S. fario* (*Trutta fluviatilis*, Will.),—die *Forelle*, G.,—is much esteemed, as an article of diet.

TRUMBUS, s. m. F., et L.: the small, glistening, violaceous *tumour*; resulting from extravasation of blood in the vicinity of the orifice of a vein, after phlebotomy.

TUBAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied to that form of extra-uterine *pregnancy*,—*Grossesse tubaire*, F.;—wherein the ovum is developed in the *Fallopian tube*.

TUR

TUBE, s. m.,—*tubus*, m. L.,—*die Röhre*, G.: in Anatomy, a term, *synon.* with *canal*,—*C. ou tube intestinal*, F.: in Botany, the inferior portion of a monopetalous corolla, or monophyllous calyx: in Chemistry, an instrument commonly constructed of glass; and employed in divers processes.

TUBER-ISCHIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Quadratus femoris*, muscle,—see **CARRÉ**; from its attachments.

TUBERCULE, s. m.: a term designative, in Anatomy, of certain *processes*, or *projections*; which exist on the surfaces of bone or membrane, or in the structure of the medullary organs; as the *tubercle* of the human *rib*,—*tuberculum costæ*, L.,—*Höcker der Rippe*, G.;—of the right auricle of the heart,—*t. Loweri*; and les *Tubercules pisi-formes*,—see **MAMILLAIRE**,—of the brain: in Pathological Anatomy, the peculiar degeneration of the tissue of certain organs, as exemplified in the pulmonary *tubercle*,—*der Lungentuberkel*, G.,—into a whitish, yellow, or greyish, opaque, and friable substance; which assumes, by the process of softening, a purulent character; and yields a matter, to which the epithet, *tuberculous*, is, consequently, applied: in Botany, an *excrescence*,—*das Knollen*, G.,—developed on the stems, or roots, of certain plants.

TUBÉREUX, adj.,—*tuberosus*, L.,—*knollig*, G.: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Valeriana tuberosa*, possess *tuberos roots*; or, as *Solanum tuberosum*,—a root covered with *tubercles*.

TUBÉROSITÉ, s. f.,—*tuberositas*, f. L.,—*der Höcker*, G.,—*tuberosity*: an irregular and rugose *projection*; which, existing upon the surface of certain bones, ordinarily serves for insertion of muscle or ligament.

TUBICOLE, adj.,—*tubicolus* (*tubus*, a tube, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of an Order of Class, *Annelida*; comprizing animals which, as the *Serpulæ*, and *Terebellæ*, reside in calcareous *tubes*.

TUMÉFACTION, s. f.,—*tumefactio*, f. L.,—*die Aufschwellung*, G.: morbid augmentation of volume, of a part or organ.

TUMEUR, s. f.,—*tumor*, m. L.,—*ὁ ὄγκος*,—*die Geschwulst*, G.,—*tumour*: an unnatural prominence or swelling; developed on any part of the body.

TUNIQUE, s. f.,—*tunica*, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, and Botany, *synon.* with **MEMBRANE**. **TUNIQUE**, adj.,—*tunicatus*, L.,—*behäutet*, G.: enveloped by a *coat*, or *tunic*. The *tunicated Animals*,—*Tunicata*, L.,—constitute an Order, of Class, *Mollusca*, in modern Systems of Zoology.

TURBINÉ, adj.,—*turbinatus*, L.,—*kreiselförmig*, G.,—*turbinated*: exhibiting the figure of a cone reversed; as, in Botany, the *turbinated shell*,—*Coquille turbinée*, F.,—of *Bulimus turbinatus*: in Botany, the *calyx*

TYP

of *Rosa turbinata*, the *capsule* of *Papaver*—, and *urn* of *Gymnostomum turbinatum*.

TURBOT, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species of *Rhombus*,—see **PLEURONECTE**.

TURCIQUE, adj.,—*turcicus*, L.,—*türkisch*, G.,—*turkish*,—see **SELLE**.

TUSSILAGE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tussilago* (*Syngenesia, superfl.*; *Corymbifera*), L.; comprizing, among other species, the common *Colt's-foot*; and *Butter-bur*,—*T. farfara*; et *petasites* (*P. vulgaris*, of modern Botanists),—*T. vulgaire*, ou *Pas-d'âne*; et *Herbe aux teigneux*, F.,—*der Huf-, Brust-, oder Esselslattich*; und die *Pestilenzwurz*, od. *grosser Huflattich*, G. The *flowers* of the *former* are reputed to possess *pectoral*—; the *acid root* of the *latter*,—*aperient*, *diuretic*, and *alexipharmic* properties.

TYMPAN, s. m.: a term, literally signifying a *drum*,—*τὸ τύμπανον*,—*tympanum*, n. L.,—*die Trommel*, *Pauke*, G.; and employed to designate an irregular *cavity*,—*Cavité du tympan*, ou *CAISSE du tambour*, F.,—*cavitas tympani*, L.,—*die Trommel- od. Paukenhöhle*, G.; situated in the base of the petrous portion of temporal bone, between the labyrinth and meatus auditorius, from which it is separated by the interposition of a *membrane*,—*membrana tympani*, L.,—*das Trommel- oder Paukenfell*, G.; communicating with the external air, by the Eustachian tube; and constituting the middle division of the ear. **TYMPANIQUE**, adj.,—*tympanicus*, L.,—*tympanic*: connected with the *tympanum*; as the *Chorda tympani*,—*Branche tympanique du nerf facial*, F.

TYMPANITE, s. f.,—*tympanitis*, f. (*τύμπανον*, a drum), L.,—*die Trommelsucht*, G.: in Pathology, excessive *distension* of the abdomen; resulting from accumulation of *gas* in the intestinal canal, or the peritonæum: hence, distinguished into *intestinal* and *peritonæal*,—*T. intestinale*, et *péritonéale*, F.

TYPE, s. m.,—*typus*, m. L., and G.: in ordinary language, a *model*,—*ὁ τύπος*: in Pathology, the *type*, or character, assumed by diseases, especially those of an acute or febrile nature. **TYPIQUE**, adj.,—*typical*.

TYPHODE, **TYPHOÏDE**, adj.,—*τυφώδης*,—*typhodes*, L.,—*typhusähnlich*, G.,—*typhoid*: exhibiting the characters of, or complicated with, *typhus*; as *typhoid fever*,—*Fièvre typhode*, F.,—*das typhose Fieber*, G.,—and *typhoid pneumonia*,—*pneumonia typhodes*, L.

TYPHOMANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—*ἡ τυφομανία*,—*typhomania*, f. L.: complication of *delirium* with *typhus-fever*,—**TYPHUS**, s. m. F., L., and G.: an acute disease, of epidemic, and frequently infectious, character; signalized by *stupor*,—*τύφος*,—hence the designation; and correctly regarded, by the French Pathologists, as a gastro- or pneumocephalitis, consequent on exposure to the noxious influence of the human miasm, cold, fatigue, and the depressing passions.

UNI

ULCERATION, s. f.,—ulceratio, f. L.,—die Vereitung, Verschwärung, G.: the formation of an *ulcer*.—ULCÈRE, s. m.,—ulcus, n. L.,—τὸ ἕλκος, —das Geschwür, G.: a solution of continuity; determined, and kept up, by some local or constitutional injury or defect. ULCÈREUX, adj.,—ulceribus scatenus, ulcerosus, L.,—ἐλκώδης, —voller Geschwüre, eiterig, G.,—ulcerous: full of, or assuming the character of, *ulcers*.

ULITE, s. f.,—ulitis, f. (ὀδόν, the gum), L.,—die Zahnfleischentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *gum*.

ULNAIRE, adj.,—ulnaris, L.,—ulnar: pertaining to the *ulna*. Synon. with CUBITAL.

ULONCIE, s. f.,—uloncus, f. (ὀδόν, the gum, ὄγκος, swelling), L.,—die Geschwullst des Zahnfleisches, G.,—swelling of: ULORRHAGIE, s. f.,—ulorrhagia, f. (same, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—Blutfluss aus dem Zahnfleisch, —hæmorrhage from—the *gum*.

ULTIMI-STERNAL, adj.,—ultimi-sternalis, L.: synon. with ENSISTERNAL.

UNCIFORME, adj.,—unciformis, L.,—hakenförmig, G.,—unciform: exhibiting the figure of a *hook*,—uncus, L.; as, in Anatomy, a *bone*,—das Hakenbein, F.,—of the human carpus,—see CARPE; and certain eminences,—Em. unciformes, F.,—in the interior of the brain,—see ERGOT.

UNGUÉAL, UNGUIFÈRE, adj.,—ungealis, unguiferus: pertaining to, or supporting, the *nails*,—ungues, L.; as the *unguiferous phalanges*,—Ph. unguéales, F.,—see PHALANGETTE,—of the fingers and toes.

UNGUIS, s. m.: in Anatomy, a small and delicate *bone*,—Os unguis ou lacrymal, F.,—das Nagelbein, Thränenbein, G.; which, situated in the anterior and internal part of each orbit, and developed by one point of ossification, contributes to the formation of the lacrymal groove and nasal duct: in Pathology, synon. with PTÉRYGION.

UNIFLORE, adj.,—uniflorus, L.,—einblüthig, G.,—unifloral: bearing *one flower*,—unum florem, L.; as, in Botany, the peduncle of *Monotropa uniflora*. UNIFOLIÉ, adj.,—μονόφυλλος, —einblättrig, L.:—*one leaf*,—unum folium, L.; as the stem of *Lachenaia unifolia*. UNILABIÉ, adj.,—unilabiatus, L.,—einlippig, G.:—*one lip*; as the *unilabiate corolla* of *Acanthus*.

UNILOCULAIRE, adj.,—unilocularis, L.,—einfächrig, L.: containing *one cavity*, or *cell*,—unum loculum, L.; as, in Comparative Anatomy, the *unilocular heart* of divers of the *Invertebrata*: in Botany, the *anther* of *Juniperus*, and *pyxide* of *Anagallis*. UNIPÉTALE, adj.,—unipetalus, L.,—einzelblum-

URE

enblättrig, G.: having *one petal*, which, at the point of insertion, does not completely surround the sexual organs; and thus differing from MONOPÉTALE.

UNIVALVE, adj.,—univalvis, L.,—einklappig, G.: consisting of *one piece*; as, in Conchology, the *Testacea*, which constitute the Order, *Univalvia*, of Linnæus: having only *one valve*; as, in Botany, the *univalve capsule* of *Avicennia*.

UNISEXUEL, adj.,—unisexualis, L.,—eingeschlechtig, G.: possessing the organs of only *one sex*; as the individuals of all the higher and more perfect species of the Animal Kingdom; and the *unisexual*—hence termed imperfect—flowers of the monoecious, dioecious, and polygamous plants.

URACRASIE, s. f.,—uracrasia, more correctly, uracratia, f. (ὀδρον, urine, ἀκρασία, incontinence), L.: synon. with ENURESIE.

URATE, s. m.,—uras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, —harnsaure Salze, G.; resulting from the combination of an acid, —Acide urique, ou lithique, F.,—die Urin-, Stein-, oder Harnsäure, G.,—which exists in *urine*,—with salifiable bases. To this genus belong the *urate of ammonia*,—Ur. d'ammoniaque, —uras ammoniæ, L.,—harnsaures Ammonium,—and the *urate of soda*; which, respectively, enter into the composition of certain urinary,—and constitute the basis of arthritic—concretions.

URÉE, s. f.,—urea, f. L.,—der Harnstoff, G.: a peculiar substance; existing in *urine*; and discovered, by Rouelle, in 1773.

URÉTÈRE, s. m.,—ὁ οὐρητήρ, —ureter, m. L.,—der Harnleiter, G.: the membranous *canal*; which, extending from the pelvis of the kidney, to fundus of the urinary bladder, conveys the *urine* from the former to the latter organ. URÉTERALGIE, s. f.,—ureteralgia, f. (ὀυρητήρ, —ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Schmerz in den Harnleitern, G.,—pain in the *ureters*. URÉTERITE, s. f.,—ureteritis, f. L.,—die Harnleiterentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *ureters*.

URÉTÉROLITHIASIS, s. f.,—ureterolithiasis, f. L.: formation of a *stone*,—λιθίασις, —or an ureteric concretion,—ureterolithus, m. L.,—der Harnleiterstein, G.,—in the *ureter*. URÉTÉRRHAGIE, s. f.,—ureterorrhagia, f. (ὀυρητήρ, —ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—eine Blutung aus den Harnleitern, G.,—hæmorrhage from the *ureters*.

URÉTHRAL, adj.,—urethralis, L.: pertaining to the *urethra*; as, in Anatomy, the *prominence*,—termed VERU MONTANUM: implicating the *urethra*; as, in Pathology, *urethral inflammation*,—see URÉTHRITE.

URÉTHRE, URÉTRE, s. m.,—ἡ οὐρήθρα, urethra, f. L.,—die Urethra, Harnröhre, G.: the excretory canal of the urine, in the male, and female, of the higher animals, and of the semen, also, in the male. URÉTHRALGIE, s. f.,—urethralgia, f. L.,—der Harnröhrenschmerz, G.,—pain,—ἄλγος, in —: URÉTHRITE, s. f.,—urethritis, f. L.,—die Harnröhrenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of—the urethra,—ἡ οὐρήθρα.

URÉTHRO-BULBAIRE, adj.,—urethro-bulbaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Transversalis perinaei* artery,—see TRANSVERSE; from its distribution on the urethral bulb.

URÉTHROPHRAXIE, s. f.,—urethrophraxia, urethremphraxia, f. L.,—die Verstopfung der Harnröhre, G.,—obstruction,—ἔμφραξις, —of the urethra,—οὐρήθρα.

URÉTHRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—urethrorrhagia, f. (οὐρήθρα, the urethra, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Harnröhrenblutfluss, G.,—haemorrhage—: URÉTHRORRHÉE, s. f.,—urethrorrhœa, f. (same, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—discharge of mucus,—der Harnröhrenschleimfluss,—urethro-blennorrhœa, f. L.,—of the German Pathologists,—from the urethra. URÉTHROSPASME, s. m.,—urethrospasmus, m. L.,—der Harnröhrenkrampf, G.,—spasm of the urethra.

URÉTHROTOME, s. m.,—urethrotomus, m. (οὐρήθρα,—τομή, incision) L.,—das Urethrotom, G.: in Surgery, an instrument, employed in performing the operation of urethrotomy,—URÉTHROTOMIE, s. f.,—urethrotomia, f. L.,—der Harnröhrenschnitt, G.,—incision of the urethra.

URÉTIQUE, adj.,—οὐρητικός,—ureticus, L.,—uretic: synonym with DIURÉTIQUE.

URIASÉ, s. f.,—uriasis, f. L.: synonym with LITHIASÉ.

URINAIRE, adj.,—urinarius, L.: containing, or transmitting, the urine; as, in Anatomy, the urinary bladder,—die Harnblase, G.; the meatus urinarius,—Mêat urinaire,—die weibliche Harnröhre, G.,—in the female; and other urinary passages,—viæ urinariæ, L.: formed in, or implicating, those passages; as, in Pathology, an urinary concretion,—der Harnstein,—or urinary fistula,—die Harn- oder Urinfistel, G.

URINAL, s. m.,—τὸ οὐροδόχιον,—urodochium, n. L.,—das Harngefäß, Harnglas, G.: a vessel, commonly constructed of glass; and destined to receive the urine, in cases of incontinence, or inability of a patient to assume the erect position.

URINE, s. f.,—urina, f. L.,—τὸ οὖρον,—der Urin, Harn, G.: the fluid secreted by the kidneys of the more perfect and highly-organized animals. URINEUX, adj.,—urinosis, L.,—harnähnlich, harnartig, G.,—urinous: exhibiting the character, or properties, of urine.

URIQUE, adj.,—uricus, L.,—see URATE.

UROCELE, s. f.,—urocele, f. (οὖρον, urine, κήλη, swelling), L.,—der Harnbruch, G.,—infiltration of urine into the tissue of the scrotum. UROCHÉZIE, s. f.,—urochezia, f. (same, and χέζω, to go to stool), L.,—evacuation of urine per anum.

UROCRISIE, s. f.,—urocrisia, f. (οὖρον,—κρίσις, judgment), L.,—die Harnkrise, G.: an opinion formed of the fluid itself, or the condition of a patient, from inspection of the urine.

URODYNIE, s. f.,—urodynia, f. (οὖρον,—ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—der Harnschmerz, G.: a sense of pain in excretion of urine. UROLITHIASÉ, s. f.,—urolithiasis, f. L.,—die Harnsteinkrankheit, G.,—disease connected with the formation of urinary calculi,—die Harnsteine, G.

UROMANCIE, s. f.,—uromantia, f. (οὖρον, the urine, μαντεία, divination), L.: the art of distinguishing diseases, by uroscopy,—UROSCOPIE, s. f.,—uroscopia, f. (οὖρον, urine, σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—das Harnsehen, Uroskopie, G.,—inspection of the urine. UROPLANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—uroplania, f. (οὖρον,—πλάνη, error), L.,—deviation of the urine from its natural course.

UROSES, s. f. pl., F., et L.,—die Harnkrankheiten, G.: a term applied, by Alibert, to morbid affections of the urinary organs; which constitute the 4th Family of diseases, of his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

URTICAIRE, s. f.,—Urticaria, f. L.,—die Nesselsucht, das Nesselfieber, G.,—nettle-rash: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; comprehending several species, characterized by an eruption analogous, in appearance, to that which results from the stinging of the nettle,—urtica, L. URTICATION, s. f.,—urticatio, f. L.,—die Urtication, das Peitschen mit Brennesseln, G.: in Therapeutics, the act of flagellation with nettles; frequently employed in Paralysis.

URTICÉES, s. f. pl.,—Urticeæ, L.,—die Nessel-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous, monoecious or dioecious, plants; having, for type, the genus, *Urtica*,—see ORTIE.

USTION, s. f.,—ustio, f. L.,—die Verbrennung, G.: in Surgery, the application of the actual cautery; the effect of such application.

UTÉRIN, adj.,—uterinus, L.: pertaining to, or implicating, the structure of the UTERUS; as, in Anatomy, the uterine muscle,—*M. utérine*,—a term applied, by Ruysch, to the muscular fibres of the fundus uteri; and uterine artery,—die Gebärmutterschlagader, G.,—a branch of the hypogastric: in Pathology, uterine inflammation, and rupture,—MÉTRITE, et MÉTRORRHÉXIE. UTÉRUS, s. m. F., and G.: a term borrowed, from the Latin; synonym with MATRICE.

UTRICULAIRE, adj.,—utricularis, L.: resembling a small bottle,—utriculus, L.; as,

UTR

in Botany, the *utricular glands*, produced by dilatation of the epidermis, and filled with colourless lymph, of the ice-plant,—*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

UTRICULE, s. m.,—utriculus, m. L.: in Zoology, the *dilatation* of the membranous labyrinth, which encloses the calcareous concretions of the ear of Fishes: in Botany, each *cell* of the cellular tissue of plants; each grain of pollen; and the minute *vesicle* which, filled with air, sustains the stem, and leaf, of the plants of genus, *Utricularia*,—UTRICULAIRE, s. f.,—Wasserschlauch, m. G.,—on the surface of the water.

UVU

UVÉE, s. f.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the choroid membrane,—*M. uvée*, F.,—membrana *uvea*, L.,—das Traubenhäutchen, G.,—of the eye,—see CHOROÏDE; by others, to the posterior surface of the iris;—from the black grape-like pigment with which they are invested.

UVULAIRE, adj.,—uvularis: belonging to, or implicating, the *uvula*, L.,—LUETTE; as, in Anatomy, the *uvular glands*,—die Zäpfchendrüsen, G.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *uvula*,—UVULITE, s. f.,—uvulitis, f., inflammation *uvula*, L.,—die Zäpfchenentzündung, G.

V.

VAI

VACCIN, s. m.: in Pathology, the serous *fluid*,—virus *vaccinum*, L.,—which is contained in the vesicle developed on the udder of the cow,—*vacca*, L.,—or on the body of a *vaccinated* subject. VACCINATION, s. f.,—vaccinatio, f. L.,—die Einimpfung mit *Schutzpocken*, die Vaccination, G.,—inoculation with *vaccine virus*; whereby is induced a peculiar disease,—VACCINE, s. f.,—vaccina, vacciola, f. L.,—die Kuhpocke, Schutzpocke, G.,—cow-pox; which ordinarily protects the individual subjected to its influence, from the subsequent invasion of small-pox. VACCINER, v. a.,—die Kuhpocken einimpfen, G.,—to *vaccinate*.

VAGIN, s. f.: in Anatomy, the membranous *canal*,—*C. vulvo-utérin*, F.,—*vagina uteri*, L.,—die Mutterscheide, G.; which, interposed between the rectum and urinary bladder, in the female *Mammifera*, extends from vulva,—see VULVE,—to cervix uteri. VAGINAL, adj.,—vaginalis: distributed on the *vagina*; as, in Anatomy, the *vaginal artery*,—die Scheidenschlagader, G.,—ordinarily a branch of the hypogastric or uterine: supplying a *sheath* or *cover*; as the osseous *crest*,—*Apophyse vaginale*, ou *engainante*, F.,—which surrounds the base of the styloid process of temporal bone; and the serous *membrane*,—*Tunique vaginale*, ou *élytroïde*,—*Tunica vaginalis testis*, L.,—die Scheidenhaut des Hoden, G.,—of the testis.

VAGINANT, adj.,—vaginans, L.,—scheidend, G.,—see ENGAINANT. VAGINÉ, adj.,—vaginatus, L.,—bescheidet, G.,—vaginates,—see ENGAINÉ.

VAGUE, adj.,—vagus, L.,—wandering: a *vague* term, applied, by the older Anatomists, to the eighth pair,—*par vagum*,—of cerebral nerves,—*Nerfs vagues*, F.,—*nervi vagi*, L.,—the tenth, or pneumogastric,—see PNEUMO-GASTRIQUE,—of the moderns.

VAISSEAU, s. m.,—vas, n. L.,—τὸ ἀγγεῖον,—das Gefäß, G.,—vessel: a term applied, in Anatomy, to membranous, elastic, and ramified *canals*; which are distinguish-

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ed, from the peculiar nature, and characters, of the fluid conveyed by them, into *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux sanguins*, F.,—*vasa sanguifera*, L.,—die Blutgefäße, G.,—see ARTÈRE, et VEINE; and *absorbents*,—see ABSORBENT, consisting of *lacteals*, and *lymphatics*,—die Milch- und die Lymphgefäße.

VALÉRIANE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Valeriana* (*Triandria, monogyn.*; *Dipsacæ*), L.,—der Baldrian, die Valeriane, G.,—Valerian; constituting the type of the *Valerianæ*, of *British Botanists*; and comprizing many species. Of these, the *wild*, or *common*.—la *Val. officinale*,—*V. officinalis*,—τὸ φῶν, καὶ νέδος ἀγγία,—der officinelle od. gewöhnliche Bald., wilde *Valer.*, G.,—supplies a bitter, aromatic, and *antispasmodic root*, which forms the basis of divers *French*, and *German, Officin. Preparations*; as a *Simple Tincture*, and *Extract*,—*Tinctura de Radicibus*, et *Extractum*, *Valerianæ*, *Ph. Gall.*,—Einfache Baldriantinctur, und -Extract, G. The *Germans* have, in addition, an *Ethereal*, an *Ammoniated*, and an *Acid Tincture*,—Aetherische, Ammoniumhaltige, und Gesäuerte B.-tinctur; a *cold-prepared Extract*,—Kaltbereitetes Baldr.-extract; and *Distilled Water*,—Baldrianwasser.

VALVE, s. f.,—valva, f. L.,—die Klappe, G.: in Zoology, the *calcareous piece*, or *pieces*; which, varying, in form and number, are secreted by, and protect, the bodies of certain *Mollusca*: in Botany, the *segments* of divers pericarps, which are distinct, and capable of separating, at the period of maturity, without apparent rupture: also, each of the *pieces* which constitute a *spatha*; and compose the glume, and glumelle, of the *Gramineæ*.

VALVULE, s. f.,—valvula, f. L.,—Klappe, f. G.,—valve: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *membranous folds*; which, existing at the orifices, or in the course of certain cavities, reservoirs, and canals, of the animal body, are destined to prevent regurgitation, and direct the course, of the contained fluids.

VAR

Of this nature are, 1. the *valves* of the heart, and the larger *arteries*,—see MITRAL, SIGMOÏDE, TRICUSPIDE; the Eustachian *valve*,—die Eustachische *Klappe*, G.,—situated, in the right auricle, at the orifice of the inferior vena cava, and performing an important function in the foetal circulation; and the numerous *valves*,—die Venenklappen, —of the venous System: 2. those of the *intestinal canal*; as the pyloric, connivent, and ileo-cæcal,—die Grimmdarmklappe,—see PYLORE, CONNIVENT, ILÉO-CÆCAL. *V. de Vieussens*,—*valvula cerebri*, L.,—die Hirnklappe, G.: a thin medullary process; extending from the inferior tubercula quadrigemina, to the crura cerebelli; and constituting the roof of the fourth cerebral ventricle,—die vierte Hirnhöhle, G.

VAPEUR, s. f.,—vapor, m. L.,—ἡ ἀτμή, ἀτμός, —der Dampf, G.,—vapour: in Chemistry, an elastic fluid, or gas; susceptible of assuming, under the influence of cold or compression, the liquid or the solid state. VAPEURS, pl.,—vapores, L.,—vapours: a popular designation of Hypochondriasis, and Hysteria. VAPORATION, s. f.,—die Verdampfung, G.: see EVAPORATION.

VARICE, s. f.,—varix, f. L.,—ὁ κίρσος, —der Aderknoten, Krampf- oder Blutaderknoten, Venenbruch, G.: in Surgical Pathology, a tumour, resulting from dilatation, of a vein; most commonly seen in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, and in those of the spermatic cord.

VARICELLE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Varicella*, f. L.,—chicken-pox: in Pathology, a genus of the *Cutaneous Phlegmasiæ*; constituting the 1st, of the Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan; and characterized by an eruption of vesicles which somewhat resemble the variolous pustule, but do not, like that, terminate in suppuration. German pathological writers describe three species of *Varicella*,—*Varicellæ crystallinæ* vel *aquaticæ*;—*oviles*, vel *suillæ*; et *duræ*, *conoides*, vel *acuminatæ*, L.,—die Wasser- oder Windpocken; die Schaf- oder Schweinpocken; und die Spitz-, Stein-, oder Hundspocken, G.

VARIÉTÉ, s. f.,—varietas, f. L.,—die Abänderung, Abart, G.: in Natural History, the modification of a species by food, climate, culture, and various other causes.

VARICOCÈLE, s. f.,—varicocele, f. L.: see CIRSOCÈLE. VARICOMPHALE, s. m.,—varicomphalus, m. L.,—see CIRSCOMPHALE.

VARIOLE, s. f.,—*Variola*, f. L.,—die Menschenpocke, G.,—Small-pox: a *cutaneous Phlegmasia*, of well-known character and progress; pertaining to the Order, *Pustulæ*, of Willan. Introduced, from the East, into Europe, about the 12th century: and, although disarmed of its terrors, by the splendid discovery of the immortal Jenner,—see VACCINE,—yet unhappily resisting, beneath the influence of apathy or preju-

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dice, all the efforts of science and philanthropy for its perfect extermination. VARIOLEUX, VARIOLIQUE, adj.,—pockenartig, G.,—variolous: suffering from, or connected with, *variola*.

VARIQUEUX, adj.,—varicosus, L.: affected with *varix*; as, in Surgical Pathology, a *varicose vein*,—die *variköse Blutader*, G.: kept up by the existence of *varices*; as a *varicose ulcer*,—*ulcus varicosum*, L. For an account of *varicose aneurism*, and aneurismal *Varix*,—see ANÉVRISME.

VASCULAIRE, VASCULEUX, adj.,—vascularis, vasculosus, L.: composed, or supplied with a multitude, of *vessels*,—*vasa*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the *vascular system*,—*Système vasculaire*, F.,—das Gefässsystem, G.; a *vascular membrane*,—*membrana vascularis*, L.

VASTE, adj.,—vastus, L.,—very large: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two large femoral muscles,—*Vastus externus*, et *internus*,—äusserer, und innerer, dicker Schenkelmuskel,—of *British*, and *German*, anatomical writers; and described, by the *French*, as constituting, respectively, the external, and internal, portions of *TRICEPS crural*.

VÉGÉTAL, s. m.,—das Gewächs, G.,—a vegetable: *synon.* with PLANTE. —adj.,—vegetabilis, L.,—φυτικός, —vegetabilisch, G.: composed of, drawn from, or pertaining to, *plants*,—VÉGÉTAUX, pl.,—die Gewächse, G.; as the *vegetable kingdom*,—*Regnum vegetabile*, L.,—das Pflanzenreich, G.; a *vegetable poison*,—das Pflanzengift; the *vegetable embryo*,—*Embryon végétal*, F.

VÉGÉTATION, s. f.,—vegetatio, f. L.,—die Vegetation, G.: in Botany, the development,—der Pflanzenwächstum, G.,—of parts; the assemblage of functions which constitute the life—of a *plant*: in Surgical Pathology, *synon.* with GRANULATION.

VEINE, s. f.,—vena, f. L.,—ἡ φλέψ, —die Ader, Blutader, Vene, G.,—vein: in Anatomy, the designation of *vessels*, destined, with the exception of the pulmonary veins, —die Lungenvenen, G.,—to contain black blood, which they convey, from all parts, to the heart; and, altogether, constituting le *Système veineux*, ou *vasculaire à sang noir*, of Bichat. *V. de Médine*,—*vena medinensis*,—see DRAGONNEAU. VEINEUX, adj.,—φλεβικός, —venosus, L.: composed of, or pertaining to, the *veins*; as, in Anatomy, the *venous System*,—das Venensystem, G.;—the ductus *venosus* of the human foetus; and the *venous blood*,—das venöse Blut, G.: implicating the structure of the *veins*; as, in Pathology, *venous inflammation*,—PHLÉBITE.

VÉNÉRIEN, adj.,—venereus (*Venus*, the goddess of love), L.,—venerisch, G.: pertaining to the passion of *physical love*; as the *venereal appetite*,—see APPÉTIT; and the morbid poison, and the diseases,—see VIRUS, et SYPHILIS,—which result from its lawless indulgence.

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VENIMEUX, adj.,—venenosus, L.,—giftig, G.,—venomous: an epithet applied to animals; which, as the Scorpion, and Viper,—see **VIPÈRE**,—possess organs for the secretion, and transmission, of a deleterious fluid, animal poison, or *venom*.—**VENIN**, s. m.,—venenum, n. L.,—das Thiergift, G.

VENT, s. m.,—ventus, m. L.,—ὁ ἄνεμος, —der Wind, G.,—wind: a meteorological phenomenon; probably dependent on electrical agencies: in popular language, a synonym of *flatulence*,—die Blähung, G. **VENTEUX**, adj.,—flatulentus, L.,—blähsüchtig, windig, G.: generating, or induced by, *flatulence*; as *flatulent food*,—*Alimens venteux*; *flatulent diseases*,—*Maladies venteuses*, F.

VENTOUSE, s. f.,—cucurbitula, f. L.,—das Schröpfkopf, G.,—a cupping-glass.

VENTRAL, adj.,—ventralis, L.: occupying the *belly*,—*venter*, L.,—see **ABDOMEN**; as, in Zoology, the *ventral mammæ*,—*Mammelles ventrales*, F.,—of certain *Mammifera*, and the *ventral fins*,—see **NAGEOIRE**,—of Fishes: exhibiting a *belly* of different colour from the rest of the body; as, in Ornithology, *Perdrix ventralis*. **VENTRE**, s. m.: the *belly* of a muscle.

VENTRICULE, s. m.,—ventriculus, m. L.,—ventricle: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers cavities; as, 1. the *pouches*,—*ventriculi*, vel *sacculi*, buccales, L.,—die Backentaschen, G.,—see **ABAJOUÉ**,—developed in the cheek of divers *Mammifera*: 2. the stomach itself,—der Magen, G.; and the duodenum,—sometimes named *Ventr. succenturié*: 3. the *ventricles of the brain*,—*V. du cerveau*,—die Hirnhöhlen, G.,—five in number: 4. those of the *larynx*,—*ventriculi*, vel *sinus*, laryngis, L.: and, 5.—of the heart, —*V. du Cœur*,—die Herzkammern, G.; distinguished into an *aortic*, and *pulmonary*,—der Aorten- und der Lungenherzkammer.

VENTRILOQUISME, s. m.,—ventriloquismus, m. (*venter*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak), L.,—das Bauchreden, die Bauchrednerei, G.,—ventriloquism. **VENTRILOQUISTE**, s. m.,—der Bauchredner, G.—a ventriloquist.

VER, s. m.,—a worm,—see **VERS**. *V. à soie*,—see **BOMBYCE**. —*de Guinée*,—**DRA-GONNEAU**. —*palmiste*,—**CALANDRE**.

VÉRATRINE, s. f.,—veratrina, f. L.: an organic *alkali*; which exists in the root of *Veratrum album*, and the seed of *V. sabadilla*.

VERGE, s. f.,—penis, membrum virile, L.,—die Ruthe, das männliche Glied, G.: a cylindrical and erectile organ; which, existing exclusively in the male sex, serves alike for the ejaculation of the seminal fluid, and expulsion of the urine.

VERMICULAIRE, **VERMIFORME**, adj.,—vermicularis, vermiformis, L.,—vermicular: exhibiting the figure of a *worm*,—*vermis*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the appendix *vermiformis cæci*,—see **APPENDICE**; and the *vermiform eminences*,—*Em. vermiformes*, F.,—

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or processes, of the cerebellum,—die *wurm-förmigen Fortsätze* des kleinen Gehirns, G. **VERMIFUGE**, adj.,—vermifugus (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel), L.,—würmertreibend, G.: synonym. with **ANTHÉLMINTHIQUE**.

VERRUE, s. f.,—verruca, f. L.,—Warze, G.,—wart: a cutaneous *excrescence*, apparently produced by thickening of the epidermis. See **ACROCHORDON**.

VERS, s. m.,—*Vermes*, L.,—die Würmer, G.,—Worms: the designation of the 6th Class of Animals, in the *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus; comprehending an heterogeneous multitude of *Invertebrata*; which modern Zoologists, led by the unerring light of Comparative Anatomy, have distributed into several distinct, and clearly-defined Classes. *V. intestinaux*,—see **ENTOZOAIRE**.

VERTÉBRAL, adj.,—vertebralis, L.: pertaining to,—zu den *Wirbelbeinen* gehörig, G.,—formed by, or implicating, the *vertebræ*,—see **VERTÈBRE**; as, in Anatomy, 1. the *vertebral column*,—*columna vertebralis*, L.,—die *Wirbelsäule*, G.,—see **COLONNE**: 2. the *vertebral canal*,—der Rückenmarkskanal, G.,—whereby that column is traversed: 3. the *vertebral ligaments*,—*Ligamens vertebraux*, F.; distinguished into *anterior*, and *posterior*, which bind together the constituent pieces: 4. the *vertebral artery*,—*Artère vertébrale* (—*cérébrale postérieure*, Ch.),—die *Wirbelschlagader*, G.,—a branch of the subclavian: and, 5. the *vertebral or spinal nerves*,—die *Spinalnerven*, G.,—see **RACHIDIEN**. In Pathology, caries, and inflammation, of the bodies of the *vertebræ*,—see **SPONDYLOCACE**, et **SPONDYLITE**, ou **VERTÉBRALITE**, s. f.,—vertebralis, f. L.,—die *Wirbelentzündung*, G.

VERTÈBRE, s. f.,—vertebra, f. L.,—ὁ σπόνδυλος, —der *Wirbel*, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of the twenty-four *bones*,—die *Wirbelbeine*, G.; which, in Man, constitute, by their articulation, the *vertebral column*. They are distributed, from their relative situations, into the *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *lumbar*,—die Hals-, die Brust- oder Rücken-, und Lendenwirbel, G.; and farther termed *true*,—*Vertebræ veræ*, L.,—to distinguish them from the pieces, —*V. spuræ*,—which, separate in infancy, form, by their consolidation in adult age, the sacrum, and coccyx. **VERTÈBRE**, adj.,—vertebratus, L.,—gewirbelt, G.,—vertebrated: an epithet designative, in Systems of Zoology, of the first great Division, or Sub-Regnum, of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending those animals,—les *Animaux vertébrés* (**OSTÉOZOAIRE**s, Blainv.; *Spini-Cerebrata*,—see **SPINI-CÉRÉBRAL**,—Grant),—*Animalia vertebrata*, L.,—die *Wirbelthiere*, G.; which, as the five Classes,—*Mammifera*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*, et *Pisces*, L.,—composing that Sub-kingdom, are characterized, and distinguished from the *Invertebrata*,—see

INVERTÉBRÉ,—by the possession of a spine, or *vertebral column*.

VERTÉBRO-ILIAQUE, adj.,—vertebro-iliacus, L.: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*Art. v.-iliaque*; which exists between the last lumbar *vertebra* and *ilium*, through the medium of the ilio-lumbar ligament.

VERTEX, s. m. F., et L.,—see MÉSOCRANE, et SINCIPUT.

VERTICILLE, s. m.,—verticillus, m. L.,—der Quirl, G.,—whirl, or whorl: in Botany, an assemblage of leaves or flowers, circularly arranged around the same point of the stem. VERTICILLÉ, adj.,—verticillatus, L.,—quirlartig, quirlförmig, G.,—verticillated; as the *leaves* of *Hippuris*, and the *flowers* of *Lysimachia verticillata*.

VERTIGE, s. m.,—vertigo, f. L.,—der Schwindel, G.,—giddiness.

VERUMONTANUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.: the designation of an oblong and rounded *eminence*,—CRETE *uréthrale*, L.,—colliculus seminalis, L.,—der Samenhügel, Schnepfenkopf, G.; which exists, in the male urethra, with the orifices of the seminal ducts situated on its sides.

VÉSANIE, s. f.,—vesania, f. (*vesanus*, mad), L.,—der Wahnsinn, G.: lesion of the intellectual and affective faculties; unaccompanied by coma, or febrile excitement. The *Vesania*,—VÉSANÉES, F.,—constitute the second Sub-Order, of Order, *Neuroses of the Cerebral Functions*, in *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel.

VÉSICAL, adj.,—vesicalis, L.: pertaining to, or distributed on, the *urinary bladder*,—see VESSIE; as, in Anatomy, the smooth *triangular space*,—TRIGONE *vésical*, F.,—situated, in the interior of the organ, at its fundus; 2. *arteries*,—*arteriæ vesicales*, L.,—die *Harnblasenschlagadern*, G.,—derived from several sources, and, more especially, the large branch,—*Art. vésico-prostatique*, Ch.,—supplied by the hypogastric; and, 3. *veins*,—*Veines vésicales*, F.,—which terminate in the hypogastric plexus: in Pathology, a *vesical calculus*,—*Harnblasenstein*.

VÉSICANT, VÉSICATOIRE, adj.,—vesicans, L.,—vesicant, vesicatory: an epithet designative of *remedies*,—*vesicantia, vesicatoria*, L.,—*blasenziehende Mittel*, G.; which, applied to the skin, produce a collection of serum beneath the epidermis. VÉSICATOIRE, s. m.,—die Blase, G.,—blister: the sore which results from the *action*,—VÉSICATION, s. f.,—*vesicatio*, f. L.,—das *Blasenziehen*, G.,—of *vesicant* or *epispassic remedies*.

VÉSICULE, s. f.,—vesicula, f. L.,—das Bläschen, G.: a term, literally signifying a *little bladder* or *cyst*,—*κύστιδιον*; and employed, in the Natural Sciences, to designate certain *membranous organs*, which contain fluids, of dense or *aëriform* character; as, in Anatomy, 1. the *gall-bladder*,—*Vésicule du fiel*, ou *biliaire*, F.,—*cystis fellea*, L.,

—die *Gallenblase*, G.,—see CHOLÉCYSTE; 2. the *reservoirs* of the seminal fluid,—*Vésicules seminales*,—*vesiculæ seminales*, L.,—die *Samenbläschen*, G.,—situated, posteriorly to the prostate gland, between bladder and rectum; and, 3. the *umbilical vesicle*,—see OURAQUE: in Zoology, the *air- or swimming-bladder*,—*V. aérienne, hydrostatique, ou natatoire*,—*vesica aerea*,—die *Schwimmblase*,—possessed by certain Fishes: in Botany, the *air-vesicles* which exist on the foliaceous parts of divers *Fuci*, and on the petioles of *Trapa natans*.

In Pathology, the term, *Vesiculæ*, has been applied, by Willan, to an Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*; distinguished by the *vesicular* character of the eruption.

VESSIE, s. f.: in Anatomy, a musculo-membranous organ,—*vesica urinaria*, L.,—ἡ κύστις,—die *Harnblase*, G.; lodged within the pelvis, between the pubes and rectum, in the male, and pubes and vagina, in the female subject; and destined to receive, and retain, the urine, previously to its expulsion from the body by the urethra.

VESTIBULAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the external spire,—*Rampe vestibulaire*, F.,—of the *cochlea*,—LIMAÇON,—as opening into the *vestibule*; and to the *fenestra ovalis*,—*f. vestibularis tympani*, L.,—see FENETRE,—as forming a communication between the cavity of the tympanum, and the *vestibule*,—VESTIBULE, s. m.,—*vestibulum*, n. L.,—der Vorhof, G.: an *irregular cavity*; forming part of the labyrinth of the internal ear: also, the *triangular space*,—*vestibulum vaginae*, L.,—which separates the *nymphæ* of the human female.

VÉTÉRAIRE, adj.,—veterinarius, L.: an epithet designative of that branch of *medicine*,—*Médecine vétérinaire*, F.,—*medicina veterinaria*, L.,—die *Vieharzeneikunst*, G.,—which involves a knowledge of the structure, and diseases, of the *lower*, and, more especially, the *domestic animals*. *Veterinarius*, s. m. L.,—der *Vieharzt*, G.,—a *veterinarian*, or professor of *veterinary medicine*.

VIABILITÉ, s. f.,—viabilitas, f. L.,—*viability*: the quality, or condition, of a *fœtus*,—*F. viable*,—which is likely to *live*.

VIDIEN, adj.,—vidianus, L.,—vidian: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *canal*,—*Conduit vidien*, ou *PTÉRYGOÏDIEN*,—*canalis vidianus*, L.,—der *vidianische Kanal*, G.; which, situated at the base of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, was first discovered by *Vidus-Vidius*, of Florence.

VIE, s. f.,—vita, f. L.,—ὁ βίος, ἡ ζωὴ,—das *Leben*, G.,—life: in Physiology, the mysterious principle, or agent, which, by the exhibition of its characteristic phenomena, for a certain period distinguishes organized beings from inanimate and inorganic bodies. See BICHAT, *Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort*, 8vo. Paris. An. xiii.

VIEILLESSE, s. f.,—τὸ γῆρας,—senectus, f. L.,—das Alter, G.,—old age: that period of human life; the commencement of which is ordinarily fixed at the sixtieth year.

VIGNE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Vitis* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Vinifera*), L.,—the Vine, comprehending many species. Of these, may be distinguished, 1. the common vine,—la *V. commune*, F.,—*V. vinifera*,—ὁ Ἀμπέλος,—der Weinstock, Traubenstock, G.,—a native of the East; celebrated for its cooling and delicious fruit,—le Raisin, F.,—uva, f. L.,—ἀμπέλινος καρπός,—Weintraube, G.; which is so largely employed in the fabrication of wine,—see VIN; and constitutes, in its dried state, le Raisin sec,—uva passa, L.,—die Rosine, G.,—the raisin,—of the various languages: and, 2. the Currant-Vine,—*V. apyrena*,—a plant, of the Grecian Archipelago; whose small, black, apyrenous fruit,—see APYRENE,—is well known, in commerce and domestic economy, as the dried currant,—Raisin de Corinte, F.

VIN, s. m.,—vinum, n. L.,—ὁ οἶνος,—der Wein, G.,—wine: in common language, the alcoholic product of the fermentation of the juice of the grape,—see VIGNE; and distinguished, from its colour, and degree of saccharine flavour, into three principal varieties, red, white, and sweet wine: in Pharmacology, the solution of a vegetable or mineral substance in a vinous fluid, commonly white Spanish wine,—*Vinum Hispanicum*; as the wine of Aloes, and Ipecacuanha,—*Vinum Aloës*, L.,—Breachwurzelwein, G.;—of Antimony, and of Iron,—*Vinum Antimonii*, L.,—Eisen- oder Stahlwein, G.

VINAIGRE, s. m.,—τὸ ὄξος,—acetum, n. L.,—Essig, G.,—vinegar: in popular language, a fluid resulting from acetous fermentation of wine; and having, for its base, acetic acid,—see ACÉTIQUE: in Pharmacology, the solution of a vegetable or mineral substance, as of Camphor, Colchicum, and Squill,—*Acetum Camphoræ*,—Colchici,—Scillæ, L.,—Kampher-, Herbstzeitlosen-, und Meerzwiebeleessig, G.,—or of litharge,—*Acetum Lithargyri*,—Blei- oder Silberglättessig,—in dilute acetic acid. *V. antiseptique*, ou —des quatre-voleurs,—*Acetum antisepticum*, vel aromaticum, L.,—Gewürz-, Pest-, oder Sicherungsessig, G.: a solution of the essential oils of divers aromatic plants, and camphor, in pure concentrated acetic acid,—reine Essigsäure, concentrirter Essig, G.

VINEUX, adj.,—vinosus, L.,—οἰνικός, οἰνίνοσ, οἰνώδης,—weinig, G.,—vinous: composed of, or resembling, wine; as, in Pharmacy, a vinous Tincture,—weinige Tinctur, G.,—or a vinous fluid: exhibiting the colour of red wine,—weinfarbig, weinroth, G.; as, in Conchology, *Buccinum vinosum*.

VIOL, s. m.,—raptus, per vim stupratio, L.,—die Nothzucht, Nothzüchtigung, G.,—violation, rape: the perpetration of sexu-

al violence on the person of a non-consenting female. A crime, as rare of commission, as heinous in character.

VIOLETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Viola* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*), L.,—das Veilchen, G.,—the Violet; constituting the type of the *Violaceæ*,—**VIOLACÉES**, s. f. pl.,—die Veilchen-Familie, G.; and comprizing many species. The flowers of the sweet-scented,—*V. à bouquet*,—*V. odorata*,—wohlriechendes Veilchen, die Märzviole, G.,—constitute the basis of a soothing Syrup,—Syrupus de Violis, Ph. Gall.,—Violensyrup, Veilchensaft, G.; and a decoction of the pansy,—*Pensée sauvage*,—*V. tricolor*,—das dreyfarbige Veilchen,—die Ackerviole, G.,—has been administered, with success, in cutaneous affections. The roots of both are emetic.

VIPÈRE, s. f.: a genus of Ophidian Reptiles, *Vipera*, L.; constituting the type of the *Viperidæ*,—**VIPÉRIDES**, s. m. pl.; and comprehending, among others, the common European Viper,—*Vipera commune*, F.,—*V. communis* (*Coleber berus*, Linn.; *Pelias berus*, Bell),—die gemeine oder Europäische Viper, G.; well known for its venomous properties. A very correct representation of the poison-apparatus of this formidable reptile is given in Pl. xx, of the *Planches*, published with *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, of Orfila; and an admirable figure of the animal itself, in Bell's *British Reptiles*. The flesh, in the darker ages of science, was reputed medicinal.

VIREUX, adj.: an epithet designative of plants, which are distinguished by fetidity of odour, or poisonous properties; as *Cicuta virosa*,—die giftige Wutherich, G.

VIRIL, adj.,—virilis, L.,—männlich, G.: pertaining to, or characterizing, the male sex; as the membrum virile,—see VERGE; *Age virile*, ou **VIRILITÉ**, s. f.,—virilitas, f. L.,—die Mannlichkeit, Mannheit, G.,—virility, manhood: the period of life at which the organs of man have attained their physical perfection and development.

VIRULENT, adj.,—virulentus, L.: impregnated with, or resulting from the operation of, a morbid animal poison, or **VIRUS**, s. m.,—n. L.; which, as the syphilitic, and vaccine,—v. syphiliticum, et vaccinum, L.,—is the only agent whereby diseases of an exclusively contagious character, are transmissible. See **CONTAGION**.

VISCERAL, adj.,—visceralis, L.: belonging to, containing, or implicating, the viscera: hence synon. with **SPLANCHNIQUE**. **VISCÈRE**, s. m.,—viscus, n. L.,—τὸ σπλάγνον: in Anatomy, the generic designation of the more complicated and important organs,—viscera, pl. L.,—die Eingeweide, G.,—entrails—which occupy the three great—hence termed visceral—cavities of the body.

VITAL, adj.,—vitalis, L.,—βιωτικός,—zum Leben gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or

characterizing *life*,—see **VIE**; as the *vital* principle, and *vital* phenomena. **VITALITÉ**, s. f.,—vitalitas, f. L.,—die Lebenskraft, G.,—vitality: vital activity or movement.

VITELLIN, adj.,—vitellinus, L.: connected with the *egg-yolk*,—*vitellus*, L.,—der Eydotter, G.; as the membrane,—*M. vitelline*, F.,—die Haut des Eydotters, G.,—by which that body is enveloped.

VITRÉ, adj.,—vitreus, L.,—vitreous: resembling *glass*,—see **HYALOÏDE**.

VITRIOL, s. m.: the ancient, and still popular, designation of divers of the *metallic sulphates*. Thus, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, are known only, in commerce, as blue, green, and white *vitriol*,—*Vitriolum* cæruleum, viride, album, L.,—blauer, grüner, weisser *Vitriol*, G.,—of the older writers. **VITRIOLIQUE**, adj.,—vitriolicus, L.,—vitriolisch, G.,—vitriolic: an epithet formerly applied to *sulphuric acid*,—see **SULPHURIQUE**; which still bears, in popular language, the name of oil of *vitriol*.

VIVIPARE, adj.,—viviparus (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, to bring forth), L.,—ζωοτόκος,—lebensdiggebbärend, G.,—viviparous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals; whose female, as that of all the *Mammifera*, with, perhaps, the exception of the *Monotremata*,—see **MONOTRÈME**, some Saurian Reptiles,—*Zootoca vivipara*, and Fishes,—*Blenius viviparus*,—die Aalfrau, Aalmutter, G., and many Dipterous Insects, *bring forth* their young *alive*,—see **OVIPARE**: in Botany,—to plants; whose *seed*, as that of *Polygonum viviparum*, *germinates within* the pericarp. **VIVIPARISME**, s. m.,—viviparismus, L.,—viviparism: syn. with **ZOOTOCIE**.

VIVISECTION, s. f.,—vivisectio, f. L.: in Physiology, the practice of prosecuting experiments by the *dissection* of *living animals*. A practice less useful to science, than revolting to humanity.

VOCAL, adj.,—vocalis, L.,—φωνητικός,—zur *Stimme* gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or connected with, the *voice*,—see **VOIX**; as the *vocal organs*,—die *Stimmorgane*, G.,—and chordæ *vocales*,—see **CORDE**.

VOIE, s. f.,—via, f. L.,—der Durchgang, G.,—route, passage: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the whole *track* of the intestinal canal,—*Voies digestives*, ou *premières voies*, F.,—primæviæ, L.,—die ersten *Wege*, G.: 2.—to *that* of the whole assemblage of the chyli ferous lymphatic, and sanguiferous vessels,—*Secondes voies*,—viæ secundæ: and, 3.—to the series of canals, connected with the excretion of the tears, bile, seminal fluid, and urine; and respectively designated the lacrymal, biliary, spermatic, and urinary passages,—*Voies lacrymales, biliaires, spermaticques, urinaires*, F.,—die Thränen-, Gallen-, Samen-, und Harngänge, G.

VOILE, s. m.,—velum, n. L.,—veil, curtain, sail: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1.

to the *soft palate*,—*V. du palais*, F.,—velum palatinum, vel pendulum palati, L.,—das Gaumensegel, G.,—a broad, pendulous, moveable membrane; which, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine vault, separates the buccal cavity from that of the pharynx: 2.—to two *medullary processes* of the brain; the *superior* or *anterior*, of which, a., *V. medullaire supérieur*,—das vordere Marksegel, G.,—is more commonly known as the valve of Vieussens,—see **VALVULE**; and the *inferior*, or posterior, b. *V. med. inférieur*,—dashintere Marksegel,—forms a communication between the cerebellum, brain, and medulla spinalis: in Botany, the delicate *membrane*,—der Vorhang, G.: which, in early age, connects the borders of the pileus of the *Fungi* with the stipe; and rupturing, in the progress of growth, ordinarily exhibits, in pendulous fragments, the traces of its existence.

VOIX, s. f.,—vox, f. L.,—ἡ φωνή,—die Stimme, G.,—voice: in Physiology, the *sound*, which air, when driven from the lungs, produces in traversing the rima glottidis. *Voice*, articulated, constitutes speech.

VOLVE, s. f.,—volva, f. L.,—der Wulst, G.: a term, in Botany, synon. with **BOURSE**. **VOLVÉ**, adj.,—volvatus, L.: furnished, as many *Fungi*, with a *volve*, or *wrapper*.

VOMER, s. m. F., et L.: in Anatomy, a thin, flat, azygous, quadrilateral *bone*,—*Os vomer*, F.,—das Pflugscharbein, G.; which, articulated, below, with the superior maxillary and palatine,—above, with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and inferior spongy bones, constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ. Developed by one point of ossification; and termed *vomer*, from its resemblance to a *ploughshare*.

VOMIQUE, s. f.,—vomica, f. L.,—der Eitersack, Lungenabscess, G.: in Pathology, a collection of pus, within the cavity of the thorax; which, bursting into the bronchiæ, is expectorated by a sort of *vomiting*.

VOMIQUIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Strychnos* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Apocynæ*), L.; comprizing a few *Indian* species. One of these, *S. nux vomica*, supplies the well-known *poison-nut*,—see **NOIX**, et **STRYCHNINE**: and the bitter wood,—le *Bois de Couleuvre*,—of another,—*S. colubrina*,—das Schlangenhholz, G.,—is accounted *febrifuge*, and *anthelminthic*.

VOMISSEMENT, s. m.,—vomitus, m. L.,—das Erbrechen, Vomiren, G.,—vomiting: the act whereby the stomach, with the assistance of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, ejects its contents through the œsophagus and mouth. *V. de sang*,—see **HÉMATÈMESE**. **VOMITIF**, s. m., and adj.,—medicamentum vomitorium, vomitorius, L.,—synon. with **ÉMÉTIQUE**. **VOMITURITION**, s. f.: an unavailing effort to empty the stomach by *vomiting*.

VUE

VOUTE, s. f.,—fornix, m., camera, f. L.,—das Gewölbe, G. : a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts which exhibit a vaulted structure or appearance ; as, 1. the vault, or superior portion, of the cranium,—*Voute du crâne*, F.,—fornix cranii, L.,—das Schädeldgewölbe, G. : 2. a triangular medullary body, *V. à trois piliers* (TRIGONE cérébral, Ch),—fornix, trigonum cerebrale,—das Gewölbe, der Bogen,—situated, in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum, and separating the two lateral and the third ventricles : and, 3. the horizontal septum,—*V. du palais* ; which, formed by the superior maxillary and palatine bones, and velum pendulum palati, is interposed between the mouth and the nasal fossæ.

VUE, s. f.,—visus, m. L.,—ὁ ὄψις,—das Gesicht, Sehen, G.,—sight, vision : in Physiology, one of the five external senses ; that, whereby Man, and the other animals which possess it, are informed of the presence, and

VUL

visible qualities, of surrounding bodies.—

VULNÉRAIRE, adj.,—vulnerarius, L.,—vulnery : synon. with TRAUMATIQUE.

VULTUEUX, adj.,—vultuosus, L.,—vultuous : an epithet applied to the human face, when red and swollen.

VULVAIRE, adj.,—vulvaris, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the pudendal artery of the human female ; from its distribution about the vulva,—**VULVE**, s. f.,—pudendum muliebre, cunnus, m. L.,—ὁ καὶ ἡ χοῖρος,—das weibliche Schamglied, G. : in Anatomy the orifice, or, more properly, the parts surrounding the orifice,—rima pudendi vel vulvæ,—die Schamspalte ; which, situated between the labia majora, leads into the vagina, or vulvo-uterine canal,—*Conduit vulvo-utérin*, F. The obnoxious term, vulva cerebri, is also applied, by some Anatomists, to an orifice, which exists, anteriorly to the optic thalami, just below the anterior pillar of the fornix.

W.

WOR

WINTERANE, s. f. : an American plant,—*Wintera aromatica* ; stated, by Némnich, in his *Allgemeines Polyglotten Lexikon der Naturgeschichte*, to be identical with *Drymis Winteri*. Its bark has been confounded with that of *Canella*,—see CANELLE ; and inextricable confusion still exists among medicobotanical writers, on the subject.

WORMIEN, adj. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain small bones,—*Os Wormiens*, *epactaux*, ou *intercalés*, F.,—ossa wor-

miana, triquetra, epactalia, ossicula suturarum, L.,—die Nathknochen, G. ; which, variable in size and figure, sometimes exist in the cranial, and, more especially, the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures. Their most common designation is derived from *Olaus Wormius*, Professor of Medicine, at Copenhagen ; to whom their discovery has been erroneously attributed : as their existence had been previously remarked by Gunterius Andernachus, of Strasburgh.

X.

XIP

XÉRASIE, s. f.,—xerasia, f. L. : literally dryness,—ἡ ξηρασία, ξήρανσις ; but employed, by medical writers, to designate dryness of the human hair,—*Trockenheit* der Haare, G.

XÉROPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἡ ξεροφαγία,—xerophagia, f. L. : the exclusive employment of dry alimentary substances in diet.

XÉROPTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ξεροφθαλμία,—xerophthalmia, f. L.,—die trockne Augenentzündung, G.,—dry ophthalmia.

XÉROTRIPSIE, s. f.,—xerotripsia, xerotribia, f. (ξηροτριβίω, to rub dry), L.,—das trockne Reiben, G.,—dry rubbing, die trocknen Frictionen,—dry frictions.

XIPHI-STERNAL, adj.,—xiphi-sternalis, L. : an epithet applied, by Bichat, to the xiphoid appendix of the sternum,—see

XYL

XIPHŌIDE, adj.,—ξίφοειδής,—xiphoides L.,—schwertförmig, G.,—xiphoid, sword-like : an epithet precisely synon. with ENSIFORME, in its application to the xiphoid Cartilage, at the lower extremity of the sternum,—der Schwertknorpel am Unterende des Brustbeins, G. **XIPHŌIDIEN**, adj. : xiphoides, L. : pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage ; as the ligament,—*L. xiphoidien*, F.,—das Schwertknorpelband, G.,—which extends from the seventh rib to that cartilage.

XYLOPHAGE, adj.,—ξύλοφάγος,—xylophagus, L.,—holzfressend, G.,—zylophagous, wood-eating : an epithet applied to *Insects*, whose larva, as that of certain *Coleoptera*, or caterpillar, as that of *Cossus ligniperda*, is developed in, and feeds upon, wood.

Z.

ZED

ZÉDOAIRE, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Kämpferia* (*Monandria*, *monogyn.* ; *Scitamineæ*), L.,—the Galangale ; comprehending,

ZED

among several other Asiatic species, the zedoary,—*Kämp. rotunda*,—*Amomum zedoaria*, Berg.,—der Zitwer, G.,—with aromatic,

simulant, and *antispasmodic root*,—*radix zedoariae*, L.,—die Zitterwurzel, G.

ZEE, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Acanthopterygian Fishes*,—*Zeus*, L.; belonging to the *Scomberidae*,—see **SCOMBRE**; and comprizing several exclusively marine species, among which the *dory*,—*Z. faber*,—*Dorée*, *Poisson Saint-Pierre*, F.,—is highly valued for the delicacy of its *flesh*.

ZÉLOTYPIE, s. f.,—ἡ ζηλοτυπία,—zelotypia, f. L.,—die leidenschaftliche Eifersucht, G.,—jealousy, amounting to monomania.

ZINC, s. m.,—zincum, n. L.,—der Zink, G.: a solid *metal*,—Spec. Gr. 7,1; existing, in nature, in the form of an impure carbonate,—*Calamine*,—and sulphuret,—*blende*,—in combination with iron. The principal *Pharmaceutical Preparation* of *zinc*, is the *sulphate*,—see **SULFATE**. Internally administered, *aperient*, or *emetic*, according to the dose; externally, *stimulating*.

ZOANTHROPIE, s. f., F., and G.,—zoanthropia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, ἄνθρωπος, man), L.,—zoanthropy: *monomania*; in which the patient believes that he is transformed into one of the lower animals. *Cynanthropy*, and *lycanthropy*, are varieties of this sometimes not very extraordinary delusion.

ZOIATRIE, s. f.,—zoiatria, f. (ζῶον, an animal, ἰατρεία, medical treatment), L.,—die Thierheilkunde, G.: the *treatment* of the *diseases* of the lower animals. **ZOIATRE**, s. m.,—zoiatrus, m. L.,—der Thierarzt, G.,—horse-or cattle-doctor,—see **VÉTÉRINAIRE**.

ZONE, s. f.,—ἡ ζώνη,—zona, f. L.,—die Gürtel, G.: in Pathology, a *cutaneous phlegmasia*; pertaining to Group, *Dermatoses Exémateuses*, of Alibert, and Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan; so named from encircling the body of the patient, like a *girdle*,—ζώνη, ζωντῆς, of the Greek, and *cingulum*, of the Latin language: hence probably, the English designation, *shingles*. It is *Zoster aigu*,—see *Traité Pratique des Maladies de la Peau*,—of Alibert; and *Herpes zoster*,—*Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*,—of Bateman.

ZONE, s. f.,—zona, f. L.: in Physical Geography, a space on the surface of the terrestrial globe, comprized between two circles parallel to the equator. *Z. tendineuse*, F.,—*zona tendinosa*, L.: in Anatomy, the whitish circle observed in the circumference of the right auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart. **ZONÉ**, adj.,—zonatus, L.,—gekurgelt, G.: marked with *concentric* coloured bands; as, in Zoology, the *zoned shell* of *Tellina zonata*; in Botany, the *pileus* of *Polyporus zonatus*.

ZOOCHIMIE, s. f.,—zoochemia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, χημεία,—see **CHIMIE**), L.,—die Zoochemie, Thierchemie, G.,—animal chemistry. **ZOODYNAMIE**, s. f.,—zoodynamia, f. (same, and δύναμις, power), L.,—das thierische Lebensvermögen, die thier. Lebens-thätigkeit, G.,—animal mechanics.

ZOOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—zoographia, f. (ζωογραφία, to draw, or paint animals), L.,—die Beschreibung der Thiere, G.,—description or delineation of animals. **ZOOGRAPHIQUE**, adj.,—zoographicus, L.,—zoographisch, G.,—zoographical: pertaining to *zoography*.

ZOOLITHE, s. m.,—zoolithus, m. (ζῶον, an animal, λίθος, a stone), L.,—der Zoolith, die Thierversteinering, G.,—zoolite; a petrified animal. **ZOOLITHOGRAPHIE**, s. f., F., and G.,—zoolithographia, f. (same, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—zoolithography: a description of —. **ZOOLITHOLOGIE**, s. f., F., and G.,—zoolithologia, f. (same, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—zoolithology: a *Treatise* upon—*fossil animal remains*.

ZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoologia, f. (ζῶον,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Thierlehre, *Naturgeschichte der Thiere*, G. Zoology, or the Natural History of Animals, may be distinguished into the *General*, *Local*, or *Particular*, and *Medical*. See *HISTOIRE Naturelle*; and, in addition to the works, there quoted, as respectively illustrating these Divisions, the *Lectures on Zoology and Natural History of Man*, by Lawrence, and *Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie*, etc. (2 vol. 4to. Paris, 1811–33), of the accomplished Humboldt; the splendid *Zoologia Danica*, of Müller, and Stephenson's *Medical Zoology*, 8vo. 1832. **ZOOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—zoologicus, L.,—zoologisch, die Zoologie betreffend, G.,—zoological, relating to Zoology. **ZOOLOGISTE**, s. m.,—zoologista, zoologus, m. L.,—der Zoolog, G.,—a zoologist.

ZOOMAGNETISME, s. m.,—zoomagnetismus, m. L.,—der animalische oder Lebens-Magnetismus, G.,—animal magnetism.

ZOONOMIE, s. f. F., and L.,—zoonomia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, νόμος, law), L.,—zoonomy: a *Treatise* on the *laws* of animal life; as the celebrated *Zoonomia*, of the highly gifted and speculative Darwin.

ZOONOSOLOGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—zoonosologia, f. L.,—zoonosology: **ZOOPATHOLOGIE**, s. f. F., and G.,—zoopathologia, f. L.,—zoopathology: terms, of obvious derivation; indiscriminately employed to designate the *doctrine* of *diseases* of animals,—die Lehre von den Krankheiten der Thiere, G.

ZOOPHAGE, adj.,—ζωοφάγος,—zoophagus, L.,—zoophagous: *feeding* on animal substances; as carnivorous animals, in general; and, more especially, an Order of *Cetacea*,—*C. zoophaga*; so named, as distinguished, by this peculiarity, from their phytophagous allies. See **PHYTOPHAGE**.

ZOOPHYSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoophysiology, f. L.,—die Physiologie der Thiere, G.,—animal physiology. **ZOOPHYSIOLOGIQUE**, adj.,—zoophysilogicus, L.,—die Zoophysilogie betreffend, G.,—zoophysiological: relating to *zoophysiology*.

ZOOPHYTE, s. m.,—τὸ ζωόφυτον,—zoophytum, n. L.,—das Zoophyt, die Thierpflanze,

G.,—zoophyte: literally, an *animal-plant*; so termed as apparently forming the connecting link between *animals* and *plants*; and syn. with PHYTOZOAIRE. ZOOPHYTES, pl.,—τὰ ζωοφυτὰ, —Zoophyta, L.,—die Zoophyten, Thierpflanzen, G.,—zoophytes: in Zoology, the designation of the 4th Order of Class, *Vermes*, in the *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus; and of the 4th Grand Division of animals, —*Animaux Rayonnés*, of le Règne Animal, of Cuvier; comprizing the lowest grades of animal organization. For the modern zoological distribution of the *zoophyta*, —*Actinozoa*, of Blainville, and *Cycloneura*, of Grant, —into two sub-regna, —see NEMATONEURE. ZOOPHYTIQUE, adj.,—zoophyticus, L.,—zoophytisch, *Zoophyten* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—zoophytic: relating, or pertaining, to *zoophytes*.

ZOOPHYTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—zoophytographia, f. (ζωοφυτον, —γράφω, to describe), L.,—zoophytography: a description of: ZOOPHYTOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoophytologia, f. (same, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—die Lehre von den Zoophyten, G.: a *Treatise* on—*Zoophytes*. ZOOPHYTOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zoophytologicus, L.,—die Zoophytologie betreffend, G.,—zoophytological: relating to *zoophytology*.

ZOOTOCIE, s. f.,—ἡ ζωοτομία, —zootocia, f. L.,—das Lebendig-bären, G.: the condition of an animal, —τὸ ζωοτοκόν, —zootocon, n. L.,—ein lebendige Junge gebärendes Thier, G.,—which brings forth its young alive, —see VIVIPARE.

ZOOTOMIE, s. f.,—zootomia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, τομή, incision), L.,—die Thierzergliederung, anatomische Zerlegung thierischer Körper, G.,—zootomy: dissection of the bodies of *animals*. See Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1818. ZOOTOMIQUE, adj.,—zootomicus. L.,—zootomisch, G.,—zootomical: pertaining to —: ZOOTOMISTE, s. m.,—zootomista, m. L.,—der Thierzergliederer, G.,—zootomist: a practitioner of—*zootomy*.

ZYGOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—τὸ ζύγωμα, —das Jochbein, G.,—cheek-bone, —see MAILLAIRE. ZYGOMATIQUE, adj.,—zygomatikus, L.,—zygomatisch, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the *zygoma*, jugal or malar bone; as, 1. an arch, —*Arcade zygomatique*, F.,—arcus *zygomatikus*, L.,—der Jochbogen, G.,—resulting from the union of the temporal process of the zygomatic, with, 2, a corresponding

process, —*Apophyse zygomatique*, —processus *zygomatikus*, —der Jochfortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone: 3. a depression, —*Fosse zygomatique*, —comprized between the posterior border of the external wing of the pterygoid process, and the ridge which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar border: and, 4. *Muscles*, —*M. zygomatikus*; of which, a. the greater, —*Zygomatique grand* (—gr. *Zygomato-labial*, Ch.), —*Zygomatikus major*, L.,—grosserer Jochbeinmuskel, G.,—extends from external surface of the malar bone, to the angle of the lips; and, b. the lesser, —*Zyg. petit* (—pet. *Zygomato-labial*, Ch.), —*Zygomatikus minor*, —kleinerer Jochbeinmuskel, G.,—frequently wanting, pursues a course parallel, and interior, to the preceding.

ZYGOMATO-AURICULAIRE, adj.,—zygomato-auricularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *Anterior auris*, muscle, —see AURICULAIRE, —le M. ZYGOMATO-CONCHINIEN, —musculus *zygomato-conchinianus*, L.,—of Dumas; from its attachments to the *zygomatic* process, and *external ear*.

ZYGOMATO-LABIAL, s. m., and adj.,—zygomato-labialis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *zygomatic muscles*, —die Jochbeinmuskeln, G.,—see ZYGOMATIQUE; from their attachments to the *zygoma*, and angle of the lips.

ZYGOMATO-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—zygomato-maxillaris, L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Chaussier, to the *masseter* muscle, —see MASSÉTER; from its attachments to the *zygomatic* process, and *maxilla inferior*.

ZYMOLOGIE, s. f.,—zymologia, f. (ζύμη, leaven, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Gährungslehre, Lehre von der Gährung, G.,—a *Treatise* on fermentation. ZYMOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zymologicus, L.,—die Zymologie betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—zymological: relating, or pertaining, to *zymology*.

ZYMOSIMÈTRE, s. m.,—zymosimetrum, n. (ζύμωσις, fermentation, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—das Zymosimeter, der Gährungsmesser, G.: an instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation of a liquid.

ZYMOTECNIE, s. f.,—zymotechnia, f. (ζύμη, leaven, τέχνη, art), L.,—die Gärkunst, G.,—zymotechny: the art of exciting fermentation.

ZYTHOGALE, s. m.,—zythogala, f. L.,—ein Gemisch von Bier und Milch, G.,—a mixture of beer, ζύθος, and milk, γάλα.

NOTICE.—The few typographical and other errors in the German terms, which have eluded the Author's vigilance in the preceding part of the work, will be corrected in the following Dictionary.

GERMAN-ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY,

OF THE SCIENTIFIC TERMS

CONTAINED IN THE PRECEDING DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION.

THE French term is the synonyme of the German ; and is the term in the Dictionary under which the information, which relates to it, will be found.

The Exceptions are: 1. When the German term is followed by the French term in *Italics*, the French is not the synonyme of the German ; but indicates the article under which the explanation will be found: 2. When the German term is printed in *Italics*, such term will not be found in the preceding part of the Dictionary : it has been subsequently added to render the work more complete. Its precise meaning will be fixed by the English or Latin synonyme which immediately follows.

Adj., appended to a German term, denotes that it is an adjective ; f., noun feminine ; m., masculine ; n., neuter ; pl., plural ; v., verb : s., before the French term, signifies see ; and a —, that the reference is the same as the preceding French term.

A.

ABG

Aal, m., Anguilla, Anguille.
Aalbeerstrauch, m., Ribes rubrum, s. *Gro-seillier*.
Aalfrau, Blennius viviparus, s. *Vivipare*.
Aalmutter, same, —
Aalputte, *Aalquabbe*, f., Gadus lota, s. *Gade*.
Aas, n., carcase, Cadavre.
Aaspflanze, f., Stapelia, Stapélie.
Abanderung, variety, Variété.
Abart, same, Variété.
Abartung, f., degeneracy, Abatardissement.
Abbiss, Scabiosa succisa, s. *Scabieuse*.
Abblätterung der Knochen, exfoliation of bones, Exfoliation.
Abbrechung, abruption, Abruption.
Abbrennen, n., combustion, Déflagration.
Abbrennung, same, —
Abdampfung, evaporation, Evaporation.
Abdominoskopie, f., inspection of abdomen, Abdominoscopie.
Abelmosch, m., Hibiscus abelmoschus, s. *Ambrette*.
Abenddämmerung, evening-twilight, s. *Crépuscule*.
Aberaute, f., Artemisia abrot., Abrotanum.
Aberesche, f., Sorbus aucuparia, s. *Sorbier*.
Aberlauch, Allium scorodoprasum, Rocambole.
Aberwitz, m., madness, Délire.
Abfallen der Blätter, fall of leaves, Défoliation.
Abfallend, deciduous, Décidu.
Abführend, abstergent, Abstergent.
Abführung, abstersion, Abstersion.
Abgang, m. dejection (alvine), Déjection.
Abgebluht, deflorate, Défloré.
Abgebogen, adj., declinate, Décliné.

ABS

Abgefärbt, adj., colourless, Décoloré.
Abgekochte, decoction, Apozème.
Abgelebt, decrepid, Décrépit.
Abgelebtes Alter, decrepid age,
Abgelebtheit, decrepitude, Décrépitude.
Abgemagert, emaciated, Emacié.
Abgezogen, adj., distilled, Distillé.
Abgiessen, decantation, Décantation.
Abgiessung, f., same, —
Abgliederung, amputation at a joint, A-parthrose.
Abhellung, f., clarification, Clarification.
Abholder, m., Viscum album, s. *Gui*.
Abirrung, aberration, Aberration.
Abklärung, defecation, Défécation.
Abkochung, decoction, Décoction.
Ab lactiren, n., ablactation, Ablactation.
Ablaufend, decurrent, Décurrent.
Ableiten, revulsion, Révulsion.
Ableitend, revulsive, Révulsif.
Ableitung, f., revulsion, Révulsion.
Ablösen, to amputate, Amputar.
Ablösung, amputation, Amputation.
Abmagerung, emaciation, Emaciation.
Abnahme, removal, s. *Aparthrose*.
Abnehmen, extirpation, Extirpation.
Abnehmen des Alters, decline of age,
Abnehmendes Alter, declining age, Décline.
Abortivmittel, n., a remedy for procuring abortion, s. *Abortif*.
Abrahamsbaum, m., Vitex —, s. *Agnus castus*.
Abrasch, n. Sorbus aucuparia. s. *Sorbier*.
Abreissung, abruption, Abruption.
Abruserbse, f., Abrus precatorius, Abrus.
Abrusstrauch, same, —
Absäugen, v., to cease from suckling,
Absäugung, ablactation, Ablactation.

ACK

Abscess, m., abscess, Abcès.
Abscessähnlich, abscess-like, Apostémoïde.
Abschaben, abrasion, Abrasion.
Abschaffung, abolition, Abolition.
Abschälung, decortication, Décortication.
Abschaumung, despumation, Déspumation.
Abschneiden, to amputate, Amputar.
Abschneidung, amputation, Amputation.
Abschuppen, desquamation, Desquamation.
Absicht, f., indication, Indication.
Absiedung, decoction, Décoction.
Absondernd, secreting, Sécretoire.
Absonderung, secretion, Sécretion.
Absorbirend, absorbent, Absorbant.
Absorbirende Mittel, absorbent remedies.
Absplitterung, s. *Abschuppen*.
Absteigend, descending, s. *Oblique*.
Absud, m., decoction, Apozème.
Abtheilung, division, Division.
Abtreibend, abortive, Abortif.
Abtrennung, f., tearing-out, Arrachement.
Abwachsung, ablution, Ablution.
Abwechselnd, alternate, Alterné.
Abweg, diverticle, Diverticule.
Abweichung, aberration, Abération.
Abzehrend, adj., consumptive, Consomptif.
Abzehrung, f., consumption, Consomption.
Abziehen, abduction, Abduction.
Abzieher, abductor, Abducteur.
Abziehmuskel, m., abd. muscle, —
Abziehung, abduction, Abduction.
Acacienbaum, Acacia, s. *Acacia*.
Acajoubaum, Anacardium occidentale:
Acajounuss, cashew-nut, s. *Acajou*.
Accessorisch, adj., accessory, Accéssoire.
Accouchiren, to practise midwifery, Ac-
 coucher.
Achillenkraut, Achillæa, Achillée.
Achillesflechse, f., tendo Achillis, s. *Tendon*.
Achillessehne, same, —
Achse, axis, Axe.
Achsel, axilla, Aisselle.
Achselblätter, axillary leaves, s. *Axillaire*.
Achselblumen, axill. flowers, —
Achselblutadern, axill. veins, —
Achseldolden, pl., axill. umbels, s. *Ombelle*.
Achseldornen, pl., axill. spines, s. *E'pine*.
Achseldrüsen, axill. glands, s. *Axillaire*.
Achselgabeln, pl., axill. tendrils, s. *Cirrhe*.
Achselgestank, m., axill. feter, Hircisme.
Achselgrube, arm-pit, Aisselle.
Achselgrubenhaare, pl., axillary hairs, s. *Ax-
 illaire*. Achselhaare, same, s. *Hircisme*.
Achselhöhle, arm-pit, Aisselle.
Achselhöhlenabscess, m., axillary abscess.
Achselnerv, m., axill. nerve, s. *Axillaire*.
Achselpulsader, f., axill. artery, —
Achtzehnköpfige Binde, f., eighteen-tailed
 bandage, s. *Bandage*.
Ackerbaum, m., Quercus robur, s. *Chêne*.
Ackerbeere, f., Rubus cæsius, s. *Ronce*.
Ackerbrome, f., same, —
Ackererbsen, f., Pisum arvense, s. *Pois*.
Ackerhahnenfuss, m., Ranunculus acris, et
 arvensis, s. *Rénoncule*.

AEG

Ackerholder, m., Sambucus ebulus, s. *Sureau*.
Ackerkamille, f., Anthemis arvensis, s. *Cam-
 omille*.
Ackerkummel, m., Agrostemma githago,
 Githage.
Ackerlerche, f. Alauda arvensis, s. *Alouette*.
Ackermann, m., Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
Ackermannkraut, n., Anchusa officinalis
 s. *Buglose*.
Ackermennig, n., Agrimonia eupatorium,
 s. *Aigremoine*.
Ackermohne, f., Papaver argemone, et dubi-
 um, s. *Pavot*.
Ackerringelblume, f., Calendula officinalis,
 s. *Souci*.
Ackerrittersporn, m., Delphinium consolida,
 s. *Dauphinelle*.
Ackersauerampfer, m., Rumex acetosa, s.
Oseille.
Ackerscabiose, f., Scabiosa arvensis, s. *Sca-
 bieuse*.
Ackersteinsame, f., Lithospermum arvense,
 s. *Grémil*.
Ackerthymian, m. Thymus acinos, Acinos.
Ackerviole, Viola tricolor, s. *Viole*.
Ackerwinde, f., Convolvulus arvensis, s. *Li-
 seron*.
Ackrasbeere, f. Ribes grossularia, s. *Groseil-
 lier*.
Acupunctur, f., acupuncture, Acupuncture.
Adamsapfel, m., pomum Adami, Pomme
 d'Adam.
Ader, Adern, pl., vein, veins, Veine.
Ader goldene, hæmorrhoid, Hémorrhôide.
Aderbruch, m., rupture of a vein, Phlébor-
 rhexie.
Aderbruch, varix, Varice.
Adergeflecht, choroid plexus, s. *Choroïde*.
Adergeflechtsschlagadern, pl. chor. arteries, —
Adergeflechtvenen, pl., choroid veins, —
Adergewebe, choroid plexus, —
Aderhaut—, Aderhäutchen des Auges, cho-
 roid membrane of the eye, —
Aderhäutchen, n., choroid plexus, —
Aderhäutchen der Nachgeburt, n., chorion.
 Chorion.
Aderknoten, varix, Varice.
Aderkropf, m., varix, —
Aderlass, venesection, Phlébotomie.
Aderlassbecken, n., blood-basin, s. *Palette*.
Aderlassbinde, f., fillet, s. *Bandage*.
Aderlasseisen, lancet, Phlébotome.
Aderlassen, n., venesection, Phlébotomie.
Aderlassschnapper, spring-lancet, s. *Phlé-
 botome*.
Adernetze, pl., choroid plexuses, s. *Choroïde*.
Adrepresse, tourniquet, Tourniquet.
Adipocire, f., adipocere, Adipocire.
Adler, Aquila, Aigle.
Adlerholz, n., aloes-wood, Agalloche.
Adlerkraut, n., Pteris aquilina, s. *Ptéri-
 de*.
Adynamie, f., weakness, Adynamie.
Adynamisch, adj., adynamic, Adynamique.
Aechter Zimmt, cinnamon-bark, s. *Cannelle*.
Aegophonie, f., egophony, E'gophonie.

AFF

Aegyptische Augenentzündung, Egyptian ophthalmy, *s. Ophthalmie*.
Aegyptischer Schotendorn, *Acacia vera*, *s. Acacia*.
Aehre, spike, *E'pi*.
Aehrenförmig, spiked, *Epié*.
Aepfelsäure, malic acid, *s. Malique*.
Aepfelsaure Salze, malates, *s. Malate*.
Aërodynamik, aerodynamics, *Aérodynamique*.
Aërographie, aerography, *Aérographie*.
Aërolith, aerolite, *Aérolithe*.
Aërologie, aerology, *Aérologie*.
Aërometer, aerometer, *Aérometre*.
Aërometrie, aerometry, *Aérometrie*.
Aërophobie, aerophobia, *Aérophobie*.
Aerzte, pl., physicians, *s. Iatre*.
Aesche, *f.*, *Aeschebaum*, *m.*, *Fraxinus*, *Frêne*.
Aescherung, *f.*, incineration, *Incineration*.
Aespe, *f.*, *Populus*, *Peuplier*.
Aestchen, branchlet, twig, *s. Branche*.
Aeste, pl., branches, *s. Ast*.
Aestig, ramose, *Rameux*.
Aether, ether, *Ether*.
Aetherisch, ethereal, *Ethéré*.
Aetherische Tinctur, ethereal tincture, —
Aetherischer Geist, ethereal spirit, —
Aetherisches Oel, ethereal oil, *s. Huile*.
Aetiologie, etiology, *Etiologie*.
Aetzammonium, n., caustic ammonia, *s. Ammoniaque*.
Aetzbar, caustic, *Caustique*.
Aetzbarkeit, causticity, *Causticité*.
Aetzen, cauterization, *Cautérisation*.
Aetzen, v., to cauterize, *Cautériser*.
Aetzend, corrosive, *Corrosif*.
Aetzende Ammoniumflüssigkeit, *f.*, solution of caustic ammonia, *s. Ammoniaque*.
Aetzender Kalk, quicklime, *s. Chaux*.
Aetzendes Chlorinquecksilber, corrosive chloride of mercury, *s. Chlorure*.
Aetzendes Kali, caustic potass, *s. Potasse*.
Aetzendes salzsaures Quecksilber, corrosive muriate of mercury, *s. Chlorure*.
Aetzkraft, causticity, *Causticité*.
Aetzmittel, an escharotic, *Escarrotique*.
Aetznatron, aetzende Soda, caustic soda, *Soude*.
Aetzquecksilber, corr. mercury, *s. Corrosif*.
Aetzsilber, n., nitrate of silver, *s. Argent*.
Aetzsublimat, corr. sublimate, *s. Corrosif*.
Aetzung, corrosion, *Corrosion*.
Aeusser, adj., external, *Externe*.
Aeussere Kopfschlagader, external carotid artery, *s. Carotide*.
Aeusserer (schräger) Bauchmuskel, external (oblique) muscle, *s. Oblique*.
Aeusseres Ohr, the external ear, *Auricule*.
Aeusserlich, extrinsic, *Extrinseque*.
Aeusserliche Krankheiten, external diseases, *s. Externe*.
Aeusserste, extremity, *Extremité*.
Affenbaum, *Adansonia digitata*, *Baobab*.
Affenbeere, *f.*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, *Canneberge*.

AKY

Affenbrod, n., fructus *Adansoniæ*, *s. Baobab*.
Afrikanische Zibethkatze, *Viverra civetta*, *s. Civette*.
Afrikanischer Elephant, *Elephas africanus*, *s. E'léphant*.
Afrikanisches Huhn, *Numida meleagris*, *Pintade*.
After, anus, *Anus*.
Afterbeule, weiche, soft anal tumour, *Ex- oche*.
Afterblatt, n., stipule, *Stipule*.
Afterblutfluss, hæmorrhage from the anus, *Proctorrhagie*.
Afterbremse, *f.*, *Æstrus*, *Æstre*.
Afterdarm, m., intestinum rectum, *Rectum*.
Afterdoldc, s., cyme, *Cyme*.
Afterentzündung, proctitis, *Proctite*.
Afterflosse, anal fin, *s. Nageoire*.
Afterflügel, *f.*, spurious wing, *s. Aile*.
Afterfluss, anal discharge, *Proctorrhée*.
Aftergeburt, after-birth, *Placenta*.
Afterheber, Levator ani, *s. Releveur*.
Afterkäfer, m., *Proscarabæus vulg.*, *s. Méloe*.
Afterkaninchen, *Cavia cobaya*, *s. Cochon*.
Afterkriecher, m., *Æstrus hæmorr.*, *s. Æstre*.
Afterschirm, m., cyme, *Cyme*.
Afterschlagadern, pl., lower hæmorrhoidal arteries, *s. Hémorrhoidal*.
Afterschliesser, Sphincter ani, *s. Sphincter*.
Afterschmerz, anal pain, *Proctage*.
Afterstrauss, m., corymb, *Corymbe*.
Aftervorfall, prolapsus ani, *Proctoptose*.
Afterwurm, m., *Oxyuris verm.*, *s. Oxyure*.
Agalactie, *f.*, suppression of milk, *Agalactie*.
Agami, *Psophia crepitans*, *Agami*.
Agamie, *f.*, *Agamia*, *Agamie*.
Agamisch, adj., agamous, *Agame*.
Aglossie, *f.*, absence of tongue, *Aglossie*.
Agonie, agony, *Agonie*.
Agrypnie, *f.*, sleeplessness, *Agrypnie*.
Agstein, m., amber, *Succin*.
Agutithier, n., *Chloromys aguti*, *Agouti*.
Ahorn, *Acer*, *Erable*.
Ai, *Bradypus tridactylus*, *s. Tridactyle*.
Aigelbeere, *f.*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *s. Airelle*.
Akajubaum, *Akajunuss*, *s. Acajou*.
Akampsie, *f.*, inflexibility, *Acampsie*.
Akardie, *f.*, deficiency of heart, *Acardie*.
Ake, *f.*, *Quercus*, *Chêne*.
Akephalen, pl., acephal. Mollusca, *s. Acéphale*.
Akephalie, *f.*, absence of head, *Acéphalie*.
Akern, m., acorn, *Gland*.
Akinesie, *f.*, immobility, *Acinésie*.
Akologie, *f.*, acology, *Acologie*.
Akonitine, aconitine, *Aconitine*.
Akonitum, *Aconitum*, *Aconit*.
Akorwurz, *Acorus calamus*, *Acore vrai*.
Akotyledonie, *Acotyledonia*, *Acotylédonie*.
Akridophagie, *f.*, acridophagy, *Acridophagie*.
Akrisie, *f.*, termination of a disease without crisis, *Acrisie*.
Akromion, acromion, *Acromion*.
Aktinie, *f.*, *Actinia*, *Actinie*.
Akustik, *f.*, acoustics, *Acoustique*.
Akyese, *f.*, sterility, *Aciesie*.

Alabaster, m., alabaster, Alabâtre.
Alalie, f., loss of speech, Alalie.
Aland, *Alant*, m., *Inula*, Inule.
Alander, m. Eperlanus, Eperlan.
Alantbeere, f., *Ribes nigrum*, s. *Groscillier*.
Alantwurz, f. *Inula helenium*, Aunée.
Alantwurz, f., root of Elecampane, —
Alantwurzelextract, extract of —, —
Alantwurzelsalbe, ointment of —, —
Alaun, alum, Alun.
Alaun, gebrannter, burnt alum, s. *Alun*.
Alaun, gemeiner, common alum, —
Alaunerde, f., alumina?, Alumine.
Alaunhaltig, adj., aluminous, s. *Alumineux*.
Alaunmolken, pl., alum-whey, s. *Alun*.
Alkali, s. *Alkali*.
Alcannawurzel, f., alkanet-root, Orcanette.
Alchemie, *Alchymie*, alchemy, Alchimie.
Alchymist, m., alchemist, Alchimiste.
Alcornoc, alcornoc-bark, Alcornoc.
Alcornocbaum, m., Alchornea? s. *Alcornoc*.
Alcornocextract, alcornoc-extract, —
Alcornocrinde, alcornoc-bark, —
Alembick, m., alembick, Alambic.
Aleppische Galläpfel, Aleppo-gall-nut, s. *Galle*.
Alfsranke, f., *Solanum dulc.*, s. *Morelle*.
Alhorn, m., *Sambucus niger*, s. *Sureau*.
Alkali, alcali, Alkali.
Alkalien, pl., alcalis, s. *Alkali*.
Alkalisch, alkaline, Alcalin.
Alkalische Salze, pl., alkaline salts, —
Alkalisirung, f., alcalization, Alcalization.
Alkohol, m., alcohol, Alcohol.
Alkoholisch, alcoholic, Acoolique.
Alkoholisirung, alcoholizat., Alcoolisation.
Allantoissäure, f., an acid contained in the fluid of the allantois, s. *Allantoïde*.
Alleenbaum, m., *Salix alba*, s. *Saule*.
Alleluja, *Oxalis acetosella*, Alléluia.
Allerbaum, m., *Populus alba*, s. *Peuplier*.
Allerleygewurz, *Pimenta vulg.*, s. *Piment*.
Allfressend, omnivorous, Omnivore.
Allfressende Vögel, Aves omnivori, —
Allfressendes Thier, omnivorous animal, —
Allgemein, general, Général.
Allgemeine Anatomie, general anatomy, s. *Anatomie*.
Alligator, *Crocodilus alligator*, s. *Crocodile*.
Allotriophagie, f., allotriophagy, Allotriophagie.
Alltöglich, adj., quotidian, Quotidien.
Alltögliches Fieber, quotidian fever, —
Almelfleckblume, f., *Spilanthus acmella*, Ac-mella.
Aloe, aloes, Aloès.
Aloeextract, Extract of Aloes, s. *Aloès*.
Aloeholz, n., aloes-wood, Agalloche.
Aloetinctur, tincture of aloes, s. *Aloès*.
Alose, f., *Clupea alosa*, Alose.
Alp, Alpdrücken, night-mare, Ephialte.
Alpenenzian, m., *G. acaulis*, s. *Gentiane*.
Alpenhase, f., *Lepus variabilis*, s. *Lièvre*.
Alprauch, m., *Alpraute*, f., *Fumaria officinalis*, s. *Fumeterre*.

Alraun, f., *Atropa mandragora*, Mandragore.
Alsen, *Artemisia absinthium*, Asinthe.
Alsrösch, n., *Helleborus niger*, s. *Hellébore*.
Alter, age, Age.
Alter, grünendes, green old age, Agerasie.
Altersfleck, melasma, Mélasme.
Alterspflege, senile hygiene, Gerocomie.
Altersschwäche, f., senile emaciation, s. *Marasme*.
Althäblätter, leaves of *Althæa officinalis*, s. *Althæa*, f., *Althæa*, —
Althäwurz, root of *Althæa*, —
Alyssenkraut, n., *Globularia alypon*, Alypon.
Amalgam, n., amalgam, Amalgame.
Amalgamation, amalgamat., Amalgamation.
Amalgamiren, to amalgamate, Amalgamer.
Amarante, f., *Amaranthus*, s. *Amaranthacées*.
Amaurose, *Amaurosis*, Amaurose.
Amber, m., amber, Succin.
Amber, flüssiger, liquid storax, s. *Styrax*.
Amber, gelber, yellow amber, Succin.
Amber, weisser, spermaceti, Spermaceti.
Amberahorn, m., Liquidambar, Liquidambar.
Amberbaum, same, —
Amberfett, n., ambreine, Ambreine.
Amberfisch, m., *Physeter macrocephalus*, s. *Physetère*.
Ambergries, ambergris, s. *Ambre*.
Amberharz, n., s. *Amberfett*.
Amberkügelchen, pl., ambergris-troches.
Amberstoff, s. *Amberfett*.
Ambertinctur, tinct. of ambergris, s. *Ambre*.
Ambos, incus, Enclume.
Ambra, m., ambergris, s. *Ambre*.
Ambrein, n., s. *Amberfett*.
Ameise, Formica, Fourmi.
Ameisenäther, formic ether, s. *Formiate*.
Ameisenbär, *Ameisenfresser*, m., ant-eater, (Myrmecophaga), s. *Edenté*.
Ameisenfressend, adj., ant-eating, Formicivore.
Ameisenhaue, ant's nest, s. *Fourmi*.
Ameisenkriechen, n., formicat., Formication.
Ameisennest, s. *Ameisenhaue*.
Ameisensäure, formic acid, s. *Formiate*.
Ameisensaure Salze, formiates, —
Amenie, f., *Amenia*, Amenie.
Amenorrhöe, amenorrhœa, Aménorrhée.
Amerikanischer wilder Ochs, *Bos americanus*, Bison.
Amhorn, m., Acer, Erable.
Ammey, Ammi, Ammi, Ammi.
Ammodyteschlange, *Coluber ammodytes*, Ammodyte.
Ammoniak, m., s. *Ammoniakgummi*.
Ammoniakgas, n., ammonia, Ammoniaque.
Ammoniakgummi, n., gum-ammoniacum, Ammoniaque.
Ammoniakhaltig, adj., ammon., Ammoniacal.
Ammoniakmilch, milk of ammoniacum, s. *Ammoniaque*.
Ammoniakpflaster, ammoniacum-plaster, —
Ammoniakpille, ammoniacum-pill, —
Ammoniaksalz, m., an ammoniacal salt, s. *Ammoniacal*.

ANA

Ammoniakschleimharz, n., ammoniacum, Ammoniaque.
 Ammoniakseife, ammoniacum-soap, —
 Ammoniaksyrup, syrup of ammoniacum, —
 Ammoniaktinctur, tincture of —, —
 Ammoniakzuckersaft, syrup of —, —
 Ammonisch, adj., ammoniacal, Ammoniacé.
 Ammonium, ammonium, Ammonium.
 Ammoniumhaltig, adj., s. Ammoniakhaltig.
 Ammoniumsalbe, f., volatile liniment of ammonia.
 Ammoniumweingeist, spirit of —, —
 Ammoniumweinstein, m., tartrate of potass and ammonia, s. *Tartrate*.
 Ammonshorn, cornu ammonis, s. *Corne*.
 Amnesie, f., loss of memory, Amnésie.
 Amomum, Amomum, Amome.
 Amorphie, deformity, Amorphie.
 Amorphisch, amorphous, Amorphe.
 Ampfer, m., Rumex, Oseille.
 Ampferkraut, n., same, —
 Amphiarthrose, amphiarthrosis, Amphiarthrose.
 Amphibie, amphibious animal, Amphibie.
 Amphibien, pl., amphibia, s. *Amphibie*.
 Amphibienhaft, adj., amphibious, —
 Amphibienstein, m., fossil amphibium.
 Amphibium, an amphibium, Amphibie.
 Ampulle, f., ampulla, Ampoule.
 Ampullen, pl., same, s. *Ampoule*.
 Amputation, f., amputation, Amputation.
 Amputiren, v., to amputate, Amputar.
 Amsel, f., Merula vulg., s. *Merle*.
 Amselbeere, Amselkirsche, f., Rhamnus catharticus, s. *Nerprun*.
 Amyelie, f., amyelia, Amyélie.
 Amyxie, f., amyxia, Amyxie.
 Anacatharse, f., anacatharsis, Anacatharse.
 Anagyris, Anagyris, Anagyre.
 Anagyris, stinkende, A. foetida, s. *Anagyre*.
 Analepsie, f., analepsis, Analepsie.
 Analeptisch, adj., analeptic, Analeptique.
 Analogie, analogy, Analogie.
 Analogisch, analogical, Analogique.
 Analyse, analysis, Analyse.
 Analytisch, analytical, Analytique.
 Anamnese, recollection, Anamnésie.
 Anamnestik, anamnesticks, —
 Anamnestisch, adj., anamnetic, Anamnéstique.
 Ananaserdbeere, f., Fragaria, Fraisier.
 Anandrie, f., Anandria, Anandrie.
 Anasarka, anasarca, Anasarque.
 Anastomose, f., anastomosis, Anastomose.
 Anastomosen der Gefäße, pl., anastomoses of vessels, —
 Anastomotisch, adj., anastomotic, Anastomotique.
 Anastomotisches Aneurysma, aneurism by anastomosis, s. *Anévrisme*.
 Anatom, anatomist, Anatomiste.
 Anatomie, anatomy, Anatomie.
 Anatomisch, anatomical, Anatomique.
 Anatomischer Schriftsteller, anthropographer, Anthropographe.

ANG

Anatripsie, f., friction, Anatripsie.
 Anatripsologie, anatripsology, Anatripsologie.
 Anatriptik, anatriptics, Anatriptique.
 Anchove, Engraulis encrasicolus, Anchois.
 Anchylosis, falsche, spurious anchylosis, s. *Ankylose*.
 Andorn, Marrubium, Marrube.
 Andorn, schwarzer, Ballota nigra, —
 Andorn, weisser, Marrubium vulgare, —
 Androgynisch, adj. androgynous Androgyne.
 Andromanie, f., andromania, Andromanie.
 Androphobie, f., androphoby, Androphobie.
 Androtomie, f., androtomy, Androtomie.
 Anemie, f., deficiency of blood, Anémie.
 Anemographie, f., anemography, Anémographie.
 Anemometer, m., anemometer, Anémomètre.
 Anemone, Anemone, Anémone.
 Anemonensubstanz, anemonine, Anémone.
 Anesie, f., remission, Anésie.
 Anetisch, adj., anetic, Anétique.
 Anetkraut, n., Anethum graveolens, s. *Anet*.
 Aneurysma, aneurism, Anévrisme.
 Aneurysmatisch, aneurismal, Aneurismal.
 Aneurysmatische Venengeschwulst, aneurismal varix, s. *Anévrisme*.
 Aneurysmatischer Sack, aneurismal sac, —
 Anfall, attack, Attaque.
 Anfall einer Krankheit, att. of disease, —
 Anfüllung, repletion, Anaplérose.
 Anfüllung der Gefäße, fulness of vessels, —
 Angeboren, adj., congenital, Congénital.
 Angeborener Bruch, cong. hernia, s. *Hernie*.
 Angehäuft, aggregate, Agrégé.
 Angelband, m., hook, Crochet.
 Angelika, Angelica, Angélique.
 Angelikwurzel, radix Angelicæ, —
 Angelikwurzelextract, extract of —, —
 Angelikwurzeltinctur, tincture of —, —
 Angesicht, face, Face.
 Angewachsen, adnate, Adné.
 Angiektasie, dilatation of vessels, Angiektasie.
 Angiolog, angiologist, Angéiologiste.
 Angiologie, angiology, Angéiologie.
 Angiologisch, adj., angiological, Angéiologique.
 Angiorrhagie, active hæmorrhage, Angéiorrhagie.
 Angiorrhöe, f., passive —, Angéiorrhée.
 Angiospermie, f., Angiospermia, Angiospermie.
 Angiospermatisch, adj., angiospermous, Angiosperme.
 Angiotom, angiotomist, Angiotomiste.
 Angiotomie, angiotomy, Angiotomie.
 Angorische Ziege, Capra angor., s. Chèvre.
 Angränzend, contiguous, Contigu.
 Angrenzen, contiguity, Contiguité.
 Angriff, attack, Attaque.
 Angst, anxiety, Adémonie.
 Angster, m., Ribes grossularia, s. *Grosseillier*.
 Angurie, f., water-melon, s. *Courge*.

Angurken, m., *Cucumis sativ.*, s. *Concombre*.
Angustura, angustura-bark, Angusture.
Angusturaextract, extract of—, —
Angusturarinde, ächte, genuine angustura bark, —
Angusturarinde, unächte oder falsche, spurious —, s. *Brucée*.
Anhaltend, adj., continued, Continent.
Anhaltendes Fieber, continued fever, —
Anhang, appendage, Appendice.
Anhänge, pl., appendages, —
Anhängend, adj., coherent, s. *Cohésion*.
Anhängsel, appendage, Appendice.
Anhäufung, accumulation, Collection.
Animalisch, animal, Animal.
Animalisches Nervensystem, nervous system of animal life, s. *Animal*.
Animebaum, m., *Hymenæa*, s. *Anime*.
Animegummi, n., gum anime, —
Animeharz, same, —
Anis, m., *Pimpinella anisum*, Anis.
Anis, gemeiner, same, —
Anisgeist, spirit of anise-seed, —
Anishaltig, adj., anisated, —
Anishaltiger Salmiakgeist, anisated spirit of ammonia, —
Anisknabenkraut, n., *Orchis morio*, s. *Orchis*.
Anisöl, oil of anise-seed, s. *Anis*.
Anissamen, anise-seed, —
Aniswasser, anise-water, —
Anjovis, s. *Anchove*.
Ankerförmig, anchor-shaped, Ancyroïde.
Ankerwurz, f., root of *Acorus calamus*, s. *Acore vrai*.
Ankylose, f., s. *Anchylosis*.
Anlage, diathesis, Diathèse.
Anlegung, application, Application.
Anneliden, pl., Annelida, Annelides.
Anomalie, anomaly, Anomalie.
Anomalisch, anomalous, Anomal.
Anonen-Familie, f., Anonaceæ, Anones.
Anorexie, anorexy, Anorexie.
Ansammlung, f., collection, Collection.
Ansatz, excrescence, Epiphyse.
Ansatz eines Beines, epiphysis of a bone, —
Ansauger, m., *Echeneis remora*, s. *Rémora*.
Anschnitt, notch, Echancrure.
Anchove, s. *Anchove*.
Ansehen, bleifarbenes, a livid look, s. *Face*.
Ansetzen der Blutigel, application of leeches, s. *Application*.
Ansprung, m., *crusta lactea*, s. *Croute*.
Ansteckend, contagious, Contagieux.
Ansteckende Krankheiten, contagious diseases, —
Ansteckung, contagion, Contagion.
Ansteckungsstoff, m., matter of contagion or infection, miasm, Miasme.
Anstehend, contiguous, Contigu.
Anstossen im Sprechen, stammering, Balbutiement.
Antagonismus, antagonism, Antagonisme.
Antagonist, m., antagonist, Antagoniste.
Anthelix, anthelix, Anthelix.
Anthologie, anthology, Anthologie.

Anthologisch, anthological, Anthologique.
Anthrakometer, anthracometer, Anthracomètre.
Anthrax, m., anthrax, Anthrax.
Anthropiatrik, human medicine, Anthropiatrique.
Anthropograph, anthropographer, Anthropographie.
Anthropographie, anthropography, Anthropographie.
Anthropographisch, anthropographical, Anthropographique.
Anthropometrie, anthropometry, Anthropométrie.
Anthropometrisch, anthropometrical, Anthropométrique.
Anthroponosolog, anthroponosologist, Anthroponosologiste.
Anthroponosologie, anthroponosology, Anthroponosologie.
Anthroponosologisch, anthroponosological, Anthroponosologique.
Anthropophagie, anthropophagy, Anthropophagie.
Anthroposophie, science of man, Anthroposophie.
Anthropotom, anthropotomist, Anthropotomiste.
Anthropotomie, anthropotomy, Anthropotomie.
Anthropotomisch, anthropotomical, Anthropotomique.
Antidot, antidote, Antidote.
Antikachektisch, anti-cacheectic, Anti-cachectique.
Antilope, Antilope, Antilope.
Antimon, antimony, Antimoine.
Antimonialisch, adj., antimonial, —
Antimonialische Mittel, antimonials, —
Antimonium, n., antimony, Antimoine.
Antimonoxyd, oxyde of antimony, —
Antimonoxyd—, *Antimonoxydul*, salzsaures, chloride of antimony, s. *Beurre*.
Antipathie, aversion, Antipathie.
Antipathisch, antipathetic, Antipathique.
Antiscorbutisch, adj., anti-scorbutic, Antiscorbutique.
Antiscorbutische Mittel, anti-scorbutics, —
Antiseptisch, anti-septic, Antiseptique.
Antisyphilitisch, antisyphilitic, Anti-Syphilitique.
Antlitz, face, Face.
Antlitzblutadern, pl., facial veins, s. *Facial*.
Antlitzdrüsen, pl., facial glands, —
Antlitznerv, facial nerve, —
Antlitzschlagader, äussere, external facial artery, —
Antlitzschl. queere, transverse facial artery, s. *Transversal*.
Anus, m., anus, Anus.
Anwuchs, excrescence, Epiphyse.
Anzeige, indication, Indication.
Anzeigend, adj., indicative, s. *Indication*.
Anzeigung, indication, Indication.
Anziehen, n., adduction, Adduction.

APO

Anziehend, adj., adductor, Adducteur.
Anziehende Mittel, pl., attrahent remedies, s. *Attractif*.
Anziehende Muskeln, *Anziehmuskeln*, pl., adductor muscles, s. *Adductor*.
Anzieher, n., adductor, Adducteur.
Anziehung, adduction, Adduction.
Aorta, *Aorte*, aorta, Aorte.
Aorte, absteigende, descending aorta, —
Aorte, aufsteigende, ascending aorta, —
Aortenbogen, m., aortic arch, s. *Arc*.
Aortenentzündung, aortitis, Aortite.
Aortengeflecht, n., aortic plexus.
Aortenherz, m., aortic heart, s. *Cœur*.
Aortenherzkammer, m., aortic ventricle, s. *Aorte*.
Aortenschlitz, m., hiatus aorticus, —
Aortensystem, n., aortic system, —
Aortenventrikel, m., aortic ventricle, —
Aortenweiterung, aortic aneurism, Aortévrisme.
Aortenwurzel, f., root of aorta, s. *Bulbe*.
Aortenzwiebel, f., bulb of —, —
Aortisch, adj., aortic, Aortique.
Apanthropie, f., apanthropy, Apanthropie.
Apanthropisch, adj., apanthropic, Apanthropique.
Apathie, apathy, Apathie.
Apathisch, apathetic, Apathique.
Apenbeere, f., *Empetrum nigr.*, s. *Camarine*.
Apepsie, indigestion, Apepsie.
Apeptisch, adj., apeptic, Apeptique.
Apfel, *Aepfel*, pl., pomum, poma, Pomme.
Apfelbaum, *Pyrus malus*, Pommier.
Apfelbein, n., malar bone, s. *Malairé*.
Apfelrose, f., *Rosa rubiginosa*, s. *Rose*.
Aphagie, aphagia, Aphagie.
Aphonie, aphonia, Aphonie.
Aphorism, aphorism, Aphorisme.
Aphoristisch, aphoristic, Aphoristique.
Aphrosyne, f., loss of reason, Aphrosyne.
Aphthe, *Aphthen*, *aphtha*, *aphthæ*, *Aphthe*.
Aphthenfieber, n., aphthous fever, —
Apocatharsie, f., complete expurgation, Apocatharsie.
Apocenose, f., evacuation, Apocenose.
Apophyse, process, Apophyse.
Apoplektisch, apoplectic, Apoplectique.
Apoplexie, apoplexy, Apoplexie.
Apostem, imposthume, Apostème.
Apostemkraut, n., *Scabiosa arvensis*, s. *Scabieuse*.
Apostemröhrlein, n., *Leontodon taraxacum*, s. *Pissenlit*.
Apotheke, apothecary's shop, Apothicairerie.
Apotheker, apothecary, Apothicaire.
Apothekerbuch, n., dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Apothekergras, n., *T. repens*, s. *Froment*.
Apothekerkunst, pharmacy, Pharmacie.
Apothekerschirling, m., *Cicuta virosa*, s. *Cicutaire*.
Apothekerschwamm, m., *Spongia officinalis*, s. *Eponge*.

ARM

Apothekerwaare, drug, Drogue.
Apothérapie, apotherapia, Apothérapie.
Apparatus, m., apparatus, Appareil.
Appenbeere, s. *Apenbeere*.
Appetit, m., appetite, Appétit.
Appetit krankhafter, morbid appetite, —
Appetit, mangelnder, defective appetite, Anorexie.
Appetitlosigkeit, loss of appetite, —
Aprikose, apricot, Abricot.
Aprikosenbaum, *Prunus armeniaca*, —
Aprilblume, f., *A. nemorosa*, s. *Anemone*.
Aprilmuschel, m., *Ostrea varia*, s. *Huitre*.
Apsychie, apsychia, Apsychie.
Apyrexie, apyrexia, Apyrexie.
Aquavit, m., brandy, Eau-de-vie.
Arabischer Kaffee, *Coffæa arabica*, s. *Cafier*.
Arabischer Weihrauch, olibanum, Oliban.
Arabisches Gummi, gum-arabic, Acacia.
Arachniden, pl., *Arachnida*, s. *Araignée*.
Arbe, f., *Pinus cembra*, s. *Pin*.
Arbeitsameise, f., working-ant, s. *Fourmi*.
Arbeitsbiene, f., working-bee, s. *Abeille*.
Arbuse, f., *Cucurbita citrullus*, s. *Courge*.
Arcade, f., arch, Arcade.
Arcanum, n., arcanum, Arcane.
Arcäusbalsam, m., *Arcæus' balsam*, s. *Baume*.
Arche Noah, Arca Noë, s. *Arche*.
Archenmuschel, m., Arca, Arche.
Arcorrhagie, f., active hæmorrhage from rectum, Arcorrhagie.
Arcorrhœe, f., passive —, Arcorrhée.
Arekapalme, *Areca*, *Arec*.
Argemonröslein, n., *Papaver argemone*, s. *Pavot*.
Aristolochien, pl., *Aristolochiæ*, *Aristoloches*.
Artsbeere, f., *Pyrus torminalis*, s. *Poirier*.
Arm, m., arm, Bras.
Armbad, n., *Armbäder*, pl., arm-bath, arm-baths, s. *Bain*.
Armband, epicarpium, Epicarpe.
Armband, n., *Armbänder*, pl., brachial ligaments, s. *Brachial*.
Armbein, humerus, Humérus.
Armblutadern, pl., brachial veins, s. *Brachial*.
Armedill, m., *Tormentilla*, *Tormentille*.
Armenanstalt, f., asylum for the poor;
Armenhaus, n., poor-house, s. *Hôpital*.
Armformig, arm-like, brachiated, Brachié.
Armgeflecht, n., brachial plexus, s. *Brachial*.
Armgeschwullst, brachial swelling, Brachioncose.
Armhöhle, f., arm-pit, Aisselle.
Armmuskel, dreieckiger, *Deltoides*, *Deltoidé*.
Armmuskel, dreiköpfiger, *Triceps brachii*, *Triceps*.
Armmuskel, innerer, *Brachialis internus*, s. *Brachial*.
Armmuskel runder, grosser, und kleiner, *Teres major*, et *minor*, s. *Rond*.
Armmuskeln, pl., brachial muscles, s. *Brachial*.
Armnerv, m., *Armnerven*, pl., brachial nerve, nerves, —

ART

Armpolyp, m., brachiated polype, s. *Polype*.
Armschiene, f., radius, Radius.
Armschlagader, brachial artery, s. *Brachial*.
Armschlinge, f., arm-sling, Echarpe.
Armspindel, f., radius, Radius.
Arnik, f., Arnica, Arnique.
Aroma, n., aroma, Arome.
Aromatisch, aromatic, Aromatique.
Aromatische Mittel, aromatics, —
Aron, m., Arum, Arum.
Aron, ägyptischer, Calla ethiopica, s. *Arum*.
Aron, eirunder, A. ovatum, —
Arongewächse, pl., Aroideæ, Aroides.
Aronsbaum, A. arborescens, s. *Arum*.
Aronstab, s. *Aron*.
Aronswurz, Arum, Arum.
Aronswurz, fleckige, gemeine, A. maculatum, —vulgare, s. *Arum*.
Aronswurz giftige, A. seguinum, —
Arquebusade, f., vulnerary water, s. *Vulnere*.
Arromehl, n., arrow-root, farina radice Marantæ arundinacæ, s. *Farine*.
Arschbacke, f., *Arschbacken*, pl., buttock, buttocks, Fesse.
Arschkratzer, m., ani Scalptor, vel Latissimus dorsi, s. *Dorsal*.
Arschkucke, f., A. pulsatilla, s. *Anemone*.
Arschloch, n., foramen podicis, Anus.
Arschmade, f., Oxyuris vermicularis, *Oxyure*.
Arsenige Säure, arsenious acid, s. *Arsénieux*.
Arsenigsauer, adj., arsenious, —
Arsenigsäure Salze, pl., arsenites, s. *Arsénite*.
Arsenigsaures Ammoniak, arsenite of ammonia, —
Arsenigsaures Kali, arsenite of potass, —
Arsenigsaures Natron, arsenite of soda, —
Arsenik, arsenic, Arsénique.
Arsenikalisch, arsenical, Arsénical.
Arsenikalsalze, pl., arsenical salts, —
Arsenikblumen, pl., *Arsenikalk*, m., s. *Arsenige Säure*.
Arsenikhaltig, adj., arseniated, Arsénié.
Arsenikkönig, m., regulus of arsenic, s. *Regule*.
Arsenikmetall, s. *Arsenik*.
Arsenikoxyd, weisses, white oxyde of arsenic, s. *Arsénic*.
Arseniksäure, f., arsenic acid, s. *Arsénique*.
Arseniksäure, unvollkommene, arsenious acid, s. *Arsénieux*.
Arseniksaure Salze, pl. arseniates, s. *Arséniate*.
Arseniksaures Kali, arseniate of potass, —
Art, f., kind, species, Espèce.
Arterie, artery, Artère.
Arteriographie, f., arteriography, Artériographie.
Arteriologie, f., arteriology, Artériologie.
Arteriotomie, arteriotomy, Artériotomie.
Arterite, f., arteritis, Artérite.
Arthralgie, f., arthralgy, Arthralgie.
Arthritis, f., arthritis, Arthrite.
Arthritisch, adj., arthritic, Arthritique.
Arthritisches Geschwür, arthritic sore, —
Arthrodie, f., arthrodia, Arthrodie.
Arthrokakie, caries of joints, Arthrocace.

ARZ

Articulation, f., articulation, Articulation.
Artificiel, adj., artificial, Artificiel.
Artikuliren, v., to articulate, Articuler.
Artikulirt, adj., articulated, Articulé.
Artischocke, Cynara, Artichaut.
Artomel, n., cataplasm of bread and honey, Artomel.
Arum, s. *Aron*.
Arzatwurze, f., Atropa mandragora, Mandragore.
Arznei, Arznei, physic, Médecine.
Arznei bewährte, a specific, s. *Spécifique*.
Arznei gegen das Fieber, fever-medicine, s. *Anti-pyrétique*.
Arznei reinigende, purgative medicine, s. *Cathartique*.
Arznei schmerzstillende, anodyne medicine, s. *Anodyn*.
Arznei wider Gift, antidote, Antidote.
Arznei wider Krämpfe, an antispasmodic, Anti-spasmodique.
Arznei wurmtodtende, anthelmintic medicine, Anthélmintique.
Arzneibereiter, m., apothecary, Apothicaire.
Arzneibereitung, f., pharmacy, Pharmacie.
Arzneibereitungskunst, f., same, —
Arzneibuch, dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Arzneien, pl., medicines, s. *Arznei*.
Arzneien, to physic, take physic, —
Arzneigelahrtheit, gerichtliche, forensic medicine, s. *Médecine*.
Arzneigelehrsamkeit, f., medicine, —
Arzneikugel, f., bolus, Bol.
Arzneikunde, medicine, Médecine.
Arzneiladen, m., apothecary's shop, Apothicairerie.
Arzneimittel, medicinal remedy, Médicament.
Arzneimittel lehre, pharmacology, Pharmacologie.
Arzneitrank, medicinal potion, Potion.
Arznei verkäufer, druggist, s. *Matière*.
Arznei verschreibung, f., medical prescription, s. *Ordonnance*.
Arznei verzeichniss, n., dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Arzneiwissenschaft, medical science, Médecine.
Arzneiwissenschaft, gerichtliche, forensic medicine, —
Arzneiwissenschaft, gründliche, oder theoretische, theoretical medicine, —
Arzney- oder Arzneikästchen, druggery, Droguier.
Arzneykiste, medicine-chest, s. *Médicamenten*.
Arzneykräftig, adj., medicinal, Médicinal.
Arzneypflanzen, pl., medicinal plants, s. *Médicamenten*.
Arzt, physician, Iatre.
Arzt, chemischer, iatrochemist, s. *Iatrochimique*.
Arzt, herumziehender, charlatan, s. *Empirique*.
Arztfinger, m., ring-finger, s. *Annulaire*.
Arztgebühr, f., -John, m., physician's fee.

Arztin, female physician, Iatrine.
 Asa stinkende, assafoetida, Assafoetida.
 Asand, m., Ferula, Férule.
 Asand stinkender, F. assafoetida, —
Asarkie, f., loss of flesh, Asarcie.
Asarwurz, f., Asarum europæum, s. *Asaret*.
Asch, *Asche*, f., Salmo thymalus, s. *Saumon*.
Aschbaum, m., Fraxinus, Frêne.
Aschblei, n., bismuth, Bismuth.
 Asche, ashes, Cendre.
Aschenflockenblume, f., Centaurea, Centaurée.
Aschfarbig, *Aschgrau*, ash-coloured, Cendré.
Aschgraue Quecksilbersalbe, quicksilver ointment, s. *Mercur*.
Aschgraues Quecksilberoxyd, grey oxyde of quicksilver, —
Aschicht, *Aschig*, adj., ashy, Cendré.
Aschlauch, m., Allium ascalonium, Echalote.
Ascites, f., ascites, Ascite.
 Asiatischer Elephant, Elephas asiaticus, s. *Eléphant*.
Asitie, f., deficiency of food, Asitie.
Askaride, f., *Askariden*, pl., Ascaris, Ascarides, s. *Ascaride*.
Aspargen, Asparagus, Asperge.
Aspe, f., *Aspenbaum*, m., Populus tremula, s. *Peuplier*.
Aspermie, f., absence of seed.
 Asphalt, asphaltum, Asphalte.
Asphaltöl, n., oil of asphaltum, —
 Asphyktisch, asphyziated, Asphyxié.
Asphyxie, f., asphyxia, Asphyxie.
 Ast, branch, Branche.
Astblätter, pl., branch-leaves, —
Asterie, f., Asterias, Asterie.
 Asthenie, asthenia, Asthénie.
 Asthma, asthma, Asthme.
 Asthmatisch, asthmatic, Asthmatique.
Astragalwurzel, f., radix astragali, s.
Astragel, m., Astragalus, Astragale.
Astranz, m., Imperatoria, Impératoire.
 Astrolog, astrologer, Astrologue.
 Astrologie, astrology, Astrologie.
Astrologisch, adj., astrological, Astrologique.
Astronom, m., astronomer, Astronome.
 Astronomie, f., astronomy, Astronomie.
Ataxie, f., ataxy, Ataxie.
Atechnie, f., defect of offspring, Atechnie.
 Athem, respiration, Respiration.
Athem, leichter, free respiration, Eupnée.
Athem, schwerer, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
Athem, stinkender, offensive breath, s. *Fétide*.
Athembar, adj., respirable, Respirable.
Athembarkeit, f., respirability, Respirabilité.
Athemen, *Athmen*, v., to respire, —
 Athemhohlen, respiration, Respiration.
Athemlos, adj., breathless, Anhéleux.
Athemzäpflein, s. *Athemzünglein*.
Athemzug, m., respiration, Respiration.
Athemzünglein, n., epiglottis, Epiglote.
Athemmennig, m., Agrimonia, Aigremoine.
Atheroma, n., atheroma, Athérôme.
Athmungswerkzeuge, pl., respiratory organs, s. *Respiration*.

Atlas, atlas, Atlas.
 Atlasbeere, f., Pyrus torminalis, s. *Poirier*.
Atmidometer, m., atmidometer, Atmidomètre.
 Atmosphäre, atmosphere, Atmosphère.
 Atmosphärisch, atmospheric, Atmosphérique.
 Atmosphärische Erscheinung, atmospheric phenomenon, —
 Atmosphärologie, atmospherology, Atmosphérologie.
Atocie, f., sterility, Atocie.
 Atom, atom, Atome.
 Atomisch, *Atomistisch*, atomic, Atomique.
 Atonie, atony, Atonie.
 Atonisch, atonic, Atonique.
Atonische Beschaffenheit, atonic state, —
Atonisches Geschwür, atonic sore, —
Atresie, f., imperforation, Atrésie.
 Atrophie, atrophy, Atrophie.
 Atrophisch, adj., atrophied, Atrophié.
Atropine, f., *Atropium*, n., atropine, s. *Beladonne*.
Atter, f., Vipera communis, s. *Vipère*.
Atypie, f., irregularity, s. *Atypique*.
 Atypisch, atypical, —
Auerhahn, m., Tetrao urogallus.
Auerochs, m., Bos urus, s. *Bœuf*.
Aufblähen des Leibes, meteorism, s.
Aufblähung, f., meteorism, Meteorisme.
 Aufblähungen, pl., Efflorescentiæ, Elevures.
 Aufblühen, flowering, Efflorescence.
 Aufbrausen, effervescence, Effervescence.
 Aufbrausend, effervescent, Effervescent.
Aufbrechen einer Knospe, exgemmation.
Aufgeblasen, adj., inflated, s. *Enflure*.
Aufgegossen, adj., infused, s. *Infusion*.
Aufgegossene Oele, pl., infused oils, —
Aufgerollt, adj., obvolute, Obvolute.
 Aufgeschwellung, tumefaction, Tuméfaction.
Aufgeschwollen, adj., tumefied, —
 Aufguss, affusion, Enchyme.
 Aufguss, infusion, Infusion.
Aufgussthierchen, pl., Infusoria, Infusoires.
 Aufhängeband, suspensory ligament, s. *Suspensoire*.
 Aufhängeb. der Leber, suspensory ligament of the liver, —
 Aufhängeb. der Milz, — of the spleen, —
 Aufhängeb. der Ruthe, — of the penis, —
Aufhäufung, f., s. *Anhäufung*.
 Aufheber, levator, Releveur.
 Aufheber des Ohrs, Attollens auriculæ, s. *Elévateur*.
Aufheberrnuskeln, pl., levator muscles, —
 Aufkochen, ebullition, Ebullition.
Aufliegend, adj., incumbent, Incumbant.
 Auflösbar, soluble, Soluble.
 Auflösbarkeit, solubility, Solubilité.
Auflösen, v., to dissolve, s. *Dissolution*.
Auflösend, aperitive, Ecphractique.
Auflösende Mittel, pl., aperient remedies, —
 Auflöslich, s. *Auflösbar*.

Auflöslichkeit, *s.* Auflösbarkeit.
 Auflösung, dissolution, Dissolution.
 Auflösungsmittel, menstruum, Menstrue.
Aufpasser, *m.*, *Carabus inquisitor*, *s.* *Carabiens*.
Aufplatzend, *adj.*, dehiscent, Déhiscent.
Aufrechtstehend, *adj.*, standing erect, Dressé.
 Aufreiben, attrition, Attrition.
Aufreissend, *adj.*, *s.* Aufplatzend.
Aufrichter, *m.*, erector muscle, Erecteur.
 Aufscharfung der Haut, excoriation, Excoriation.
Aufschnitt, *m.*, cleft, Incisure.
Aufschwellen, *n.*, Aufschwellung, tumefaction, Tuméfaction.
 Aufsieden, *s.* Aufkochen.
Aufspringend, *adj.*, *s.* Aufplatzend.
Aufsprossen, *v.*, to shoot out, *s.* Bourgeon.
Aufsprossling, *m.*, a shoot, or sprout, —
Aufsteigen der Mutter, suffocatio uterina, *s.* Suffocation.
 Aufsteigende Aorte, *s.* Aorte.
 Aufsteigender Bauchmuskel, Obliquus ascendens abdominis, *s.* Oblique.
Aufsteigender Halsmuskel, *m.*, Cervicalis ascendens vel descendens, *s.* Cervical.
 Aufstossen, Aufstossen des Magens, eructation, — from the stomach, Eructation.
 Aufstossen, saures, acid —, Oxyrègmie.
Aufwallung, *f.*, orgasm, Orgasme.
Aufwärtsgekrümmt, *adj.*, bent upwards.
Aufzieher, *m.*, *s.* Anzieher.
 Augapfel, Augäpfel, *pl.*, eye-ball, -balls, *s.* Globe.
 Augapfelentzündung, inflammation of the eye-ball, Ophthalmite.
 Auge, Augen, *pl.*, eye, eyes, Oeil.
Auge blaues, blue or black eye, Hypophagme.
Auge doppeltes, bandage for both eyes, Binocle.
Auge einfaches, — for one eye, Monocle.
 Auge in Gewächsen, young bud, *s.* Bourgeon.
Auge kleines, eyelet, Ocelle.
Augenabscess, *m.*, abscess of eye, *s.* Abcès.
Augenader, *f.*, *Augenadern*, *pl.*, ophthalmic vein, veins, *s.* Ophthalmique.
 Augenapfellähmung, paralysis of the muscles of —, Ophthalmoplégie.
 Augenapfelvorfall, prolapsus of —, Ophthalmoptose.
 Augenarterie, ophthalmic artery, *s.* Ophthalmique.
Augenarzenei, *f.*, collyrium, Collyre.
 Augenarzt, oculist, Oculiste.
Augenärztin, *f.*, female oculist, —
Augenbad, *n.*, eye-bath, *s.* Bain.
 Augenbecken, eye-basin, *s.* Bassin.
 Augenbeschreibung, ophthalmography, Ophthalmographie.
Augenbewegender Nerv, *m.*, nervus oculomotorius, *s.* Nerv.
Augenblutadern, *pl.*, *s.* Augenadern.
Augenblutfluss, *m.*, ophthalmorrhage, Ophthalmorrhagie.

Augenblüthe, *f.*, *Anagallis arv.*, *s.* Mouron.
Augenbogen, *m.*, iris of the eye, Iris.
 Augenbraue, Augenbrauen, *pl.*, *s.* Augenbraune.
 Augenbrauenrunzler, Corrugator supercilli, *s.* Sourcilier.
 Augenbraune, Augenbraunen, *pl.*, eyebrow, eye-brows, Sourcil.
 Augenbraunenbogen, —bögen, *pl.*, superciliary arch, —arches, *s.* Sourcilier.
Augenbraunegend, *f.*, superciliary region, —
 Augenbruch, ophthalmocoele, Ophthalmocoele.
Augenbutter, *m.*, secretion of the Meibomian glands, *s.* Palpébral.
Augendeckel, *m.*, eye-preserver.
Augendienst, *m.*, *s.* Augentrost.
Augendouche, *f.*, affusion of the eye with a stream of water, *s.* Douche.
Augeneiterung, *f.*, suppuration of the eye, *s.* Augenabscess.
 Augenentzündung, ophthalmia, ophthalmitis, Ophthalmie, Ophthalmite.
Augenfell, *n.*, pterygium, Onglet.
Augenfell, flügel förmiges, same, Ptérygion.
Augenfell weisses, *s.* Augenfleck.
 Augenfeuchtigkeit, glaserne, vitreous humour of the eye, *s.* Humeur.
 Augenfeuchtig. krystalline, crystal. —, —
 Augenfeuchtig. wässerige, aqueous —, —
Augenfisch, *m.*, Blennius superciliaris, *s.* Sourcilieux.
 Augenfleck weisser, albugo, Albugo.
 Augenfluss, ophthalmorrhoea, Ophthalmorrhée.
 Augengeschwulst, tumefaction of the eye, Ophthalmoncie.
 Augenthalter, ophthalmostate, Ophthalmostate.
Augenhaut, *f.*, *Augenhäute*, *pl.*, membrane, membranes of the eye, *s.* Oeil.
 Augenhaut, ungenannte, sclerotic membrane —, *s.* Innominé.
 Augenhäutchen, angewachsenes, conjunctiva oculi, Conjonctive.
 Augenhäutchen weisses, tunica albuginea oculi, *s.* Albuginé.
 Augenheilkunde, ophthalmic medicine, Ophthalmiatrie.
 Augenheraustreten, protrusion of the eye, Ecpiesme.
 Augenhöhle, orbit of the eye, Orbité.
 Augenhöhlen, *pl.*, orbits, —
 Augenhöhlenloch, vorderes und hinteres, ant. and post. orbital hole, *s.* Orbitaire.
 Augenhöhlenlöcher, innere, internal orbital foramina, —
 Augenhöhlennerv, orbital nerve, —
 Augenhöhlenschlagader, orbital artery, —
 Augenhöhlentheil, orbital portion of frontal bone, —
 Augenkammer, Augenkammern, *pl.*, chamber —, chambers of eye, *s.* Chambre.
 Augenkammer, vordere und hintere, anterior and posterior chamber —, —

AUG

Augenknotten, ophthalmic ganglion, *s. Ophthalmique*.
 Augenkrankenanstalt, eye-infirmary, —
 Augenkrankheit, Augenkrankheiten, pl., ophthalmic disease, —diseases, —
 Augenkrankheitslehre, ophthalmomonosology, Ophthalmomonosologie.
 Augenkratzer, eye-scarificator, Ophthalmoxystre.
 Augenkraut, n., Paris quadr., *s. Parisette*.
 Augenkrebs, cancer of the eye, Ophthalmocarcinôme.
 Augenkreis, m., *s. Augenhöhle*.
 Augenlehre, ophthalmology, Ophthalmologie.
 Augenleiden, n., *s. Augenkrankheit*.
 Augenlid, Augenlied, Augenlider, Augenlieder, pl., eye-lid, -lids, Paupière.
 Augenlied, drittes oder inneres, third or internal eye-lid, *s. Clignotant*.
 Augenlied, oberes, und unteres, superior and inferior —, Paupière.
 Augenliedband, Augenliedbänder, pl., palpebral ligament, —ligaments, *s. Palpébral*.
 Augenliedbogen, m., arcus palpebralis, —
 Augenlieddrüse, f., Augenlieddrüsen, pl., palpebral glands, —
 Augenlieddrüsenentzündung, f., inflammation of —, —
 Augenliedrentzündung, inflammation of the eyelids, Blépharite.
 Augenliedergeschwulst, swelling of —, Blépharocose.
 Augenliederkrampf, m., spasm of —, —
 Augenliederödem, œdema of —, Blépharœdème.
 Augenliederschaffung, f., relaxation of —, —
 Augenliederschleimfluss, puriform discharge from —, Blépharophthalmie.
 Augenliedertripper, gonorrhœal blepharophthalmy, —
 Augenliedervorfall, m., falling-down of the superior eyelid, Blépharoptose.
 Augenliedertzusammenwachsung, f., adhesion of eyelids, Ankyloblépharon.
 Augenliedhaare, n. pl., *s. Augenwimpern*.
 Augenliedknorpel, Augenliedknorpeln, pl., tarsal cartilages, *s. Tarse*.
 Augenliedlähmung, f., paralysis of the eyelid, Blépharoplégie.
 Augenliednerv, -nerven, pl., palpebral nerve, nerves, *s. Palpébral*.
 Augenliedrand, m., Augenliedränder, pl., margin —, margins of eye-lids, —
 Augenliedschlagader, Augenliedschlagadern, pl., palpebral artery, —arteries, —
 Augenliedschlagader, obere und untere, superior and inferior —, —
 Augenliedschliesser, Orbicularis palpebrarum, —
 Augenliedsumkehrung, ectropium, Ectropion.
 Augenliedvene, f., palpebr. vein, *s. Palpébral*.
 Augenmesser, ophthalmometer, Ophthalmomètre.

AUS

Augenmittel, pl., ophthalmic remedies, *s. Ophthalmique*.
 Augenmittellehre, f., doctrine of —, —
 Augenmuskel, m., muscle of the eye, —
 Augenmuskel, abziehender, abductor muscle —, *s. Abducteur*.
 Augenmuskel, anziehender, adductor muscle —, *s. Adducteur*.
 Augenmuskel, hinunterziehende, depressor muscle —, *s. Abaisseur*.
 Augenmuskeln gerade, pl., straight muscles of —, *s. Droit*.
 Augenmuskelnerv, äusserer, nervus oculomuscul. externus, *s. Nervf.*
 Augenmuskelnerv, gemeinschaftlicher, nervus oculomotorius, —
 Augenmuskelnerv, oberer, nervus patheticus, —
 Augenskelschlagadern, pl., arteriæ musculares oculi, *s. Musculaire*.
 Augennerv, ophthalmic nerve, *s. Ophthalmique*.
 Augenring, m., *s. Augenbogen*.
 Augensalbe, f., eye-salve, *s. Ophthalmique*.
 Augenschlagader, f., *s. Augenarterie*.
 Augenschleimfluss, ophthalmoblennorrhœa, Ophthalmoblénorrhée.
 Augenschmerz, ophthalmodynia, Ophthalmodynîe.
 Augenschwamm, m., Spongia oculata, *s. Eponge*.
 Augenschwarz, n., pigmentum nigrum oculi, Pigmentum, ou Vernis, noir.
 Augenspalte, f., fissure of the eye-lids, *s. Paupière*.
 Augenspiegel, m., spec. oculi, *s. Speculum*.
 Augenstein, weisser, white vitriol, *s. Vitriol*.
 Augensterne, m., pupil of the eye, Pupille.
 Augensterneerweiterung, f., dilatation of —, —
 Augentheriak, m., *s. Augenwurzel*.
 Augentrockenheit, f., xerophthalmia, Xérophthalmie.
 Augentrost, Euphrasia, Euphrase.
 Augenvorfall, exophthalmy, Exophthalmie.
 Augenwasser, n., liquid collyrium, *s. Collyre*.
 Augenweh, n., *s. Augenkrankheit*.
 Augenwimper, -wimpern, pl., eye-lash, -lashes, Cil.
 Augenwimpernausfallen, *s. Ausfallen*.
 Augenwinkel, angle of the eye, *s. Angle*.
 Augenwinkel, äusserer und innerer, external and internal angle —, *s. Canthe*.
 Augenwinkelgeschwulst, f., *s. Enkanthis*.
 Augenwinkelgeschwür, ulceration in the great angle —, *Ægilops*.
 Augenwurzel, f., Valeriana offic., *s. Valériane*.
 Augenzahn, -zähne, pl., eye-tooth, -teeth, *s. Oeillère*.
 Augstein, m., *s. Bernstein*.
 Augustbilsz, m., Boletus luteus, *s. Bolet*.
 Augusthafer, m., Avena sativa, *s. Avoine*.
 Augustnuss, f., Corylus avell., Noisetier.
 Augustpflaume, f., P. insititia, *s. Prunier*.
 Auripigment, n., orpiment, Orpiment.
 Ausarbeitung, elaboration, Elaboration.

Ausart, f., aberration, Aberration.
Ausarten, to degenerate, Abatardir.
Ausartung, degeneration, Abatardissement.
Ausathmen, s. Ekpnoë.
Ausathmung, expiration, Expiration.
Ausbrechend, eruptive, Eruptif.
Ausbreitung, f., s. Ausdehnung.
Ausbruch, m., s. Ausschlag.
Ausbrüten, v., to hatch, s.
Ausbrütung, incubation, Incubation.
Auscultation, f., auscultation, Auscultation.
Ausdampfen, v., s. Ausdünsten.
Ausdämpfende Gefässe, exhaling vessels, s. *Exhalant*.
Ausdampfung, f., s. Ausdünstung.
Ausdehnbar, adj., extensible, s.
Ausdehnbarkeit, extensibility, Extensibilité.
Ausdehnsam, expansible, Expansible.
Ausdehnsamkeit, expansibility, Expansibilité.
Ausdehnung, extension, Extension.
Ausdehnung des Herzens, diastole of the heart, s. *Diastole*.
Ausdunstbar, adj., evaporable, s.
Ausdünsten, *Ausdünsten*, v., to evaporate, exhale, Evaporer.
Ausdünstung, *Ausdünstungen*, pl., evaporation, transpiration, Evaporation.
Ausdünst. verhinderte oder unterdrückte, obstructed or suppressed perspiration, —
Auseinanderfahrend, divergent, Divergent.
Auseinandergebreitet, adj., s. Ausgebreitet.
Auseinanderlaufen, diverg., Divergence.
Auseinanderlaufend, s. Auseinanderfahrend.
Ausfall, m., fall, Chute, Descente.
Ausfall der Gebärmutter, prolapsus uteri, Hystéroptose.
Ausfallen, n., shedding, Chute.
Ausfallen der Augenbraunen, shedding of the eye-brows, —
Ausfallen der Augenwimpern, — of the eye-lashes, Ptilose.
Ausfallen der Haare, — of the hair.
Ausfluss, flux, Ecoulement.
Ausforschung, exploration, Exploration.
Ausführend, excretory, Excréteur.
Ausführende Gefässe, excretory vessels, —
Ausführgang, m., excretory duct, —
Ausführgang der grossen Magendrüse, excret. duct of pancreas, s. *Pancréas*.
Ausführung, s. Ausleerung.
Ausgang, m., egress, outlet, Issue.
Ausgebreitet, diffuse, diffused, Diffus.
Ausgebreitetes Aneurysma, diffused Aneurism, s. *Anévrisme*.
Ausgefressen, adj., corroded, s. *Corrosion*.
Ausgehöhlt, adj., excavated, s. *Excavation*.
Ausgelesene Manna, picked manna, s. *Manne*.
Ausgeprest, adj., expressed, s. *Expression*.
Ausgepreste Krautersäfte, pl., expressed juices of plants, s. *Ecpiesme*.
Ausgepreste Oele, expressed oils, s. *Huile*.
Ausgerändert, *Ausgeschnitten*, adj., emarginate, Emarginé.

Ausgetreten, extravasated, Extravasé.
Ausgetretenes Blut, extravasated blood, —
Ausgezackt, adj., crenated, Créné.
Ausgiessung, effusion, Effusion.
Ausguss, m., same, —
Aushauen, s. Ausschneiden.
Ausheimisch, adj., s. Ausländisch.
Auskern, v., to enucleate, s.
Auskernung, f., enucleation, Enucléation.
Ausländisch, exotic, Exotique.
Ausleerende Mittel, evacuant remedies, s.
Ausleerung, evacuation, Evacuation.
Auslöschung, extinction, Extinction.
Auslosemesser, excisor-knife, Eccopeus.
Auspressen, expression, Expression.
Ausräuchern, n., s. Beräuchern.
Ausreinigend, eccathartic, Eccathartique.
Ausreissen der Polypen, extirpation of polypi, s. *Extirpation*.
Ausrenken, dislocation, Exarthrème.
Ausrottbar, adj., extirpable, s.
Ausrottung, extirpation, Extirpation.
Ausrottung der Hoden, extirpation testis, —
Ausrupfen der Haare, depilation, s. *Ectilologie*.
Aussatz, leprosy, Lépre.
Aussatz, griechischer, lepra Græcorum, —
Aussatz, weisser, lepra alphas, —
Aussatzig, adj., leprous, Lépreux.
Aussauger, m., s. Schmarotzerpflanze.
Ausschälen, v., to decorticate, s.
Ausschälung, f., decortication, Decortication.
Ausschlag, eruption, Eruption.
Ausschl. der Haut, cutaneous eruption, —
Ausschlag kleienartiger, furfuraceous eruption, s. *Furfuracé*.
Ausschlagenlehre, exanthematology, s. *Exanthème*.
Ausschlagfieber, n., eruptive fever, s. *Eruptive*.
Ausschlagmilbe, f., *S. scabiei*, s. *Sarcopte*.
Ausschliessung, excision, Excision.
Ausschneiden, same, Eccope.
Ausschneidung, f., same, —
Ausschnitt, notch, Echancrure.
Ausschwitzen, exsudation, Exsudation.
Aussehen übles, bad countenance, s. *Face*.
Ausseres—s. *Aeusseres*—Ohr.
Ausserste, extremity, Extrémité.
Aussonderungslehre, eccrinology, Eccrinologie.
Ausspannung, f., extension, Extension.
Ausspeien, *Ausspeyen*, exspuition, Exspuition.
Aussprache, schwere, difficult enunciation, Dysphonie.
Ausspritzung, ejaculation, Ejaculation.
Aussprossen, v., to sprout, s.
Aussprössling, m., sprout or bud, Bourgeon.
Aussprossung, f., budding, Bourgeonnement.
Ausspülung, f., gargling, Gargarisme.
Ausstopfen, obstruction, Emphraxie.
Ausstopfend, obstruent, Emphractique.
Ausstopfendes Mittel, an obstr. remedy, —

AUS

Ausstrecken, v., to extend, s.
Ausstreckende Muskeln, extensor muscles, s. *Extenseur*.
Ausstrecker der Zeigefingers, Indicator, —
Ausstreckmuskeln, pl., s. *Ausstreckende*.
Ausstreckung, f., extension, Extension.
Aussüssen, edulcoration, Edulcoration.
Aussüssung, f., s. *Abwachsung*.
Auster, *Ostrea*, *Huitre*.
Auster-Familie, f., die Austern, Ostraceæ, Ostracés.
Austerschale, oyster-shell, s. *Huitre*.
Austerschalen, präparirte, pl., prepared oyster-shells, —
Austerschwamm, m., *A. ostreatus*, s. *Agaric*.
Austerstein, m., fossil oyster, Ostracite.
Austreibend, expulsive, Expulsif.
Austreibung, expulsion, Expulsion.
Austreten, n., Austretung, extravasation, Extravasation.
Austreten der Säfte, extravas. of fluids, —
Austrocknend, desiccative, Dessiccatif.
Austrocknendes Mittel, desicc. remedy, —
Austrocknung, desiccation, Dessiccation.
Ausweichung, f., displacement, Ectopie.
Ausweichung der Wirbelsäule, deviation of the vertebral column.
Ausweichungen, pl., s. *Ektopien*.
Auswendig, adj., exterior, Extérieur.
Auswendiges—s. *Aeusseres*—*Ohr*.
Auswitterung, efflorescence, Efflorescence.
Auswuchs, Auswüchse, pl., excrescence, excrescences, Excroissance.

AZO

Auswuchs, hornartiger, horn-like excrescence, Kératiase.
Ausw., schwammiger der harten Hirnhaut, fungous excrescence of dura mater, s. *Fongosité*.
Ausw. am Zahnfleisch, epulis, Epulide.
Auswurf, Auswürfe, pl., excrement, excrements, Excrement.
Auswurf, expectoration, Expectoration.
Auswurfbefördernd, adj., expectorant, Expectorant.
Auswurfbefördernde Mittel, pl., expectorant remedies, —
Auszehrend, consumptive, Consomptif.
Auszehrende Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Auszehrung, f., wasting, Marasme.
Ausziehung, extraction, Extraction.
Ausziehung des Steines beim Steinschnitt, extract. of the stone in lithotomy, —
Autemesie, f., autemesia, Autemesie.
Autokratie, f., autocracy, Autocratie.
Automat, automaton, Automate.
Automatisch, automatic, Automatique.
Autopsie, f., autopsy, Autopsie.
Autoptisch, autoptical, Autoptique.
Axe, f., s. *Achse*.
Axe, vertebra dentata, Axis.
Azarolbaum, m., *Cratægus azarolus*.
Azederach, *Melia azed.*, Azéderach.
Azodynamie, azodynamia, Azodynamie.
Azot, azote, Azote.
Azotisch, adj., azotic, Azotique.
Azotsäure, f., azotic acid, —

B.

BAC

Baben, *Bäberen*, *Cucurbita pepo*, s. *Courge*.
Baberesche, f., *Populus tremula*, s. *Peuplier*.
Bachblume, f., *Caltha palustris*, s. *Souci*.
Bachbungen, n., *Veronica beccabunga*, *Beccabunga*.
Bachkrebs, m., s. *Flusskrebs*.
Bachkresse, f., s. *Wasserkresse*.
Bachweide, *Salix helix*, s. *Saule*.
Backaliau, *Backeljau*, m., s. *Gabeljau*.
Backe, *Backen*, pl., cheek, cheeks, Joue.
Backen- oder *Bakkenbart*, whisker, Moustache.
Backenbein, *Backenknochen*, n., s. *Jochbein*.
Backenblasen, pl., sacculi buccales, s. *Ventricule*.
Backendrüse, f., *Backendrüsen*, pl., buccal gland, — glands, s. *Buccal*.
Backenmuskel, *Buccinator*, *Buccinateur*.
Backenmuskelnerv, m. nerv. buccinatorius, —
Backennerven, pl., nervi buccales vel faciales medii, s. *Buccal*.
Backenschlagader, f., buccal artery, —
Backentasche, f., -taschen, pl., cheek-pouch, -pouches, Abajoue.
Backenwunde, f., wound of the cheek, s. *Plaie*.
Backenzahn, -zähne, pl., molar tooth, — teeth, s. *Dent*.

BAL

Backenzungenmuskel, m., *Myloglossus*, *Myloglosse*.
Bad, *Bäder*, pl., bath, baths, Bain.
Bad, heisses, warmes, hot, warm bath, —
Bad, kaltes, laues, cold, tepid, bath, —
Bad, stärkendes, strengthening bath, —
Badecur, treatment of diseases by baths, —
Badekappe, f., bathing cap, —
Badekunst, art of employing baths, —
Bademeister, m., keeper of baths, —
Bademutter, f., midwife, Accoucheuse.
Baden, n., bathing, balneation, s. *Bain*.
Badeschwamm, m., *Spongia officinalis*, s. *Eponge*.
Badestube, f., bathing-room, balneary, s. *Bain*.
Badezeit, n., bathing-season, —
Badian, *Illicium anisatum*, s. *Badiane*.
Badkopf, n., s. *Schröpkopf*.
Bähung, fomentation, Fomentation.
Bähungen heisse, pl., hot fomentations, —
Bähungen kalte, pl., cold fomentations, —
Balänopter, *Balænoptera*, s. *Baleine*.
Balanorrhagie, hæmorrhage from glans penis, Balanorrhagie.
Balanorrhoe, f., s. *Eichelschleimfluss*.
Balanzierstange, f., -stangen, pl., halter, halteres, Balancier.

BAN

Baldrian, Valeriana, Valériane.
 Baldrian, gewöhnlicher, *V. officinalis*, —
 Baldrianextract, extract of valerian, —
 Baldrianextract, kaltbereitetes, cold-prepared extract of —, —
 Baldrianöl, oil of valerian, —
 Baldriantinctur, tincture of —, —
 Baldriant., ätherische, ethereal tinct. of —, —
 Baldriant., ammoniumhaltige, ammoniated tincture of —, —
 Baldriant., gesäuerte, acid tinct. of —, —
 Baldrianwasser, valerian-water, —
 Balg, glume, Glume.
 Balggeschwulst, f., encysted tumour, *s. Enkysté*.
 Balggeschwulst breiartige, f., atheroma, *Athérome*.
 Balggeschwulst, seröse, encysted tumour, containing serum, —
 Bälglein, n., little glume, Glumelle.
 Balken, m., corpus callosum, *s. Calleux*.
 Balkenknie, f., genu corporis callosi, —
 Balkennath, f., raphe corp. callosi, *s. Raphé*.
 Balkenschlagader, f., arteria corp. callosi, *s. Calleux*.
 Balkenschnabel, m., rostrum corp. callosi, —
 Balkenstamm, m., truncus corp. callosi, —
 Balkenstrahlung, f., radiatio corp. callosi, —
 Balkenwulst, m., splenium corp. callosi, —
 Balkenzange, f., forceps corp. callosi, —
 Ballen des Daumens, ball of the thumb, *s. Thénar*.
 Ballen des kleinen Fingers, — of the little finger, —
 Ballenkraut, n., *Plantago major*, *s. Plantain*.
 Ballotte, f., Ballota, Ballote.
 Balneographie, f., description of baths, *s. Bain*.
 Balneotechnik, f., art of employing —, —
 Balsam, m., balsam, Baume.
 Balsam, Peruvianischer, Peruv. balsam, —
 Balsam von Tolu, balsam of Tolu, —
 Balsamapfel, *Momordica*, *Momordique*.
 Balsambaum, m., *Copaifera*, Copayer.
 Balsambaum, gewöhnlicher, *C. officinalis*, —
 Balsamduft, m., balsamic odour, *s. Balsamique*.
 Balsamespe, f., *s. Balsampappel*.
 Balsamine, f., *Balsamkraut*, n., *Impatiens*, Balsamine.
 Balsamisch, balsamic, Balsamique.
 Balsamische Arzneimittel, pl., balsamic medicines, —
 Balsamkraut, wildes, noli-me-tangere, —
 Balsampappel, *Populus balsam.*, *s. Peuplier*.
 Balsampflanze, f., *Amyris*, Balsamier.
 Balsamrose, f., *Rosa eglanteria*, *s. Rosier*.
 Balsamstrauch, *Amyris opobalsamum*, *s. Balsamier*.
 Balsamtanne, f., *Pinus balsamea*, *s. Sapin*.
 Bambusrohr, *Bambusa arundin.*, Bambou.
 Bananasfeige, f., *Musa sapient.*, *s. Bananier*.
 Band, Bänder, pl., ligament, Ligament.
 Band des Augensterns, ciliary —, *s. Ciliaire*.
 Band des Eichels, frænum, frænulum, penis.
 Band, Fallopisches, Fallopian or Poupert's ligament, *s. Ligament*.

BAR

Bande, *s. Binde*.
 Bande, kleine, small band, Bandelette.
 Bänder des Gehirns, commissures of the brain, *s. Commissure*.
 Bänderlehre, syndesmologie Syndesmologie.
 Bandförmig, *s. Bandiert*.
 Bandhaft, f., syndesmosis, Syndesmose.
 Bandiert, fasciated, Fascié.
 Bandirung, f., fasciatio, Bandage.
 Bandwurm, Tænia, Ténia.
 Bandw. breiter, *s. Grubenkopf*.
 Bandw., kurzgliedrichter, *T. vulgaris*, *s. Ténia*.
 Bandw., langgliedrichter, *T. solium*, —
 Bangenkraut, Bangkraut, n., *Conium maculatum*, *s. Ciguë*.
 Bangigkeit, f., anxiety, *Anxiété*.
 Bank, f., bench, Banc.
 Bansen, m., *s. Pansen*.
 Bär, m., Bären, f., *Ursus*, Ours.
 Barbadoes-Schenkcl, m., Barbadoes-leg, *E-léphantope*.
 Barbarischer Wurmsamen, semen-contra, Semen-contra.
 Barbe, Barbele, *s. Flussbarbe*.
 Barbiermesser, n., razor, Rasoir.
 Bärenbeere, *Arbutus uva ursi*, *s. Arbousier*.
 Bärendeck, m., *Rubus cæsius*, *s. Ronce*.
 Bärenfackel, f., Bärenkraut, n., *Verbascum thapsus*, Bouillon-blanc.
 Bärenfett, n., bear's-grease, *s. Graisse*.
 Bärenfuss, f., *Helleb. fœtidus*, *s. Hellébore*.
 Bärenklaub, *Acanthus*, Acanthe.
 Bärenknoblauch, Bärenlauch, Bärlauch, m., *Allium ursinum*, *s. Ail*.
 Bärenrobbe, f., *Phoca ursina*, *s. Phoque*.
 Bärentraube, *s. Bärenbeere*.
 Bärentraubenblätter, pl., *folia uvæ ursi*, —
 Bärenwurzel, f., *s. Bärenklaub*.
 Baria, f., *s. Baryt*.
 Bärklee, m., *s. Stein- oder Honigklee*.
 Bärlapp, Bärlappen, m., *Lycopodium*, *Lycopode*.
 Bärmutter, f., *s. Gebärmutter*.
 Baromakrometer, baromacrometer, Baromacromètre.
 Barometer, barometer, Baromètre.
 Barometrisch, adj., barometrical, Barométrique.
 Bars, Bärsh, Barsch, Perca, Perche.
 Bart, beard, Barbe.
 Bart am Getreide, awn in grain, Barbe.
 Bartfaden, m., Bartfäden, pl., cirrhus, cirrhi, Barbillon.
 Barthafer, m., *Avena fatua*, *s. Avoine*.
 Bartig, bearded, Barbu.
 Bartlos, beardless, Imberbe.
 Bartnuss, f., *Corylus avellana*, *s. Coudrier*.
 Bartspitze, spitzen, pl., palpus, palpi, Palpe.
 Bärwinde, f., *Convolvulus sepium*, *s. Liseron*.
 Bärwinkel, m., *Vinca major*, *s. Pervenche*.
 Barylalie, f., barylalia, *s. Baryphonie*.
 Baryt, n., Baryterde, f., Baryta, *s. Barium*.
 Baryt, salzsaurer, oder salzsaures, muriate of baryta, —

BAU

Barytum, n., barium, Barium.
Baryumoxyd, n., oxide of barium, s. *Baryt*.
Baryumoxyd, salzsaures, s. *Baryt*, salzsaurer.
Barzenkraut, n., *Cicuta virosa*, s. *Cicutaire*.
Basilararterie, f., basilar artery, s. *Basilaire*.
Basilarvene, f., basilar vein, —
Basilicken, *Basilienkraut*, *Ocimum basilicum*, s. *Basilic*.
Basilicum, *Basilikum*, *Ocimum*, *Basilic*.
Basilicumsalbe, f., basilicum, *Basilicon*.
Basilisk, m., *Basiliscus amboinensis*, —
Basis, basis, Base.
Basisch, adj., basal, *Basique*.
Bast, liber, *Liber*.
Bastardakorus, m., *Iris pseud.*, *Acore faux*.
Bastardfasan, m., *Phasianus colchicus hybridus*, s. *Faisan*.
Bastardmohn, m., *Papaver hybrid.*, s. *Pavot*.
Bastardpflanze, f., hybrid plant, s. *Hybride*.
Bataten, m., *Convolvulus batatas*, s. *Liseron*.
Batatenwinde, f., same, —
Batatte, f., root of *C. batatas*, —
Batenike, f., *Betonika*, *Bétoine*.
Bathengel, *Teucrium chamædrys*, s. *Germandrée*.
Batrachier, *Batracier*, *Batraciæ*, *Batraciens*.
Bau, *Bauen*, pl., structure, *Structure*.
Bauch, belly, *Abdomen*.
Bauchabscess, m., abdominal abscess, s. *Abdominal*.
Bauchaorte, f., abdominal aorta, —
Bauchaaortengeflecht, n., abd. aortic plexus, —
Bauchbeschau, f., s. *Abdominoskopie*.
Bauchbinde gerade, f., fascia recta abdominis, s. *Fascie*.
Bauchbinde, queere, fascia transversalis, —
Bauchblasenschnitt, m., hypogastric cystotomy, s. *Hypogastrique*.
Bauchbruch, abdominal hernia, s. *Hernie*.
Bauchdeckenschlagader, obere, superior epigastric artery, branch of internal mammary, s. *Mammaire*.
Bauchdeckenschl. untere, lower—common—epigastric —, s. *Epigastrique*.
Bauchdeckenvene, f., epigastric vein, —
Bauchdrüse, f., -drüsen, pl., abdominal gland, glands, s. *Glande*.
Bauchbeutel, pl., abdom. mammæ, s. *Mamelle*.
Bauchfell, peritonæum, *Péritoine*.
Bauchfellabscess, m., peritoneal abscess, s. *Péritonéal*.
Bauchfellbänder, pl., peritonealligaments, —
Bauchfellentzündung, peritonitis, *Péritonite*.
Bauchfellsack, m., peritoneal sack, s. *Sac*.
Bauchflosse, -flossen, pl., ventral fin, fins, s. *Nageoire*.
Bauchfluss, diarrhœa, *Diarrhée*.
Bauchgeflecht, n., *Bauchgeflechte*, pl., plexus abdominalis, — abdominales, s. *Plexus*.
Bauchgegend, f., abdom. region, s. *Abdominal*.
Bauchgegend, obere, mittlere, untere, superior, middle, inferior abdom. region, —
Bauchgrimmen, n., gripes, *Colique*.
Bauchhöhle, peritoneal cavity, s. *Péritonéal*.

BAU

Bauchig, adj., ventricose, *Ventru*.
Bauchmuskel, -muskeln, pl., abdominal muscle, muscles, s. *Abdominal*.
Bauchmuskel, gerader, *Rectus abdominis*, s. *Droit*.
Bauchmuskel, queerer, *Transversalis abdominis*, s. *Transversal*.
Bauchmuskel, schräger äusserer, *Obliquus externus abdominis*, s. *Oblique*.
Bauchmuskel, schräger innerer, *Obliquus internus abdominis*, —
Bauchmuskelscheide, f., sheath of *Rectus abdominis*, s. *Droit*.
Bauchnaht, f., abdominal suture, s. *Suture*.
Bauchöffnung, f., s. *Bauchschnitt*.
Bauchredner, ventriloquist, *Ventriloquiste*.
Bauchrednerei, ventriloquism, *Ventriloquisme*.
Bauchring, m., abdominal ring, s. *Abdominal*.
Bauchschild, m., belly-plate of Chelonian Reptiles, *Plastron*.
Bauchschmerz, gastralgy, *Gastéralgie*.
Bauchschnitt, gastrotomy, *Gastrotomie*.
Bauchschwindsucht, f., abdominal phthisis, s. *Phthisie*.
Bauchspeichel, pancreatic fluid, s. *Pancréatique*.
Bauchspeicheldrüse, pancreas, *Pancréas*.
Bauchspeicheldrüsenentzündung, s. *Gekrösdrüsenentzündung*.
Bauchspeicheldrüsengefässe, pl., pancreatic vessels, s. *Pancréatique*.
Bauchspeicheldrüsenschwindsucht, f., pancreatic phthisis, —
Bauchspeicheldrüsenwunde, f., wound of the pancreas, —
Bauchstich, paracentesis abdominis, s. *Paracentèse*.
Bauchwassersucht, ascites, *Ascite*.
Bauchweh, n., -wehen, pl., abdominal pain, pains, s. *Bauchschmerz*.
Bauchwirbel, s. *Lendenwirbel*.
Bauchwirbelnerven, pl., nervi spinales lumbares, s. *Lombaire*.
Bauchwunde, f., abdominal wound, s. *Plaie*.
Bauchwunden durchdringende, pl., penetrating wounds of abdomen, —
Bauchwunden oberflächliche, pl., superficial wounds of —, —
Bauchwurm, m., -würmer, pl., intestinal worm, worms, s. *Intestinal*.
Bauchw. kleiner, *Oxyuris vermic.*, s. *Oxyure*.
Bauerisch, adj., wild, *Agreste*.
Bauernpfeffer, m., *Apium graveolens*, *Ache*.
Bauernherz, m., s. *Herzmuschel*.
Bauernpflaume, f., *Prunus sylves.*, s. *Prunier*.
Bauerntaube, *Columba domest.*, s. *Pigeon*.
Bauernwermuth, gemeiner, s. *Wermuth*.
Bauernwetzels, f., angina parotidea, *Parotomie*.
Bauerschwalbe, f., *Hirundo rustica*, s. *Hirondelle*.
Baum, Bäume, pl., tree, trees, *Arbre*.
Baum, versteinert, fossil tree, *Dendrolithe*.
Baumartig, tree-like, *Dendroïde*.

BEC

Baumbeschreibung, dendrography, Dendrographie.
Baumbilz, Boletus, Bolet.
Baumbohnenstrauch, m., Cytisus laburnum, s. *Cytise*.
Baumbuchs, s. Buchsbaum.
Baumeuphorbie, f., Euphorbia dendroides, s. *Euphorbe*.
Baumfarren, *Baumfarn*, m., Polypodium vulgare, Polypode commun.
Baumförmig, s. Baumartig.
Baumkunde, f., s.
Baumlehre, f., dendrology, Dendrologie.
Baumlerche, f., Alauda arborea, s. *Alouette*.
Baumilie, f., Caprifolium—Lonicera—periclymenum, s. *Chèvrefeuille*.
Baumlung, f., Lichen pulmonarius, s. *Lichen*.
Baummalve, oder -*pappel*, Malva arborea, s. *Mauve*.
Baumnuss, f., Juglans regia, s. *Noyer*.
Baumöl, s. Olivenöl.
Baumrinde, f., bark of trees, s. *Ecorce*.
Baumsauger, m., s. Schmarotzerpflanze.
Baumstamm, m., stem of tree, s. *Tige*.
Baumstein, m., dendrite, Dendrite.
Baumstrunk, s. Baumstamm.
Baumwinde, f., Hedera helix, s. *Lierre*.
Baumwolle, cotton, Coton.
Baumwollenartig, adj., cotton-like, cottony, —
Baumwollenbaum, Gossypium, Cotonnier.
Baumwollenpflanze, -*staude*, f., same, —
Baumwollenweide, f., Salix pentandra, s. *Saule*.
Baumwolfsmilch, n., Euphorbia cotinifolia, s. *Euphorbe*.
Bausch, Bäusche, pad, pads, Compresse.
Bäuschchen, little pad, dossil, —
Bauschmuskel des Halses, Splenius colli, s. *Splénius*.
Bauschm. des Kopfs, Splenius capitis, —
Bdellium, bdellium, Bdellium.
Bdellometer, m., bdellometer, Bdellomètre.
Beänstigung, f., anguish, Angoisse.
Beben, n., shivering, Frisson.
Bebende Stimme, tremulous voice, s. *Voix*.
Beberäsch, s. Baberesche.
Beccassine, f., Scolopax gallinago, s. *Bécasse*.
Becher, scyphus, Coupe.
Becherförmig, cyathiform, Cyathiforme.
Becherschwamm, m., Spongia crateriformis, s. *Eponge*.
Becken, pelvis, Bassin.
Beckenarterie, pelvic artery, s. *Pelvien*.
Beckenausgang, m., s. *Beckenöffnung* untere.
Beckenbeine, pl., pelvic bones, s. *Pelvien*.
Beckenblutadern, pl., pelvic veins, —
Beckendrüse, -drüsen, pl., pelvic gland, glands, —
Beckendurchmesser, m., diameter of pelvis, s. *Diamètre*.
Beckeneingang, m., s. *Beckenöffnung* obere.
Beckengeflecht, n., *Beckengeflechte*, pl., pelvic plexus, — plexuses, s. *Pelvien*.
Beckenglieder, pl., pelvic limbs, —
Beckenhöhle, pelvic cavity, —
Beckenknochen, n., pl., s. *Beckenbeine*.

BEI

Beckenneigung, f., inclinatio pelvis, s. *Bassin*.
Beckenöffnung, obere, superior aperture of pelvis, s. *Détroit*.
Beckenöffnung, untere, infer. aperture —, —
Beckenschlagader, f., s. *Beckenarterie*.
Bedeckt, adj., obtectus, Obtecté.
Bedewinde, f., Convolvulus arv., s. *Liseron*.
Beerdigung, burial, Inhumation.
Beerdorn, m., s. Sauerdorn.
Beere, Beeren, pl., berry, berries, Baie.
Beerenartig, bacciform, Bacciforme.
Beerenförmig, same, —
Beerenfressend, adj., baccivorous, Baccivore.
Beerenholz, n., R. frangula, s. *Nerprun*.
Beerenpfeffer, m., Capsicum annuum, s. *Piment*.
Beerensteine, s. Versteinerte Beeren.
Beerenträgend, bacciferous, Baccifère.
Beerheide, f., s. Appenbeere.
Beerstrauch, m., Sambucus, Sureau.
Beerwinde, f., Convolvulus, Liseron.
Beete, f., s. Mangold.
Beete weisse, Beta cicla, s. *Bette*.
Befestigung der Knochen durch Muskeln, syssarcosis, Syssarcose.
Befeuchtung, moistening, Madéfaction.
Befleckung, pollution, Pollution.
Befleckung, nächtliche, nocturnal —, —
Beflügelt, adj., s. Geflügelt.
Befruchtung, fructification, Fructification.
Befruchtungsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Befruchtungsstuhl, m., thalamus fructificationis, —
Befruchtungstheile, pl., partes —, —
Begattung, copulation, Accouplement.
Begattungsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Begeisterung, f., s. Beseelung.
Begierde zu essen, s. Esslust.
Begräbniss, n., s. Beerdigung.
Begräbnissort, m., burial-place, —
Begrann, adj., awned, Aristé.
Behaart, adj., haired, Capillé.
Behälter, receptacle, Reservoir.
Behemot, n., s. Flusspferd.
Behen, m., Cucubalus behen, s. *Behen*.
Behen, rother, root of Statice limonium, —
Behhafer, m., Avena fatua, s. *Avoine*.
Behuft, adj., hoofed, s. *Sabot*.
Beifuss, Artemisia vulgaris, s. *Armoise*.
Beilförmig, adj., securiform, Securiforme.
Beimischung, f., admixture, Mélange.
Bein, Beine, pl., bone, bones, Os.
Bein, leg or shank, Jambe.
Bein, felsenartiges, pars petrosa ossis temporis, s. *Pétré*.
Bein, keilförmiges, s. Keilbein.
Bein, siebförmiges, ethmoid bone, s. *Ethmoïde*.
Bein, ungenanntes, os innom., s. *Innominé*.
Bein, wespenförmiges, s. Keilbein.
Beinansatz, m., epiphysis, Epiphyse.
Beinbindladen, s. Beinladen.
Beinblume, f., s. Bachblume.
Beinbrech, m., osteocolla, Ostéocolle.

BEN

Beinbruch, fracture of bone, Fracture.
 Beinchen, ossiculum, Osselet.
 Beinchen rundes im Ohr, os orbiculare, s. *Orbiculaire*.
 Beinern, *Beinig*, adj., osseous, Osseux.
 Beinerv, Beynerv, accessory nerve, s. *Accessoire*.
 Beinfäule, f., Beinfress, caries, Carie.
 Beinfresser, Beinkrebs, m., s. Nekrose.
 Beinfügung, *Beinfuge*, f., articulation—, suture of bones, s. *Harmonie*.
 Beingerüst, -körper, skeleton, Squelette.
 Beingeschwulst, s. Knochengeschwulst.
 Beinhart, adj., osseous, Osseux.
 Beinhaus, n., charnel-house, s. *Os*.
 Beinhaut, periosteum, Périoste.
 Beinhäutchen n., same, —
 Beinhautentzündung, periostitis, Periostite.
 Beinheber, m., bone-elevator, Elévatoire.
 Beinkopf, -knopf, condyle, Condyle.
 Beinlade, Beinladen, pl., splint, splints, Attelle.
 Beinlos, adj., destitute of bone, s. *Os*.
 Beinmark, s. Knochenmark.
 Beinohren, pl., Branchiostegi,—Pisces,—Branchiostèges.
 Beinwell, m., s. Beinbrech.
 Beinwurm, m., *Filaria medinensis*, s. *Filaire*.
 Beinwurz, f., *Symphytum offic.*, s. *Consoude*.
 Beischlaf, concubitus, Coit.
 Beischlaf befördernde Mittel, pl., aphrodisiac remedies, s. *Aphrodisiaque*.
 Beissbeere, f., Capsicum, Piment.
 Beissbeerfrucht, f., fructus Capsici annui,—
 Beisselbeere, f., s. Berberis.
 Beissend, adj., acrid, pungent, Acre.
 Beisszahn, Beisszähne, pl., incisor-tooth, -teeth, s. *Incisif*.
 Beizmittel, s. Aetzende Mittel.
 Belaubt, adj., foliatus, Feuillé.
 Belaubung, f., frondescence, Frondescence.
 Belebende Mittel, pl., exciting remedies, s. *Excitant*.
 Belemnit, m., Belemniten, pl., belemnite, belemnites, Bélemnite.
 Belladonna, f., Belladonna, Belladonne.
 Belladonnaextract, extract of belladonna,—
 Belladonnaapflaster, plaster of —, —
 Belladonnasauerhonig, oxymel of —, —
 Belladonnasyrup, syrup of —, —
 Belladonnatinctur, tincture of —, —
 Belladonnawurzel, root of —, —
 Benediktenkraut, Geum, Bénoite.
 Benedictenwurzel, gemeine, G. urbanum,—
 Benjaminbaum, m., *Styrax benzoin*, s. *Aliboufier*.
 Benzoe, Benzoeharz, benzoin, Benjoin.
 Benzoebumen, pl., flowers of benzoin, —
 Benzoosalz, m., benzoate, Benzoate.
 Benzoesauer, adj., benzoic, Benzoïque.
 Benzoessäure, benzoic acid, —
 Benzoesaure Salze, pl., benzoates, s. *Benzoate*.
 Benzoessäurehaltige Opiumtinctur, benzoated tincture of opium, s. *Opium*.

BER

Benzoetinctur, einfache, simple tincture of benzoin, s. *Benjoin*.
 Benzoetinctur, zusammengesetzte, compound tincture of —, —
 Benzoin, m., s. Benzoe.
 Beobachtung, observation, Observation.
 Beräuchern, fumigation, Fumigation.
 Beräuscherung, same, —
 Berberis, Berberisbeere, Berberitze, f., fruit of Berberis vulgaris, s.
 Berberisbaum, m., Berberisstaude, f., Berberis, E'pine-Vinette.
 Berberize, f., Berberizen, pl., s. Berberis.
 Berg, mountain, Mont.
 Berg des Wurms, monticulus cerebelli, s. *Cervelet*.
 Bergamotte, f., variety of Citrus medica, Bergamottier.
 Bergamottenöl, Bergamottöl, oil of Bergamot, —
 Bergbaldrian, m., s. Baldrian.
 Bergbalsam, m., s. Naphthe.
 Bergenzian, m., *Gentiana lutea*, s. *Gentiane*.
 Berghase, *Lepus variabilis*, s. *Lièvre*.
 Berghimbeere, f., *R. chamæmorus*, s. *Ronce*.
 Bergig, adj., mountainous, s. *Mont*.
 Berglein, m., *Linum catharticum*, s. *Lin*.
 Bergmann, m., s. Metallurg.
 Bergnaphtha, Bergöl, petroleum, Pétrole.
 Bergpfefferrinde, f., s. Kellerhalswurzel.
 Bergsalz, s. Salz, gemeines.
 Bergsucht, f., a pulmonary disease peculiar to miners.
 Bergwerkskunde, f., s. Metallurgie.
 Bergtheer, s. Theer.
 Bergwolverlei, n., *Arnica montana*, s. *Arnique*.
 Berlinerblau, m., Prussian blue, s. *Bleu*.
 Berlinerblaustoff, m., s. Blaustoff.
 Berlinerblausäure, f., s. Blausäure.
 Bernstein, amber, Succin.
 Bernstein, schwarzer, s. Judenspech.
 Bernsteinern, adj., made of amber, —
 Bernsteinessenzenz, balsamische, s. Bernstein-tinctur, ätherische.
 Bernsteinöl, oil of amber, —
 Bernsteinsalmiak, m., s. Bernsteinsaures Ammonium.
 Bernsteinsaure Ammonium Flüssigkeit, Liquor ammonii succinici, s. *Succin*.
 Bernsteinsäure, succinic acid, s. *Succinate*.
 Bernsteinsaure Salze, pl., succinates, —
 Bernsteinsaurer Hirschhorngeist, s.
 Bernsteinsaures Ammonium oder Ammoniak, succinate of ammonia.
 Bernstein-tinctur, ätherische, ethereal tincture of amber, s. *Succin*.
 Bernstein-tinctur, geistige, alcoholic tincture of —, —
 Bertram, Spanische, *Anthemis pyrethrum*, Pyréthre.
 Bertramwurzel, f., radix Pyrethri, —
 Bertramwurzel-tinctur, f., tinct. radices,—
 Beruhigend, adj., sedative, Sédatif.
 Beruhigende Mittel, pl., sedative remedies,—
 Beruhigung, f., action, or result of —, —

Besänftigend, adj., palliative, Palliatif.
Besänftigende Mittel, pl., palliatives, —
Besänftigung, f., palliation, Palliation.
Beschaffenheit, diathesis, Diathèse.
Beschaffenheit, eigene, s. Idiosynkrasie.
Beschaffenheit, üble, s. Kachexie.
Beschälen, v., to decorticate, s. *Decortication*.
Beschlag, s. Auswitterung.
Beschleunigend, adj., accelerative, s. *Accélération*.
Beschleunigung, f., acceleration, —
Beschneidung, — der Vorhaut, circumcision, Circoncision.
Beschreibend, descriptive, Descriptif.
Beschreibende Anatomie, descriptive Anatomy, s. *Anatomie*.
Beschreibung, description, Description.
Beschreibung der Brechmittel, emetology, E-métologie.
Beschreib. der Eingeweide, s. Splanchnographie.
Beschreib. der Fische, s. Ichthyographie.
Beschreib. der Muskeln, s. Myographie.
Beschreib. der Nerven, s. Neurographie.
Beseelung, animation, Animation.
Besinnung, f., s. Anamnese.
Besonder, partial, Partial.
Bespitzt, adj., pointed, Aigu.
Besprengt, adj., sprinkled, s. *Aspersio*.
Besprengung, aspersion, —
Beständig, adj., perennial, Perenne.
Bestaubt, adj., s. Staubig.
Bestie, f., *Bestien*, pl., beast, Bête.
Bestrahlung, f., s. Ausstrahlung.
Betäubende Mittel, narcotics, s. *Narcotique*.
Betäubender Stoff, narcotic principle, —
Betäubung, narcosis, Narcose.
Betel, Piper betel, Bétel.
Betonie, Betonika, f., *Betonica*, Bétoine.
Bettlägerig, bed-ridden, Alité.
Bettlägerig werden, to become —, Aliter.
Bettstroh, n., s. Labkraut.
Bettwandler, m., Bettwanze, Cimex lectularius, s. *Punaise*.
Beugemuskel, m., -muskeln, pl., flexor muscle, muscles, s. *Fléchisseur*.
Beuger, flexor, —
Beuger, kurzer, Flexor brevis, —
Beuger, langer, Flexor longus, —
Beuger, oberflächlicher, Flexor sublimis, —
Beuger, tiefer, Flexor profundus, —
Beugsam, flexible, Flexible.
Beugsamkeit, flexibility, Flexibilité.
Beugung, s. Biegung.
Beule, f., boil, s. *Abcès*.
Beule venerische, venereal bubo, s. *Bubon*.
Beulen am Kopf, tumours from extravasation of blood beneath the scalp.
Beutel, purse, Bourse.
Beutel, abdominal pouch, s. *Marsupial*.
Beutel, schwarzer, marsupium of the eye of birds, Bourse, Peigne.
Beutelförmig, purse-shaped, s. *Bourse*.
Beutelknochen, pl., marsupial bones, s. *Marsupial*.

Beutelthiere, Marsupialia, Marsupiaux.
Beutenhonig, n., honey of wild bee, s. *Miel*.
Beutenleim, m., s. Bienharz.
Bewahrungsmittel, n., preservative remedy, s. *Prophylaxie*.
Bewegbar, Beweglich, moveable, Mobile.
Bewegend, motor, moving, Moteur.
Bewegliche Gelenkverbindung, moveable articulation, Diarthrose.
Beweglichkeit, mobility, Mobilité.
Bewegung, f., motion, Motion.
Bewegung, schwankende, oscillatory motion, Oscillation.
Bewegung, wurmförmige, peristaltic motion, s. *Péristaltique*.
Bewegungslehre, f., science of mechanics, s. *Mécanique*.
Bewegungslos, adj., destitute of motion.
Bewegungsnerven, pl., motor nerves, s. *Moteur*.
Bewegungsunvermögen, n., dyscinesia, Dyscinésie.
Bewegungsvermögen, n., motility, Motilité.
Bewohnbar, habitable, Habitable.
Bewohner, m., inhabitant, s.
Bewohnung, habitation, Habitation.
Beydlebig, amphibious, Amphibie.
Beydlebige Thiere, pl., Amphibia, amphibious animals, Amphibies.
Beyfuss, s. Beifuss.
Bezoar, Bezoarstein, bezoar, Bézoard.
Bezoar, europäischer od. deutscher, European or German bezoar, —
Bezoarbock, m., *Bezoarziege*, f., *Capra ægagrus*, s. *Chèvre*.
Bezoaressig, n., Acetum bezoardicum (aromaticum), s. *Vinaigre*.
Bezoargazelle, f., Antilope oryx, s. *Antilope*.
Bezoardisch, adj., bezoardic, Bézoardique.
Biber, Castor, Castor.
Bibergeil, castoreum, Castoréum.
Bibergeilfett, n., Axungia Castorei, —
Bibergeilsäure, s. Castorinsäure.
Bibergeiltinctur, Tinctura Castorei, s.
Bibergeiltinctur, ätherische, Tinct. Castorei ætherea, s. *Castoréum*.
Bibergeiltinctur, zusammengesetzte, Tinct. Castorei composita, —
Bibernelle, s. Pimpernelle.
Biene, Apis, Abeille.
Biene, ungeflügelte, pupa of the bee, —
Bienenbaum, m., Acer campestre, s. *Erable*.
Bienenbrod, n., bee-bread, s. *Abeille*.
Bienenharz, Bienharz, propolis, Propolis.
Bienenkönigin, f., queen-bee, s. *Abeille*.
Bienenkorb, *Bienenstock*, m., bee-hive, Ruche.
Bienenkraut, n., Melissa offic., s. *Mélisse*.
Bienenmutter, f., s. Bienenkönigin.
Bienenstich, m., sting of bee, s. *Abeille*.
Bienenzelle, f., s. Honigzelle.
Bier, beer, Bière.
Bier, starkes, strong beer, ale, —
Biermolken, n., posset, Posset.
Bildend, plastic, Plastique.
Bildende Kraft, s. Bildungstrieb.

BIS

Bildung, formation, Conformation.
Bildung steiniger Concremente, lithiasis, Lithiase.
Bildungsgewebe, f., s. Zellgewebe.
Bildungsknorpel, m., cartilago ossium formativa, s. *Cartilage*.
Bildungssaft, -säfte, pl., formative or nutrient fluid, Cambium.
Bildungstrieb, plastic force, s. *Plastique*.
Bilsamkraut, n., *Bilsamen*, m., Hyoscyamus, Jusquiame.
Bilsenkraut, *Bilsenbohne*, f., *H. niger*, —
Bilsenkrautextract, extract of henbane, —
Bilsenkrautöl, aufgegossenes, Oleum Hyoscyami infusum, —
Bilsenkrautpflaster, plaster of henbane, —
Bilsenkrautsalbe, ointment of —, —
Bilsenkrautsamen, pl., seeds of —, —
Bilsenkrauttinktur, tincture of —, —
Bilsensamenöl, oil of seeds of —, —
Bilzwurz, f., *A. pulsatilla*, s. *Anémone*.
Binde, s. *Fascie*.
Binde, bandage, Bandage.
Binde, einäugige, bandage for one eye, Monocle.
Binde, fleischmachende, incarnative bandage, s. *Incarnatif*.
Binde, vereinigende, uniting —, s. *Bandage*.
Binde, vierköpfige, four-headed —, Fronde.
Bindearm, m., s. *Vierhügelschenkel*.
Bindehaut, tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum, s. *Conjonctive*.
Bindehaut des Auges, tunic. conj. oculi, —
Bindwurm, m., fasciola, Fasciole.
Binkelkraut, beständiges, Mercurialis perennis, s. *Mercuriale*.
Binkelkraut, jähriges, *M. annua*, —
Binsen, blühende, *Butomus umbellatus*, *Juncus fleuri*.
Binsenlauch, m., *A. schoenoprasum*, s. *Ail*.
Birke, *Betula*, Bouleau.
Birke, weisse, oder gemeine, *Betula alba*, —
Birkenbaum, m., s. *Birke*.
Birking, m., *Agaricus betulinus*, s. *Agaric*.
Birkwurz, f., *Torm. erecta*, s. *Tormentille*.
Birkwurz, f., *Ferula comm.*, s. *Férule*.
Birn, pear, s. *Poirier*.
Birnbäum, *Pyrus*, —
Birnförmig, pyriform, Pyriforme.
Birnförmiger Muskel, Pyriformis, s. *Pyriformidal*.
Bisam, musk, Musc.
Bisam, künstlicher, artificial musk, —
Bisamblume, *H. abelmoschus*, Ambrette.
Bisamböckchen, *Cerambyx mosch.*, s. *Musc*.
Bisamhirsche, f., s. *Bisamthier*.
Bisamkatze, f., s. *Zibethkatze*.
Bisamknabenkraut, n., *O. bifolia*, s. *Orchis*.
Bisamkörner, seeds of *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, *Abelmosch*.
Bisamkügelchen, pl., musk-troches, s. *Musc*.
Bisammalve, *Malva moschata*, —
Bisamochs, *Bisamstier*, *Bos moschatus*, —
Bisamthier, *Moschus moschiferus*, —
Bisamtinctur, s. *Moschustinctur*.

BLA

Bismut, Bismuth, bismuth, Bismuth.
Bismuth, salpetersaures, nitrate of —, —
Bismuthoxyd, oxyd of —, —
Bison, *Bisonstier*, m., *Bos bison*, *Bison*.
Biss, Bisswunde, bite, Morsure.
Bisse der Vipern, pl., bites of the viper, —
Bisse wüthender Thiere, — of rabid animals, —
Bissen, medicinischer, bolus, Bol.
Bisswurm, *Æstrus bovis*, s. *Æstre*.
Bitter, bitter, Amer.
Bitterapfel, m., s. *Coloquinthe*.
Bitterdistel, m., *C. benedicta*, s. *Centauree*.
Bittere Kreuzblumenwurzel, radix *Polygalæ amaræ*, s. *Polygala*.
Bittere Mandeln, pl., bitter almonds, s. *Amande*.
Bittere Mittel, pl., bitters, s. *Amer*.
Bittere Rhabarbertinctur, Tinctura Rhei amara, s. *Rhubarbe*.
Bittererde, magnesia, Magnésie.
Bittererde, schwefelsaure, sulphate of —, —
Bitteres Princip, bitter principle, s. *Amer*.
Bitteres Purgirsalz, sal cathart. amarum, —
Bittergift, picrotoxine, Picrotoxine.
Bitterholz, n., quassia-wood, s. *Quassia*.
Bitterholzbaum, m., s. *Quassie*.
Bitterhonig, n., picromel, Picromel.
Bitterkeit, bitterness, Amertune.
Bitterklee, *M. trifoliata*, s. *Menyanthe*.
Bitterkleeextract, extract of —, —
Bitterkleesaft, frisch ausgepresstes, fresh-expressed juice of —, —
Bittersalpeter, m., nitrate of magnesia, s. *Magnésie*.
Bittersalzerde, s. *Bittererde*.
Bitterstoff, picromel, Picromel.
Bittersüss, *S. dulcamara*, *Douce-Amère*.
Bittersüssstengel, pl., stipites (*Solani*) *dulcamaræ*, s. *Morelle*.
Bittersüssstengelextract, Extractum e stipitibus (*Solani*) *dulcamaræ*, —
Bitterwurz, *Bitterwurzel*, f., *Gentiana lutea*, s. *Gentiane*.
Bitterwurzel, *Indianische*, *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, s. *Ophiorrhize*.
Bläbeere, f., *Vaccinium myrtillus*, s. *Airelle*.
Bläbfisch, m., *Sepia officinalis*, s. *Sèche*.
Blähung, -ungen, pl., flatus, Flatulence.
Blähungentreibende Mittel, carminative remedies, s. *Carminatif*.
Blähungenzertheilend, carminative, —
Blähungshuhn, n., s. *Agami*.
Blarrauge, n., s. *Ektropion*.
Bläschen, vesicle, Vésicule.
Blase, Blasen, pl., bladder, Vessie.
Blase auf den Haut, s. *Ampulle*.
Blaseloch, -löcher, pl., blowing-hole, Event.
Blasenausschlag, pemphigus, Pemphigus.
Blasenausschl., acuter, acute pemphigus, —
Blasenausschl., langwieriger, chronic —, —
Blasenband, s. *Harnschnur*.
Blasenbaum, *Colutea*, *Baguenaudier*.
Blasenblutadern, pl., *venæ vesicales*, s. *Vésical*.

Blasenblutfluss, cystorrhagia, Cystirrhagie.
Blasenbruch, hernia of bladder, Cystocèle.
Blasen- und Darmbruch, s. Darm- und Harnblasenbruch.
Blasenentzündung, cystitis, Cystite.
Blasenfieber, n., s. Pemphigus.
Blasenfistel, fistula of bladder, s. *Fistule*.
Blasengeflecht, n., plexus (nervorum) vesicalis, s. *Plexus*.
Blasengrün, Rhamnus cathart., s. *Nerprun*.
Blasengrund, m., fundus vesicæ, s. *Vessie*.
Blasenhals, m., cervix vesicæ, —
Blasenhalschnitt, incision of neck of bladder, Cystauchenotomie.
Blasenkörper, m., body of —, s. *Vessie*.
Blasenkörperschnitt, cystosomatotomy, Cystosomatotomie.
Blasenkrampf, cystospasm, Cystospasme.
Blasenkraut, n., Utricularia, Utriculaire.
Blasenmastdarmfistel, f., s. Mastdarmblasenfistel.
Blasennerven, pl., nervi vesicales, s. *Vésical*.
Blasenpflaster, n., blistering-plaster, Vésicatoire.
Blasenpolypen, pl., vesical polypi, s. *Polype*.
Blasenscheidenfistel, f., vesico-vaginal fistula, s. *Fistule*.
Blasenscheideschlagader, f., arteria vesico-vaginalis, s. *Vésical*.
Blasenscheitel, f., vertex vesicæ, —
Blasenschenkelbruch, cystomerocele, Cysto-Mérocèle.
Blasenschlagadern, pl., vesical arteries, s. *Vésical*.
Blasenschleimfluss, m., cystirrhœa, Cystirrhée.
Blasenschmerz, cystalgia, Cystalgie.
Blasenschnitt, cystotomy, Cystotomie.
Blasenschnur, f., s. Harnschnur.
Blasenschwanz, Cysticercus, Cysticerque.
Blasenscirrhus, m., scirrhus of the bladder, s. *Squirrhe*.
Blasenstein, vesical calculus, s. *Calcul*.
Blasensteinauflösende Einspritzung, f., injection for dissolving —, —
Blasensteinkrankheit, cysto-lithiasis, Cysto-Lithiase.
Blasensteinschnitt, vesical lithotomy, s. *Lithotomie*.
Blasenstich, m., puncture of the bladder, s. *Ponction*.
Blasenstich durch den Damm, puncture of the bladder per perinæum, —
Blasenstich durch den Mastdarm, —per rectum; bei Weibern, durch die Scheide, in women, —per vaginam, —
Blasenstich oberhalb der Schambeinverbindung, — above symphysis pubis, —
Blasenvorfall, cystoptosis, Cystoptose.
Blasenwurm, m., Hydatid, Hydatide.
Blasenwürmerbruch, hydatidocèle, Hydatidocèle.
Blasenziehen, vesication, Vésication.
Blasenziehend, vesicatory, Vésicatoire.
Blasenziehende Mittel, vesicatories, —

Blasenzieher, m., s. Kantharide.
Blaserohr, blow-pipe, Chalumeau.
Blasig, adj., vesicular, Vésiculaire.
Blassblau, adj., pale-blue, s. *Bleu*.
Blassgelb, adj., pale-yellow, s. *Jaune*.
Blatt, Blätter, pl., leaf, leaves, Feuille.
Blatt, einfaches, simple leaf, —
Blatt, eirundes, oval leaf, s. *Oval*.
Blatt, herzförmiges, heart-shaped —, s. *Cor-diforme*.
Blatt, sabelförmiges, sabre-shaped —, s. *A-cinaciforme*.
Blatt, zusammengesetztes, compound —, s. *Feuille*.
Blattähnlich, Blattartig, foliaceous, Foliacé.
Blattansatz, -ansätze, pl., stipula, Stipule.
Blättchen, leaflet, Foliole.
Blättchen, fontanelle, Fontanelle.
Blatter, f., Blattern, pl., pustule, pock, Pustule.
Blätter, abgebrochen gefiederte, folia abruptè pinnata, s. *Penné*.
Blätter, ausgeischweifte, folia emarginata.
Blätter, gleichpaarig gefiederte, s. Blätter, abgebrochen gefiederte.
Blätter, nachenförmige, folia carinata, s. *Carené*.
Blätter den Stamm umfassende, folia amplexicaulia, s. *Amplexicaule*.
Blätterchen, pustule, Pustule.
Blättererde, s. Blättrige Weinsteinerde.
Blättererdenliquor, m., Liquor Acetatis Potassæ, s. *Liqueur*.
Blätterfall, m., s. Abfallen der Blätter.
Blättergrube, -narbe, f., pock-hole, pock-scar, s. *Variole*.
Blätterige Weinsteinerde, s. Essigsaures Kali.
Blätteriges Weinsteinsalz, same, —
Blätterknospe, Blattknospe, f., gemma foliifera, s. *Bourgeon*.
Blätterkraut, n., R. acris, s. *Rénoncule*.
Blätterlos, Blattlos, leafless, Aphyllé.
Blättermagen, omasus, Feuillet.
Blattern, hitzige, ignis volat., Feu volage.
Blattern, unächte, falsche, fliegende, s. Schaf- oder Schweinpocken.
Blattern, zusammenfliessende, confluent small-pox, s. *Confluent*.
Blatternarbig, adj., pitted with small-pox, —
Blatterneimpfung, f., inoculation with —, s. *Inoculation*.
Blatternfieber, s. Blasenfieber.
Blatterrose, f., Erysipelas bullosum, s. *Erysipélas*.
Blätterschwamm, m., Agaricus, Agaric.
Blättertragend, adj., foliiferous, Foliifère.
Blätterzug, m., s. Walдреbe aufrechte.
Blattfallen, Blattschiessen, n., siriasis, Siriasé.
Blattfederchen, plumule, Plumule.
Blattförmig, adj., foliiform, Foliiforme.
Blattfressend, adj., phyllophagous, Phyllophage.
Blattgold, n., leaf-gold, Or en feuilles.
Blattgrün, harziges, s. Chlorophyll.

BLE

Blatthäutchen, ligula, Languette.
 Blattkäfer, Chrysomela, Chrysomèle.
Blattkäferchen, n., *Blattlauskäfer*, m., *Coccinella*, Coccinelle.
Blättleinchen, n., leaflet of a tripinnated leaf, *Foliolèlule*.
Blattraupe, f., -*raupen*, pl., phyllophagous caterpillar, s. *Chenille*.
 Blattreich, leafy, *Feuillu*.
 Blättrig, Blätterig, foliated, *Feuillé*.
 Blattsilber, silver-leaf, s. *Argent*.
 Blattständig, attached to leaves, *Foliaire*.
 Blattstiel, petiole, *Pétiole*.
 Blau, blue, *Bleu*.
Blaubart, m., *Mytilus edulis*, s. *Moule*.
Blaubeere, f., *Vaccinium myrt.*, s. *Airelle*.
Blaue Flecken, — *Striemen*, pl., ecchymosis, Ecchymome.
 Blaue Krankheit, s. *Blausucht*.
 Blaue Schwertlilie, *Iris germanica*, s. *Iris*.
Blaues Augenvasser, blue eye-water, solution of acetate of copper.
 Blaues Veilchen, *Viola odorata*, s. *Viole*.
 Blauholz, s. *Campescheholz*.
 Blauköpfig, adj., blue-headed, *Cyanocéphale*.
Blaulilie, f., s. *Blaue Schwertlilie*.
Blaumölze, *Centaurea cyanus*, s. *Centaurée*.
 Blausäure, hydrocyanic acid, s. *Hydrocyanate*.
 Blausure Salze, hydrocyanates, —
Blausures Eisen, hydrocyan. of iron, s. *Fer*.
 Blausures Quecksilber, — *Quecksilberoxyd*, — of quicksilver, s. *Mercur*.
Blaustein, m., blue vitriol, s. *Vitriol*.
 Blaustoff, s. *Kyanogen*.
Blaustoffwasserstoffsäure, f., s. *Blausäure*.
 Blausucht, cyanopathy, *Cyanopathie*.
 Blausucht, eiterige, cyanosis purulenta, —
Blautaupe, f., *Colomba cœnas*, s. *Pigeon*.
 Blei, Bley, lead, *Plomb*.
 Blei, essigsäures, acetate of lead, —
 Blei, kohlsaures, carbonate of —, —
Bleibalsam, m., s. *Bleiextract*.
 Bleibend, persistent, *Persistent*.
 Bleichsucht, chlorosis, *Chlorosis*.
Bleicolik, f., lead-colick, s. *Colique*.
 Bleiessig, n., acetum lithargyri, s. *Litharge*.
 Bleiextract, n., extract of lead, —
 Bleiglanz, s. *Graphit*.
 Bleiglätte, lithargyrum, *Litharge*.
Bleiöl, n., a solution of acetate of lead in oil of turpentine, s. *Plomb*.
 Bleioxyd, n., oxyde of lead, —
 Bleioxyd, kohlsaures oder carbonsaures, s. *Blei*, kohlsaures.
 Bleioxyd, rothes, red oxide —, s. *Plomb*.
Bleioxydul, saures essigsäures, s. *Blei*, essigsäures.
*Bleisafra*n, m., s. *Bleioxyd*, rothes.
Bleisalbe, f., *Ceratum plumbi*, s. *Plomb*.
 Bleiwasser, *Subacetas plumbi liquidus*, —
 Bleiweiss, carbonate of lead, *Ceruse*.
 Bleiweisspflaster, plaster of —, s. *Plomb*.
 Bleiweissssalbe, ointment of —, —

BLU

Bleixinnober, m., s. *Bleioxyd*, rothes.
 Bleizucker, s. *Blei*, essigsäures.
Blendbaum, m., *Excœcaria agallocha*, s. *Agalloche*.
 Blendung, dazzling, *Eblouissement*.
Blendung, f., iris of the eye, *Iris*.
 Blendungsknoten, s. *Augenknoten*.
Blendungsnerven, pl., *nervi ciliares*, s. *Ciliaire*.
Blendungsnerven, lange, *nervi ciliar. longi*, —
Blendungsschlagadern, pl., *arteriæ ciliar.*, —
Blennorrhagie, f., *blennorrhagia*, *Blennorrhagie*.
 Blennorrhœe, *blennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhée*.
Blennorrhöisch, adj., *blennorrhœic*, —
 Bley, Bleye, f., *Abramis brama*, *Brême*.
 Bleyerz, oder Bleierz, n., lead-ore, s. *Plomb*.
 Bleyweiss, s. *Bleiweiss*.
Bleywurz, f., s. *Graphit*.
Blicke, f., *Cyprinus alburnus*, s. *Cyprin*.
 Blind, blind, *Aveugle*.
 Blinddarm, od. blinder Darm, *cœcum intestinum*, —
Blinddarmsaft, m., *succus entericus cœci*, s. *Suc*.
 Blindes Loch, *foramen cœcum*, s. *Aveugle*.
Blind-Grimmschlagader, f., *arteria ileocolica*, s. *Ileo-Colique*.
 Blindheit, blindness, *Cecité*.
Blindheit in die Ferne, s. *Kurzsichtigkeit*.
Blindschleiche, f., *Blindwurm*, m., *Anguis fragilis*, s. *Fragile*.
Blinzeln, *Blinzen* mit den Augen, *nictitation*, winking with the eyes, *Clignement*.
 Blinzhaut, *nictitating membrane*, s. *Clignotant*.
 Blitz, lightning, *Eclair*.
 Blitzableiter, m., lightning-rod, —
 Blitzend, adj., s. *Knallend*.
Blitzkatarrh, m., *influenza*, *Influence*.
Blitzpulver, m., s. *Knallpulver*.
 Blitzstrahl, m., flash of lightning, s. *Eclair*.
 Blödsichtig, adj., weak-sighted, s. *Faible*.
 Blödsichtigkeit, weakness of vision, —
 Blödsinn, *Blödsinnigkeit*, f., mental imbecility, *Anoie*.
 Blödsinnig, adj., imbecile, —
 Bloss, adj., naked, *Nu*.
 Blühen, v., to blossom, flower, *Fleurir*.
 Blühend, adj., flowering, —
 Blümchen, floret, *Fleuron*.
Blümchenblume, f., *flos tubulosus*, —
 Blume, Blumen, pl., flower, *Fleur*.
 Blumen, chemische, chemical flowers, —
 Blumen, gehäufte, aggregate —, s. *Aggrégé*.
 Blumen, mannlose, *flores anandri*, s. *Anandre*.
 Blumen, staubeutellose, flowers without stamens, —
 Blumen, zusammengesetzte, compound flowers, s. *Composé*.
 Blumenbecher, flower-cup, *Calice*.
 Blumenbehältniss, n., -boden, m., floral receptacle, s. *Receptacle*.
 Blumenblatt, petal, *Pétale*.
 Blumenbohne, f., *Phaseolus vulg.*, s. *Haricot*.

BLU

Blumendecke, perianth, Périanthe.
 Blumenentfaltung, act, or condition, of flowering, Fleuraison.
 Blumenfäde, f., -fäden, pl., s. Staubfäde.
 Blumenkelch, calyx, Calice.
 Blumenknospe, f., gemma florifera, s. Bourgeon.
 Blumenkolbe, spadix, Spadice.
 Blumenkrone, corolla, Corolle.
 Blumenkronenblatt, s. Blumenblatt.
 Blumenkronenblattähnlich, -förmig, petaloid, petaliform, Pétaliforme.
 Blumenmehl, n., s. Blumenstaub.
 Blumenscheide, spatha, Spathe.
 Blumenstand, m., s. Blütenstand.
 Blumenstaub, pollen, Pollen.
 Blumenstein, m., fossil with impressions of flowers.
 Blumenstiel, flower-stalk, Pédoncule.
 Blumenstrauss, thyrsus, Thyirse.
 Blumenvogel, m., Papilio, s. Papilionides.
 Blumenzwiebel, bulb, Bulbe.
 Blut, blood, Sang.
 Blut, ausgetretenes, extravasated blood, s. Extravasé.
 Blutabscess, m., abscessus sanguis, s. Abcès.
 Blutader, -adern, pl., vein, Veine.
 Blutaderbruch, m., varicocele, Varicocèle.
 Blutaderknoten, varix, Varice.
 Blutaderkrankheit, f., vein-disease, s. Veine.
 Blutadernetz, n., venous plexus, s. Plexus.
 Blutähnlich, hæmatoid, Hématode.
 Blutampfer, m., Rumex sanguineus, s. Oseille.
 Blutanhäufung, f., congestion of blood, s. Congestion.
 Blutaugen, hæmalopia, Hémalopie.
 Blutausscheidung, adj., hæmagogue, Hémagogue.
 Blutausscheidende Mittel, pl., hæmagogues, —
 Blutbad, n., blood-bath, s. Bain.
 Blutbehälter des harten Hirnhaut, sinuses of dura mater, s. Sinus.
 Blutbereitung, hæmatosis, Hématose.
 Blutbeschreibung, f., hæmatography, Hématographie.
 Blutbewegung, motion of the blood, s. Hémostatique.
 Blutbrechen, hæmatemesis, Hématémèse.
 Blutbruch, hæmatocele, Hématocèle.
 Blutdrüse, f., s. Blutgefäßknoten.
 Blutegel, Blutigel, Hirudo, Sangsue.
 Bluteinspritzung, f., transfusio sanguinis, s. Transfusion.
 Blüten, n., s. Blutfluss.
 Blutergiessung, effusion of blood, s. Effusion.
 Blutergiessung in den Gelenken, effusion of blood into the joints, —
 Blutergiessung ins Zellgewebe, —into the cellular texture, Ecchymome.
 Bluterzeugung, f., s. Blutbereitung.
 Blutfarbig, adj., s. Blutroth.
 Blutfleckenkrankheit, f., hæmorrhœa petechialis, s. Hémorrhœe.

BLÜ

Blutfluss, hæmorrhage, Hémorrhage.
 Blutfluss, activer, active —, —
 Blutfl. des Afters, s. Afterblutfluss.
 Blutfl. durch Anastomose, hæmorrhage from anastomosis, s. Anastomose.
 Blutfl. der Arterien, arterial hæmorrhage, s. Artériel.
 Blutfl., asthenischer, asthenic —, s. Asthénique.
 Blutfl. des Auges, s. Ophthalmorrhagie.
 Blutfl. aus den Choanen, hæmorrhage from posterior nares, Choanorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Gebärmutter, s. Gebärmutterblutfluss.
 Blutfl. der Gedärme, s. Entérorrhagie.
 Blutfl. des Gehirns, s. Hirnblutfluss.
 Blutfl., innerlicher, internal hæmorrhage, s. Hémorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Leber, hæmorrhage from the liver, Hépatirrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Luftröhre, tracheorrhagia, Trachéorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Lungen, s. Lungenblutfluss.
 Blutfl. des Magens, gastrorrhagia, Gastrorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Milz, s. Milzblutfluss.
 Blutfl. der Mundhöhle, s. Mundblutfluss.
 Blutfl. der Nase, rhinorrhagia, Rhinorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Ohren, s. Ohrblutfluss.
 Blutfl. der Mutterscheide, s. Mutterscheidenblutfluss.
 Blutfl., sthenischer, sthenic hæmorrhage, s. Sténique.
 Blutfl., verborgener, concealed hæmorrhage, s. Hémorrhage.
 Blutfl., vicariirender, vicarious —, —
 Blutfl. der Zähne, odontorrhage, Odontorrhagie.
 Blutfl. der Zahnhöhlen, alveolar —, s. Alveolaire.
 Blutgang, m., menorrhagia, Menorrhagie.
 Blutgefäß, -gefässe, pl., blood-vessel, s. Sanguin.
 Blutgefäßknoten, m., ganglion vasculare, s. Ganglion.
 Blutgefäßkrankheit, f., angiopathia, Angéopathie.
 Blutgefäßverknöcherung, f., ossification of blood-vessels, Hémadostose.
 Blutgefäßverstopfung, f., obstruction of blood-vessels, s. Angemphraxie.
 Blutgeschwulst, f., sanguineous tumour, s. Hématocèle.
 Blutgeschwür, n., boil, Furuncle.
 Blutharnen, hæmaturia, Hématurie.
 Blüthe, f., Blüten, pl., s. Blume.
 Blütenblatt, n., -blätter, pl., floral leaf, s. Floral.
 Blüthendecke, s. Blumendecke.
 Blütenstand, inflorescence, Inflorescence.
 Blütenstiel, s. Blumenstiel.
 Blüthentraube, raceme, Grappe.
 Blüthezeit, time of flowering, Fleuraison.
 Blüthknospe, s. Blumenknospe.
 Bluthodensacksbruch s. Blutbruch.

BLU

Blutholz, s. Campescheholz.
 Bluthusten, s. Blutspeien.
 Blutig, bloody, Hématode, Sanguinolent.
 Blutiger Eiter, bloody pus, —
 Blutiger Harn, bloody urine, —
 Blutiger Stuhlgang, bloody stool, Hématochésie.
 Blutkasten, m., s. Herz.
 Blutkörnchen, -kügelchen, pl., globuli sanguinis, s. Globule.
 Blutkrebs des Uterus, fungus medullaris uteri, s. Médullaire.
 Blutkuchen, sanguinis coagulum, Caillot.
 Blutlassen, n., blood-letting,
 Blutleer, adj., s. Blutlos.
 Blutleerheit, f., s. Blutmangel.
 Blutlehre, hæmatology, Hématologie.
 Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut, sinuses of dura mater, s. Sinus.
 Blütling, m., Agaricus deliciosus, s. Agaric.
 Blutlos, adj., bloodless, Exsanguie.
 Blutmachend, hæmatopoietic, Hématopoiétique.
 Blutmangel, anæmia, Anémie.
 Blutnabelbruch, hæmatomphalum, Hématomphale.
 Blutreinigend, adj., blood-purifying, Hématocathartique.
 Blutreinigung, f., purification of the blood, Hématocatharse.
 Blutroth, blood-red, Sanguin.
 Blutsauger, m., s. Blutegel.
 Blutsauger, m., Vespertilio spectrum.
 Blutschau, hæmorrhoscopy, Héморрһоссоріе.
 Blutscheu, hæmaphoby, Hémaphobie.
 Blutschlagfluss, sanguineous apoplexy, s. Apoplexie.
 Blutschwamm, m., Fungus hæmatodes, s. Hématode.
 Blutschwamm, Boletus sanguineus, s. Bolet.
 Blutschwär, m., s. Furunkel.
 Blutschwär, eiternder, same, —
 Blutschwitzen, n., hæmathidrosis,
 Blutserum, s. Blutwasser.
 Blutspeien, hæmoptysis, Hémoptysie.
 Blutstein, blood-stone, Hématite.
 Blutstiel, m., Galium verum, s. Gaillet.
 Blutstillend, adj., hæmastatic, Hémastatique.
 Blutstillende Mittel, hæmastatics, —
 Blutstreifen, Blutstriemen, pl., vibices, s. Enchymome.
 Blutsturz, n., s. Blutfluss.
 Blutüberleitung, f., s. Bluteinspritzung.
 Blutumlauf, s. Kreislauf.
 Blutung, f., Blutungen, pl., s. Blutfluss.
 Blutung beim Bauchstich, hæmorrhage in paracentesis abdominis,
 Blutung der Blase, s. Harnblasenblutung.
 Blut. der Harnleiter, ureterorrhagia, Uréterorrhagie.
 Blut. der Harnröhre, s. Harnröhrenblutfl.
 Blut. der Nieren, s. Nierenblutfluss.
 Blut. der Samenbläschen, hæmorrhage from vesiculæ seminales,

BOR

Blutung aus den Speiseröhre, œsophagorrhagia, Œsophagorrhagie.
 Blut. der Vorsteherdrüse, hæmorrhage from prostate gland, s. Prostate.
 Blutunterlaufung, s. Blutauge.
 Blutverdickung, f., pachæmia, Pachyémie.
 Blutverrirung, f., deviation of the blood, s. Déviation.
 Blutwasser, serum of blood, s. Serum.
 Blutwurzel, f., radix Tormentillæ, s. Tormentille.
 Bock, Capra hircus, Bouc.
 Bock am Ohre, s. Ohrecke.
 Bockkäfer, m., Cerambyx, Capricorne.
 Bocklein, n., s. Ziegenböcklein.
 Bocksauge, s. Geisauge.
 Bocksbart, m., Tragopogon, Salsifi.
 Bocksbeerenstrauch, m., Ribes nigrum, s. Groseillier.
 Bocksborn, m., A. tragacantha, s. Astragale.
 Bocksgestank, s. Achselgestank.
 Bockshorn, Trigonella fœnum græcum, Fenu-Grec.
 Bockshornsame, m., semen T. fœni græci, —
 Bodenbein, n., s. Hinterhauptbein.
 Bodenmehl, m., fæcula, Fécule.
 Bodensatz, m., sediment, Sédiment.
 Bodensatz im Harne, —im Urin, sedimentum urinæ, Hypostase.
 Bodensatz, kleienartiger —, furfuraceous sediment —, s. Furfuracé.
 Bogen, arch, Arc.
 Bogen der Aorta, s. Aortenbogen.
 Bogenbaum, m., Taxus baccata, s. If.
 Bogengang, -gänge, pl., semicircular canal, canals, s. Canal.
 Bogenförmig, f., arched, Cambré.
 Bogengang, äusserer, — oberer, — unterer, external —, superior —, inferior —, —
 Bogenröhre, f., -röhren, pl., s. Bogengang.
 Böhmisches Bittersalz, sulphate of soda, s. Sulfate.
 Bohne, f., bean, Fêve.
 Bohnenbaum, breitblättriger, Cytisus laburnum, s. Cytise.
 Bohnengeschwulst, f., lupia, Loupe.
 Bohnenstrauch, m., s. Bohnenbaum.
 Bohrkäfer, m., Ptinus, Ptin.
 Bohrwurm, m., Teredo navalis, Taret.
 Bolus, armenischer, Bolarderde, bole armeniac, s. Bol.
 Bombardierkäfer, B. crepitans, s. Brachyn.
 Borax, m., borax, s. Borate.
 Boraxsäure, boracic acid, s. Bore.
 Boraxsaure Salze, borates, s. Borate.
 Boraxsaures Natron, sub-borate of soda, —
 Boraxsaures Sodiumoxyd, same, —
 Boraxsaures Quecksilber, sub-borate of quicksilver, —
 Borke, f., s. Rinde.
 Borkenkäfer, m., Dermestes typographus, s. Dermeste.
 Boron, Boraxstoff, boron, Bore.
 Boronsäure, s. Boraxsäure.
 Borragon, Borretsch, Borago, Bourrache.

BRA

Borste, Borsten, pl., bristle, Soie.
Borstenflosse, f., *Clupea thrissa*, s. *Chupée*.
 Borstenförmig, bristle-shaped, Sétacé.
Borstenwurm, m., *Gordius aquat.*, s. *Filaire*.
 Borstig, bristly, Sèteux.
 Bösartig, adj., malignant, Malin.
 Bösartige Krankheiten, — diseases, —
 Bösartiges Fieber, — fever, —
 Bösartiges Geschwür, — sore, s. *Cacoëthe*.
 Bösartigkeit, malignity, Malignité.
Böse Geschwüre, pl., bad sores, s. *Ulcère*.
Böse Säfte, pl., — humours, s. *Humeur*.
Botallischer Gang, ductus arter., s. *Canal*.
Botallisches Loch, foramen ovale, s. *Botal*.
 Botanik, botany, Botanique.
 Botaniker, botanist, Botaniste.
 Botanisch, botanical, s. *Botanique*.
Bouillontafel, m., -*tafeln*, pl., tabula —, tabulæ gelatinæ, s. *Bouillon*.
Brach-, *Brakendistel*, m., s. *Feldmannstreu*.
Brachwurm, m., larva of *Melolontha vulgaris*, Ver blanc, — de blé.
 Brand, s. Verbrennung.
 Brand, gangræna, Gangrène.
Brand durch Aufliegen, — e decubitu, —
Brand im Auge, anthracosis oculi vel palpebrarum, Anthracose.
Brand, äusserlicher, external gangrene, s. *Gangrène*.
Brand durch schwarze Blatter, gangrene from malignant pustule, —
Brand, contagiöser, contagious gangrene, —
Brand, entzündlicher, inflammatory —, —
 Brand, feuchter, moist gangrene, —
Brand durch Frostbeulen, gangrene from chilblains, —
 Brand, heisser, hot gangrene, —
Brand in Hospitälern, s. *Hospitalbrand*.
Brand, innerlicher, internal —, —
 Brand, kalter, cold —, —
Brand, schmerzloser, — without pain, —
 Brand, trockener, dry gangrene, —
Brand durch Verbrennung, gangrene from a burn, —
Brandfieber, febris gangrænosa, s. *Gangrèneux*.
Brandicht, n., empyreuma, Empyreume.
 Brandig, gangrenous, Gangréneux.
 Brandige Holzsäure, impure acetic acid, s. *Acétique*.
Brandiges Geschwür, gangrenous sore, —
Brandiges Korn, *Secale cornutum*, s. *Seigle*.
 Brandlattich, Brandlattig, m., *Tussilago farfara*, s. *Tussilage*.
 Brandschaden, n., s. *Verbrennung*.
 Brandschorf, escar, Eschare.
 Branstig, adj., s. *Brenzlicht*.
 Brantwein, brandy, Eau-de-Vie.
 Brassen, *Abramis brama*, s. *Breme*.
 Bräune, angina, Angine.
 Bräune der Brust, s. *Brustbräune*.
 Bräune, bösartige oder brandige, angina maligna vel gangrænosa, s. *Angine*.
 Bräune, eiterige, suppurative angina, —
 Bräune, entzündliche, inflammatory —, —

BRE

Bräune, exanthematische, exanthematous angina, s. *Angine*.
 Bräune des Gaumens, angina palati, —
 Bräune häutige, — membranosa, Croup.
 Bräune, katarrhalische, — catarrhalis, s. *Angine*.
 Bräune des Kehldeckels, — epiglottidis, —
 Bräune der Mandeln, — tonsillaris, —
 Bräune des Schlundes, — pharyngea, —
 Bräune des Zapfens, — uvularis, —
Braunfisch, m., *Phocæna*, Marsouin.
 Braungekochter Zucker, burnt sugar, Caramel.
 Braunrother Spiessglanzschwefel, red hydro-sulphuret of antimony, s. *Antimoine*.
 Braunstein, -metall, manganese, —
 Braunstein, essigsäures, acetate of —, —
 Braunsteinoxid, oxyde of —, —
 Braunsteinoxid, salzsaures, muriate—chloride—of manganese, —
 Braunsteinoxid, schwefelsäures, sulphate of manganese, —
 Braunwurz, *Scrophularia*, *Scrofulaire*.
 Braunw., knotige od. gemeine, *S. nodosa*, —
 Braunw. Wasser-, s. *Wasser-Braunwurz*.
 Braunwurzpflanzen, *Scrophularineæ*, *Scrophularinées*.
 Brausen der Ohren, tinnitus aurium, Tintouin.
Brausende Talkerde oder Bittererde, carbonate of magnesia, s. *Magnésie*.
 Brechbecher, poculum emetic., s. *Gobelet*.
Brechdurchfall, m., s. *Brechruhr*.
Brechenerregend, adj., emetic, *Émétique*.
Brechenerregende Mittel, pl., s. *Brechmittel*.
Brechfliege, f., *M. vomitoria*, s. *Mouche*.
 Brechmittel, pl., emetics, s. *Émétique*.
 Brechmittellehre, emetology, *Emétologie*.
 Brechnuss, nux vomica, s. *Noix*.
 Brechnussbaum, amerikanischer, s. *Purgiernussbaum*.
Brech- und Purgier- Mittel, pl., emeto-cathartic remedies, s. *Éméto-Cathartique*.
 Brechpurgiren, emeto-catharsis, —
 Brechquecksilber, s. *Quecksilberoxyd*, gelbes schwefelsäures.
 Brechruhr, cholera, Choléra.
 Brechstoff, emetine, *Émétine*.
Brechvitriol, m., white vitriol, s. *Vitriol*.
Brechwein, s. *Spiessglanzwein*.
 Brechweinstein, s. *Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsäures Kali*.
 Brechwurzel, *Ipecacuanha*, *Ipecacuanha*.
 Brechwurzelextract, s. *Brechstoff*.
 Brechwurzpulver, zusammengesetztes, comp. *Ipecac.*-powder, s. *Ipécacuanha*.
 Brechwurzelsyrup, -syrup, —
 Brechwurzelwein, -wine, —
 Brei, gruel, Bouillie.
 Breigeschwulst, atheroma, Atherôme.
 Breit, broad, Large.
 Breitblättrichter oder Breitblättriger Wassermelk, *Sium latifolium*, s. *Berle*.
 Breitblättrig, broad-leaved, *Latifolié*.
 Breite, f., latitude, Latitude.

BRO

Breite Binde, fascia lata, *s. Fascia*.
 Breite Mutterbänder, ligamenta lata uteri, *s. Large*.
 Breiter Halsmuskel, Platysma myoides, Beaucier.
 Breiter Kreuzmuskel des Rückens, Sacrolumbalis, *s. Sacro-Lombaire*.
 Breiter Rückenmuskel, Latissimus dorsi, *s. Dorsal*.
 Breiter Wegerich, *s. Wegerich*, grosser.
 Breitmorchel, *f.*, *M. esculenta*, *s. Morille*.
 Breiumschlag, cataplasma, Cataplasme.
 Breiumschlag, adstringirender, astringent cataplasma, —
 Breiumschl., beruhigender, sedative —, —
 Breiumschl., reizender, stimulant —, —
 Breiumschl., säuerlicher, acidulous —, —
 Breiumschl., scharfer, acrid —, —
 Breiumschl., schmerzstillender, anodyne, —
 Breme, Bremse, Œstrus, Œstre.
 Brennbar, *adj.*, combustible, Combustible.
 Brennbarkeit, *f.*, combustibility, Combustibilité.
 Brennborstig, *s. Brennhaarig*.
 Brenncylinder, moxa, Moxa.
 Brenneisen, actual cautery, *s. Cautère*.
 Brennen, *v.*, to cauterize, Cauteriser.
 Brennen, *n.*, cauterization, Cauterisation.
 Brennen in Magen, pyrosis, *s. Ardeur*.
 Brennend, *adj.*, burning, Brulant.
 Brennende Arzneien, Brennmittel, *pl.*, caustic remedies, *s. Cautère*.
 Brennende Hitze, burning heat, Ardeur.
 Brennender Harn, urina ardens, *s. Ardent*.
 Brennessel, Urtica, Ortie.
 Brennessel, grosse, — römische, — kleine, *U. dioica*, — pilulifera, — urens, —
 Brennfieber, ardent fever, Causus.
 Brennglas, *n.*, burning lens, *s. Lentille*.
 Brennhaar, -haare, *pl.*, *s. Brennspitze*.
 Brennhaarig, furnished with stinging-hairs, Stimuleux.
 Brennhelm, *m.*, head of still, Chapiteau.
 Brennkolben, *m.*, *s. Destillirkolben*.
 Brennofen, furnace, Fourneau.
 Brennpunkt, focus, Foyer.
 Brennspitze, -spitzen, *pl.*, stinging-hair, -hairs, Stimule.
 Brenzharnsäure, pyro-uric acid, *s. Pyro-Urique*.
 Brenzlich, Brenzlicht, empyreumatic, Em-pyreumatique.
 Brenzliche Oele, empyreumatic oils, —
 Brenzlicher Geruch, — odour, —
 Brenzlicher Geschmack, — flavour, —
 Bretspielblume, Fritillaria, Fritillaire.
 Bricke, *f.*, *s. Fluss-Lamprete*.
 Briesel, *s. Brustdrüse*.
 Briestmilch, Biestmilch, beestings, Colostrum.
 Brille, spectacles, Besicles.
 Brillenschlange, *f.*, Coluber naja, Serpent à lunettes.
 Brod, bread, Pain.
 Brod, ungesäuertes, unleavened bread, —

BRU

Brodbaum, Artocarpus, Jaquier.
 Brodbaum mit eingeschnittenen Blättern, Artocarpus incisa, *s. Jaquier*.
 Brodbaum, indianischer, *s. Sagubaum*.
 Brodbrei, *m.*, Brodbrühe, *f.*, panado, Panade.
 Brodgährung, panary fermentation, *s. Panaire*.
 Brodkrume, bread-crumbs, *s. Médulle*.
 Brodkümmel, *s. Feldkümmel*.
 Brodrinde, *f.*, crusta panis, *s. Pain*.
 Brodrindenpflaster, *n.*, Emplastrum de crusta panis, —
 Brodschwamm, *m.*, *B. medulla panis*, *s. Bolet*.
 Brodwurm, *m.*, Blatta, Blatte.
 Bromatologie, *f.*, bromatology, Bromatologie.
 Brombeere, *f.*, fruit of *R. fruticosus*, *s.*
 Brombeerstaude, Brombeerstrauch, Rubus fruticosus, *s. Ronce*.
 Bromsäure, bromic acid, *s. Brôme*.
 Bromsaure Salze, bromates, *s. Bromate*.
 Bronchialblutadern, *pl.*, bronchial veins, *s. Bronchial*.
 Bronchialdrüsen, *pl.*, — glands, —
 Bronchialschlagadern, *pl.*, — arteries, —
 Bronchien, bronchi, *s. Bronche*.
 Bronchitis, bronchitis, Bronchite.
 Bronchocele, *f.*, *s. Kropf*.
 Bronchotom, bronchotomus, Bronchotome.
 Bronchotomie, bronchotomy, Bronchotomie.
 Brownianismus, *m.*, brunonism, Brownisme.
 Bruch, fracture, Cassure.
 Bruch, hernia, Hernie.
 Bruch, angeborner, congenital hernia, —
 Bruch, angewachsener, adherent —, —
 Bruch, äusserer, external —, —
 Bruch, beweglicher, reducible —, —
 Bruch, brandiger, sphacelated —, —
 Bruch, eingeklemmter, incarcerated —, —
 Bruch, entzündeter, inflamed —, —
 Bruch, erworbener, accidental —, —
 Bruch, falscher, spurious —, —
 Bruch, innerer, internal —, —
 Bruch der Knochen, *s. Knochenbruch*.
 Bruch des eiförmigen Loches, hernia foraminis ovalis, *s. Hernie*.
 Bruch an den Schamlefzen, — labii pudendi muliebris, —
 Bruch, unbeweglicher, irreduc. hernia, —
 Bruch veralteter, inveterate —, —
 Bruch des Zwerchfells, hernia of the diaphragm, —
 Brucharzt, rupture-surgeon, *s. Herniaire*.
 Bruchband, -bänder, *pl.*, truss, Brayer.
 Bruchsack, hernial sac, *s. Herniaire*.
 Bruchsackboden, *m.*, fundus of —, —
 Bruchsackhals, *m.*, neck of —, —
 Bruchsackmündung, *f.*, mouth of —, —
 Bruchschnitt, *m.*, *s. Herniotomie*.
 Bruchweide, *f.*, Salix fragilis, *s. Saule*.
 Brücke im Gehirn, — varolische, pons Varolii, Pont.
 Brückchen, der Rautengrube, ponticulus sinus rhomboidei.
 Brückenarm od. Brückenschenkel, *m.*, cerebelli ad pontem.

BRU

Brühe, broth, Bouillon.
 Brunft, oder Brunst, œstrum venereum, vel veneris, *s. Chaleur*.
 Brunft-, oder Brunstzeit, f., rutting-season, *s. Œstromanie*.
 Brunnenkresse, f., Nasturtium officinale, olim Sisymbrium nasturt., *s. Cresson*.
 Brunnenwasser, *s. Quellwasser*.
 Brust, pectus, *s. Pectoral*.
 Brustaorte, thoracic aorta, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustartengeflecht, n., plexus aorticus thoracicus, *s. Aortique*.
 Brustarzneien, pl., *s. Brustmittel*.
 Brustbein, sternum, Sternum.
 Brustbeindrüsen, pl., glandulæ sternales, *s. Sternal*.
 Brustbeindurchbohrung, f., perforation of the sternum, *s. Trépanation*.
 Brustbeinmuskel, dreieckiger, Triangularis sterni, *s. Triangulaire*.
 Brustbeinrippengelenke, pl., sterno-costal articulations, *s. Sterno-Costal*.
 Brustbeinschildmuskel, Sterno-thyroideus, *s. Sterno-Thyroidien*.
 Brustbeinschlüsselgelenk, sterno-clavicular articulation, *s. Sterno-Claviculaire*.
 Brustblutadern, pl., *s. Brustvenen*.
 Brustbräune, angina pectoris, Stenocardie.
 Brustbruch, -brüche, pl., thoracic hernia, — herniæ, *s. Hernie*.
 Brustdrüse, f., mammary gland, *s. Mammaire*.
 Brustdrüse, thymus gland, Thymus.
 Brüste, pl., breasts, *s. Mamelle*.
 Brusterschütterung, f., concussion of the thorax, *s. Commotion*.
 Brüsteschlagadern, pl., arteries of mammary gland, *s. Mammaire*.
 Brustfedern, f., pl., pectoral feathers, *s. Pectoral*.
 Brustfell, -felle, pl., pleura, pleuræ, Plèvre.
 Brustfellentzündung, *s. Pleuresie*.
 Brustfellsack, sack of pleura, *s. Plèvre*.
 Brustfellsack, rechter und linker, right and left sack —, —
 Brustflosse, -flossen, pl., — fin, *s. Nageoire*.
 Brustförmige Körper, pl., corpora mamillaria, *s. Mamillaire*.
 Brustförmiger Fortsatz, *s. Zitzenfortsatz*.
 Brustgang, thoracic duct, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustgegend, f., thoracic region, —
 Brustgeschwür, n., *s. Empyem*.
 Brustglied, -glieder, pl., pectoral or thoracic limb, — limbs, *s. Pectoral*.
 Brusthöhle, pectoral or thoracic cavity, —
 Brusthöhlenwände, *s. Brustwände*.
 Brusthorcher, m., *s. Stethoskop*.
 Brustkasten, thorax, Thorax.
 Brustkastennerven, hintere und vordere, nervi thoracici post. et anteriores, —
 Brustknochen, pl., bones of thorax, —
 Brustknoten, thoracic ganglion, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustkrampf, *s. Convulsisches Asthma*.
 Brustlattich, T. farfara, *s. Tussilage*.

BUX

Brustmittel, pectoral remedies, *s. Pectoral*.
 Brustmuskel, grosser, Pectoralis major, —
 Brustmuskel, kleiner, Pectoralis minor, —
 Brustmuskelabscess, pl., abscess of pectoral muscles, *s. Abcès*.
 Brustmuskeln, pl., — muscles, *s. Pectoral*.
 Brustmuskelnerven, *s. Brustkastennerven*.
 Brustorgane, thoracic organs, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustsaft, linctus, Eclegme.
 Brustschild, m., breast-plate, Plastron.
 Brustschlagader, -schlagadern, pl., thoracic arteries, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustschlagader, innere, internal mammary artery, *s. Mammaire*.
 Brustschlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel, *s. Kopfnicker*.
 Brustschmerz, thoracodynia, Thoracodynie.
 Brustschulterschlagader, thoracico-humeral artery, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustschwamm, m., fungous disease of mammary gland, *s. Fongeux*.
 Brustscirrhus, m., scirrhus of —, *s. Squirrhe*.
 Bruststich, parac. thoracis, *s. Paracentèse*.
 Bruststück, m., sternal piece, *s. Sternum*.
 Brustsyrop, m., diacodion, Diacode.
 Brustvenen, mammary veins, *s. Mammaire*.
 Brustwände, thoracic parietes, *s. Thorachique*.
 Brustwarze, nipple, Mamelon.
 Brustwarzenkreis, -ring, m., areola, Aréole.
 Brustwassersucht, hydrothorax, Hydrothorax.
 Brustwirbel, *s. Rückenwirbel*.
 Brustwunde eindringende, a penetrating wound of thorax, *s. Plaie*.
 Brustw., oberflächliche, superficial —, —
 Brustwurzel, *s. Angelikwurzel*.
 Brustzungenbeinmuskel, Sterno-hyoideus, Sterno-Hyoïdien.
 Brüten, incubation, Incubation.
 Brütezeit, f., season of —, —
 Bubo, m., *s. Leistenbeule*.
 Bubonocèle, f., *s. Leistenbruch*.
 Buch, n., *s. Blättermagen*.
 Buchs, Buxus, Buis.
 Buchsbaum, B. sempervivens, —
 Büchse, capsä, Boite.
 Büchsekapsel, pyxidium, Pyxide.
 Buchweizen, Polygonum fagopyrum, *s. Renouée*.
 Buchwinde, P. convolvulus, —
 Buckel, *s. Höcker*.
 Buckel, cyphoma, Cyphome.
 Buckelkäfer, m., Bruchus, Bruche.
 Burgundisches Pech, Burg. pitch, *s. Poix*.
 Bürste, brush, Brosse.
 Bürstenpflanze, Carthamus, Carthame.
 Butter, butter, Beurre.
 Butterartig, butter-like, Butyreux.
 Butterblume, f., *s. Hahnenfuss*.
 Butterfett, butyrina, Butyrine.
 Buttersäure, butyric acid, *s. Butyrate*.
 Buttersaure Salze, butyrates, —
 Butterstielholz, n., R. frangula, *s. Nerprun*.
 Buxbaum, m., *s. Buchsbaum*.

CAR

Cacaobaum, Theobroma, Cacaotier.
 Cacaobohnen, oder -nüsse, fruit of Theobroma cacao, —
 Cacaobutter, concrete oil of —, —
 Cachelot, Catodon, Cachalot.
 Cachou, s. Catechu.
 Cachoukügelchen, s. Kashukügelchen.
 Cactus-Familie, f., Cacti, s. Cactier.
 Caducität, f., caducitas, Caducité.
 Caffebaum, s. Kaffebaum.
 Cajaputbaum, Melaleuca, Méléleuque.
 Cajeputöl, oleum cajuputi, Caieput.
 Calabrische Manna, Calabrian Manna, s. Manne.
 Calciniren, to calcine, Calciner.
 Calcinirt, adj., calcined, Calciné.
 Calcinirung, calcination, Calcination.
 Callus, callus, Cal.
 Callusbildung, f., formation of —, —
 Calmus, Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
 Calmuswurzel, radix A. calami, —
 Campescheholz, lignum campechianum, s. Campescheholzbaum, m., Hæmatoxylon campechianum, Campèche.
 Campescheholzextract, Extractum ligni campechiani, —
 Campher, s. Kampher.
 Camphersäure, s. Kamphersäure.
 Canal, s. Kanal.
 Candelzucker, Candeszucker, m., saccharum candum, s. Sucre.
 Caneel, ächter, L. cinnamomi, s. Cannelle.
 Caneel—s. Zimmtbaum—weisser.
 Cannibal, cannibal, Androphage.
 Capacität, f., capacity, Capacité.
 Capillairsyrup, s. Frauenhaarsyrup.
 Capillargefäße, pl., capillary vessels, s. Capillaire.
 Capillargefäßsystem, n., capill. system, —
 Carbonsäure, s. Kohlensäure.
 Carbonsäure—s. Kohlensäure—Salze.
 Carbonsaures Magnesiumoxyd, carbonate of magnesia, s. Magnésie.
 Carbunkel, m., carbuncle, Charbon.
 Carcinom, n., carcinoma, Carcinome.
 Cardamomen, s. Kardamomen.
 Cardebenedict, Cardebenediktenkraut, Centaurea benedicta, Centaurée.
 Cardebenediktenkraut-Extract, extractum Centaureæ benedictæ, —
 Carmelitwasser, n., Eau des Carmes, s. Mélisse.
 Carotisch, carotic, carotid, Carotique.
 Carotischer Canal, carotid canal, s. Canal.
 Carotischer Knoten, carotic ganglion, s. Ganglion.
 Carotte, f., s. Möhre.
 Carottenbrei, f., carrot-pulp, s. Carotte.
 Carthaminsäure, carthamic acid, s. Carthame.

CHA

Carunkel, caruncle, Caroncule.
 Cascarille, Cascarilla, Cascarille.
 Cascarillenextract, extract of cascarilla, —
 Cascarillenöl, essential oil of —, —
 Cascarillentinctur, tincture of —, —
 Cascarillenwasser, distilled water of —, —
 Cascarillrinde, bark of —, —
 Casserischer Nerv, s. Muskelhautnerv.
 Cassia, Cassien, Cassia, Casse.
 Cassiablumen, pl., flores Lauri cinnamomi, s. Cannelle.
 Cassiarinde, f., cortex L. cinnamomi, —
 Cassienfistel, f., Cassia fistula, s. Casse.
 Cassienmark, pulp of C. fistula, —
 Castorin, f., castorine, Castorine.
 Castorinsäure, castoric acid, s. Castorate.
 Castoröl, oleum Ricini, s. Huile.
 Castrat, castratus, Castrat.
 Castration, f., castratio, Castration.
 Cataplexie, f., cataplexia, Cataplexie.
 Catarrh, s. Katarrh.
 Catechu, Catechusaft, catechu, Cachou.
 Catechupalme, f., Areca catechu, s. Arec.
 Catechutinctur, tinctura catechu, s. Cachou.
 Catheter, s. Katheter.
 Catheterismus, m., catheterism, Catheterisme.
 Cayennepfeffer, m., semen Capsici annui, s. Piment.
 Cederbaum, Ceder von Libanon, Larix cedrus, s. Mélèze.
 Cederfichte, f., Pinus cembra, s. Pin.
 Celtischer Nardus, Valeriana celt., s. Nard.
 Centifolienblätter, pl., folia R. centifoliæ, s. Centifolienrose, Rosa centifolia, s. Rosier.
 Centralisch, adj., central, Central.
 Centralläpchen, n., lobulus centralis cerebelli, s. Lobule.
 Centralorgan des Nervensystems, central organ of the nervous system, —
 Centrum, n., s. Mittelpunkt.
 Cephalopoden, pl., Cephalopoda, Céphalopodes.
 Cerasin, n., cerasin, Cérasine.
 Cerat, n., cerate, Cérat.
 Cereus, m., Cactus, Cactier.
 Cerin, n., cerin, Cérine.
 Cetaceen, Cetacea, Cetacées.
 Cetine, f., s. Wallrathfett.
 Cetologie, f., cetology, Cetologie.
 Chamille, s. Kamille.
 Chamille, römische, s. Kamille.
 Chamillenblumen, s. Kamillenblumen.
 Champignon, m., Fungus, Champignon.
 Chanker, s. Schanker.
 Chantarelle, f., Agaricus cantarellus, s. Agaric.
 Charakter, m., character, Caractère.
 Charakterisiren, to characterize, Caractériser.

CHL

Charakteristisch, characteristic, Caractéristique.
Charakteristische Erscheinungen, pl., characteristic phenomena, —
Charnier, m., ginglymus, Ginglyme.
Charpie, Carpey, lint, Charpie.
Chemiat, chemical physician, *Chimiater*.
Chemiatrie, f., — medicine, *Chémiatrie*.
Chemie oder *Chymie*, chemistry, *Chimie*.
Chemie, medicinische, medical —, —
Chemisch, *Chymisch*, chemical, *Chimique*.
Chemische Prozesse, pl., — processes, —
Chemische Wissenschaft, — science, —
Chemischer Apparat, — apparatus, —
Cheser, m., *Scarabæus*, *Scarabée*.
Chinabaum, *Cinchona*, *Quinquina*.
Chinabaum, gelber oder Königs-, *C. cor-difolia*, —
Chinabaum, officinelle, *C. officinalis*, —
Chinabaum, Pomeranzen-, *C. lancifolia*, —
Chinabaum, rother, *C. oblongifolia*, —
Chinabaum, weisser, *C. ovalifolia*, —
Chinabitterstoff, m., s. *Cinchonin*.
Chinaextract, *geistiges*, alcoholic extract of cinchona, s. *Quinquina*.
Chinaextr., *kaltbereitetes*, cold-prepared —, —
Chinaextr., wässeriges, aqueous —, —
Chinarinde, cortex *Cinchonæ*, —
Chinasäure, f., a peculiar acid obtained from cinchona-bark, —
Chinastoff, m., s. *Cinchonin*.
Chinasyrup, syrup of *Cinchona*, s.
Chinatinctur, einfache, simple tincture of *Cinchona*, s. *Quinquina*.
Chinatinctur, zusammengesetzte, compound tincture of —, —
Chinawein, oder *Chinaaufguss* weiniges, wine, or vinous infusion, of —, —
Chinin, n., quina, quinine, *Quinine*.
Chinin, schwefelsaures, sulphate of —, —
Chirurg, *Chirurgus*, surgeon, *Chirurgien*.
Chirurgie, surgery, *Chirurgie*.
Chirurgisch, surgical, *Chirurgical*.
Chirurgische Anatomie, surgical Anatomy, s. *Anatomie*.
Chirurgische Instrumente, surgical instruments, s. *Chirurgical*.
Chlor, Chlorine, chlorine, *Chlore*.
Chlorblausaure Salze, chlorocyanates, s. *Chlorocyanate*.
Chlorcyansalz, chlorocyanate, —
Chlorcyansäure, chlorocyanic acid, —
Chlorige Säure, chlorous acid, s. *Chloreux*.
Chlorigsaure Salze, chlorites, s. *Chlorite*.
Chlorin, *Chloringas*, n., s. *Chlor*.
Chlorinantimon, chloride of antimony, s. *Chlorure*.
Chlorinbarium, — of barium, —
Chlorincalcium, — of calcium, —
Chlorinkalium, — of potassium, —
Chlorinnatronium, — of sodium, —
Chlorinquecksilber, — of quicksilver, —
Chlorinquecksilber, ätzendes, corrosive chloride of quicksilver, —
Chlorinquecksilber, mildes, mild —, —

CIR

Chloriodsalz, chloriodate, *Chloriodate*.
Chloriodsauer, chloriodic, *Chloriodique*.
Chloriodsäure, f., chloriodic acid, —
Chlorkohlensäure, chloroxycarbonic acid, s. *Chloroxycarbonate*.
Chlorkohlensaures Salz, chloroxycarbonate, —
Chlornatronium, s. *Chlorinnatronium*.
Chlorophosphorsäure, chlorophosphoric acid, s. *Chlorophosphate*.
Chlorophosphorsaures Salz, chlorophosphate, —
Chlorophyll, chlorophylla, *Chlorophylle*.
Chloroxydül, chlorous oxide, s. *Chloreux*.
Chlorsalz, chlorate, *Chlorate*.
Chlorsauer, chloric, *Chlorique*.
Chlorsäure, chloric acid, —
Chlorsaure Salze, chlorates, s. *Chlorate*.
Chlorür, chloruretum, *Chlorure*.
Chlorwasserstoffsäure, hydrochloric acid, s. *Hydrochlorate*.
Choanen, pl., post. nares, s. *Choanorrhagie*.
Cholera, cholera, *Choléra*.
Cholera Asiatische, Asiatic cholera, —
Cholerisch, choleric, *Cholérique*.
Cholerischer Zustand, choleric condition, —
Cholerisches Temperament, choleric temperament, —
Cholesterin, n., s. *Gallenfett*.
Christwurz, *H. niger*, s. *Hellébore*.
Chrom, Chrommetall, chromium, *Chrome*.
Chromoxydül, oxide of chrome, —
Chromsäure, chromic acid, s. *Chromate*.
Chromsaure Salze, chromates, —
Chronisch, chronic, *Chronique*.
Chronische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Chronometer, m., s. *Zeitmesser*.
Chrysalis, f., chrysalis, *Chrysalide*.
Chylification, f., chylificatio, *Chylification*.
Chylificationsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Chylusgefäße, pl., chylif. vessels, s. *Chylifère*.
Chymie, *Chymik*, s. *Chemie*.
Chymisch, s. *Chemisch*.
Chymist, chemist, *Chimiste*.
Cicade, f., *Cicada*, *Cigale*.
Cichorie, *Cichorium*, *Chicorée*.
Cichorie, gemeine, *C. intybus*, —
Cichorien, pl., *Cichoraceæ*, —
Cichorienartig, adj., succory-like, —
Cichorienkaffe, m., root of *C. intybus*, —
Cider, m., cider, *Cidre*.
Cidercolik, f., cider-colic, s. *Colique*.
Ciliararterien, ciliar arteries, s. *Ciliaire*.
Ciliarfalten, -fortsätze, ciliary processes, —
Ciliargefäße, ciliary vessels, —
Ciliarkörper, corpus ciliare, —
Ciliarkreis, m., ciliary circle, s. *Cercle*.
Ciliarkrone, corona ciliaris, s. *Couronne*.
Ciliarnerven, ciliary nerves, s. *Ciliaire*.
Ciliarschlagadern, pl., s. *Ciliararterien*.
Ciliarvenen, ciliary veins, s. *Ciliaire*.
Cinchonin, n., cinchonina, *Cinchonine*.
Circulation, f., s. *Kreislauf*.
Circumcisionsmesser, m., phymosis-knife, s. *Circumcision*.

CON

Cirsocele, f., s. Saamenaderbruch.
 Cistenröschen, Cistenrose, Cistus, Ciste.
 Cisterne, cistern, Citerne.
Cistus-Familie, f., Cisti, Cistineæ, Cistinées.
 Citrat, citrate, Citrate.
 Citrone, citron (not lemon), Citron.
 Citronenbaum, Citrus medica, —
Citronenfarbig, -gelb, citron-coloured, —
Citronenkraut, n., M. officinalis, s. *Méliste*.
Citronmelisse, f., same, —
 Citronenöl, destilliertes, oleum citri destil-
 latum, s. Citron.
Citronenölzucker, m., Elæosaccharum citri,
 s. *Elæosaccharum*.
 Citronensaft, citron-juice, s. Citron.
 Citronensäure, citric acid, s. Citrate.
 Citronenschale, citron-peel, s. Citron.
Citronenschale, eingemachte, candied-peel, —
Citronenwasser, n., distilled citron-water, —
Citrulle, f., s. Wassermelone.
Claret, m., claretum, Clairét.
Clarificirung, f., s. Abklärung.
 Classe, class, Classe.
Classification, f., classification, —
 Clysterspritze, s. Klysterspritze.
 Cochenille, Coccus, Cochenille.
 Cocosbaum, Cocos, Cocotier.
 Cocosnuss, cocoa-nut, Coco.
 Codex, codex, Code.
 Cohärenz, f., cohesion, Cohésion.
 Coleopteren, Coleoptera, Coléoptères.
 Colik, s. Kolik.
Colliquation, f., colliquatio, Colliquation.
 Coloquinte, s. Koloquinthe.
 Columbowurzel, radix columbæ, Columbo.
 Columbowurzelextract, extractum radices
 Columbæ, —
 Columbowurzeltinctur, tinct. radices —, —
Commandeurbalsam, m., balsamum com-
 mendatoris, s. Baume.
Commissur, f., commissure, Commissure.
Commotion, f., commotio, Commotion.
 Compresse, compress, Compresse.
 Concentriren, to concentrate, Concentrer.
Concentvirt, adj., concentrated, Concentré.
 Concentrirung, concentration, Concentra-
 tion.
 Concentrisch, concentric, Concentrique.
 Concret, concrete, Concrete.
 Concret, concretion, Concretion.
 Concret in der Leber, tuber hepatis, —
 Condylöm, s. Kondylöm.
Congestion, f., congestio, Congestion.
 Conjugation, conjugation, Conjugaison.
 Consens der Theile, consensus partium,
 Consentement des parties.

CYN

Conserve, f., conserva, Conserve.
Consistenz, f., consistence, Consistence.
 Consulent, consultant, Consultant.
Contagion, f., contagio, Contagion.
 Contraktur, contraction, Contracture.
Contrastimulistische Heilsystem, n., contra-
 stimulant medicine, Contrastimulisme.
 Contrayerva, Dorstenia, Dorstène.
Contusion, f., contusio, Contusion.
Convulsibilität, f., convulsibility, Convulsi-
 bilité.
 Convulsion, convulsio, Convulsion.
 Convulsivisch, convulsive, Convulsif.
 Copahu- oder Copaivabalsam, m., Copaiba-
 balsam, s. Copayer.
 Copahu- Copaibabaum, Copaifera offic., —
Copalin, n., copalina, Copaline.
 Corallenmoos, corallina, Coralline.
 Coriander, s. Koriander.
 Corpuscularphilosophie, corpuscular phi-
 losophy, s. *Corpusculaire*.
 Corset, corset, Corset.
 Cosmetik, Cosmetisch, s. Kosmetik.
Costwurzel, f., radix Costi arabici, s. *Costus*.
Cotunnische Wasserleitung, aquæductus
 Cotunnii, s. *Aqueduc*.
Couperose, gutta rosea, Couperose.
 Cowpersche Drüsen, Cowper's glands, s.
Accessoire.
 Coxalgie, coxalgia, Coxalgie.
Cretinismus, m., cretinism, Crétinisme.
 Crotonöl, s. Krotonöl.
Cruditäten, pl., crudities, s. *Crudité*.
 Cryptorchis, cryptorchis, Crypsorchis.
 Crystallinse, s. Krystall-linse.
 Crystallisirung, s. Krystallisirung.
 Cubeben, cubebs, Cubèbes.
 Cubeben, überzuckerte, Confect. cubebæ, —
 Cucumer, Cucumern, pl., s. Gurke.
 Curassao-, s. Pomeranzenschale.
Curcumin, n., curcumina, Curcumine.
 Cusparabaumrinde, s. Angustarinde.
 Cyan, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
 Cyanige Säure, cyanous acid, s. *Cyanite*.
 Cyanigsaure Salze, cyanites, —
 Cyansäure, cyanic acid, s. *Cyanate*.
 Cyansaure Salze, cyanates, —
 Cyanwasserstoffsäure, hydrocyanic acid, s.
Hydrocyanate.
Cyclotom, m., cyclotomus, Cyclotome.
 Cylindrisch, cylindrical, Cyndrique.
 Cynisch, cynic, Cynique.
Cypergras, n., Cyperus, Souchet.
Cypergräser, pl., Cyperaceæ, —
 Cypresse, f., Cupressus, Cyprès.
Cystocèle, f., cystocèle, Cystocèle.

D.

DAC

Dach, n., Dächer, pl., roof, Toit.
 Dach der Augenhöhle, roof of orbit, —
 Dach der vierten Hirnhöhle, roof of the
 fourth ventricle, s. *Valvule*.

DAC

Dach der Seitenhöhle, roof of the lateral
 ventricle, s. *Ventricule*.
Dachhauslaub, Sempervivum tectorum, s.
 Joubarbe.

DAR

Dachs, Dächsin, f., *Meles taxus*, olim *Ursus meles*, Blaireau.
 Dachziegelförmig, -artig, imbricated, Imbriquée.
Damascenerrose, f., *Rosa centifolia*, s. *Rosier*.
 Damhirsch, *Cervus dama*, s. *Cerf*.
 Damm, perinæum, Perinée.
 Dammbruch, hernia perinæi, s. *Perinéal*.
Dammerde, f., veg. mould, Terre végétale.
Dämmerig, adj., crepuscular, Crépusculaire.
 Dämmerung, twilight, Crépuscule.
Dämmerungsvogel, m., Sphinx, —
Dammuskeln, pl., perineal muscles, s. *Périnéal*.
Dammnerven, pl., perineal nerves, —
 Dammschlagader, perineal artery, —
Dammweide, f., *Salix helix*, s. *Saule*.
 Dämonenlehre, demonology, Démonologie.
Dämonensucht, f., demonomania, Démonomanie.
 Dampf, Dämpfe, pl., vapour, Vapeur.
 Dampfbad, -bäder, pl., vapour-bath, s. *Bain*.
 Dampfbad, allgemeines, general —, —
 Dampfbad, ortliches, topical —, —
 Dampfbad, russisches, Russian —, —
Dänegras, n., *Polygonum avic.*, s. *Renouée*.
Daphne, f., Daphne, Daphne.
Daphnin, n., daphnina, Daphnine.
 Darm, Därme, pl., gut, Boyau.
 Darm, blinder, blind gut, Cæcum.
 Darm, langer, long gut, s. *Long*.
 Darm- und Harnblasenbruch, enterocystocele, Entéro-Cystocèle.
 Darm- und Magenbruch, hernia of bowels and stomach, Entérogastrocèle.
 Darm- und Netzbruch, entero-epiplocele, Entéro-Epiplocèle.
 Darm- und Wasserbruch, entero-hydrocele, Entéro-Hydrocèle.
Darmabscess, m., abscessus tractûs intestinalis, s. *Abscès*.
 Darmbauchbruch, ventral or abdominal hernia, Entérogastrocèle.
 Darmbein, os ilii, s. *Iles*.
 Darmbeingrube, äussere, —innere, external —, internal iliac fossa, s. *Iliaque*.
 Darmbeinkamm, crista ilii, s. *Crête*.
 Darmbeinmuskel, Iliacus intern., s. *Iliaque*.
 Darmbeinstacheln, spinæ iliacæ, s. *Epine*.
Darmbewegung, f., intestinal motion, s. *Péristaltique*.
 Darmblutfluss, enterorrhagia, Entérorrhagie.
Darmbremse, f., *Æ. hæmorrhoidalis*, s. *Æstre*.
 Darmbruch, intestinal hernia, Entérocele.
 Darmcanal, Darmkanal, — canal, s. *Canal*.
 Darmdrüse, -drüsen, pl., intestinal gland, glands, Entéradenes.
 Därme, enge oder dünne, narrow or small intestines, s. *Intestin*.
 Därme, weite, wide or large —, —
Darmeinklemmung, f., strangulation of the bowels, Entéropéristole.
 Darmentzündung, enteritis, Enterite.
 Darmfell, peritonæum, Péritoine.

DEC

Darmfellentzündung, peritonitis, Péritonite.
 Darmfellschwindsucht, phthisis peritonæalis, s. *Péritonéal*.
 Darmfleischbruch, entero-sarcocele, Entéro-Sarcocèle.
 Darmgeschwür, intestinal ulceration, Entérelcose.
 Darmgicht, iliac passion, Iléus.
 Darmhodensacksbruch, enteroscheocele, Entéroschéocèle.
 Darmklappen, pl., valvulæ intestinales, s. *Valvule*.
Darmklette, f., Echinorhynchus, Echinorhynque.
 Darmkoth, excrement, s. *Excrément*.
 Darmleiden, bowel-disease, Entéropathie.
 Darmmuskel, innerer, s. Darmbeinmuskel.
 Darmnabelbruch, enteromphalus, Entéromphale.
 Darmnaht, enteroraphia, Entéroraphie.
 Darmnetz, s. Netz.
 Darmnetzbruch, s. Netzbruch.
 Darmnetzentzündung, s. Netzentzündung.
Darmruhr, f., s. Bauchfluss.
Darmsaft, m., succus entericus, s. *Suc*.
 Darmsaite, cat-gut, s. *Boyau*.
Darmschabe, f., *Oxyuris verm.*, s. *Oxyure*.
 Darmschmerz, enteralgia, Entéralgie.
 Darmschnitt, enterotomy, Entérotomie.
 Darmstein, pl., intestinal concretion, s. *Darmsteinbildung*, f., entero-lithiasis, Entérolithiase.
Darmverstopfung, f., obstruction of the bowels, Entérangiemphraxie.
Darmvorfall, m., protrusion of —, Prolapsus.
 Darmwassernabelbruch, hydrenteromphalus, Hydrenteromphale.
Darmweh, n., -winde, f., s. Bauchgrimmen.
Darmwindungen, pl., intestinal convolutions, s. *Circonvolution*.
 Darmwurm, s. Rundwurm.
 Darrfieber, n., hectic fever, Hecticopyre.
 Darrsucht, atrophy, Atrophie.
Darrsuchtig, adj., wasted, Atrophié.
 Dattel, date, Datte.
 Dattelbaum, Phoenix dactylif., Dattier.
Dattelpalme, f., date-palm, —
Daturin, n., daturina, Daturine.
 Dauernd, persistent, Persistant.
 Daum, Daumen, thumb, Pouce.
 Daumenballen, thenar pollicis, s. *Thénar*.
 Daumenbeuger, kurzer, Flexor brevis pollicis manûs, s. *Fléchisseur*.
 Daumenbeuger, langer, Flex. longus —, —
 Daumenschlagadern, pl., arteriæ pollicis, branches of the radial.
 Daumenstrecker, langer, Extensor longus pollicis manûs, s. *Extenseur*.
 Dauung, digestion, Digestion.
 Dauungsaft, m., s. Nahrungsaft.
 Deckblatt, -blätter, pl., bractea, Bractée.
 Deckblättchen, bracteola, Bractéole.
 Deckblattförmig, bracteiformis, Bractéiforme.

DIA

Deckblattlos, ebracteate, Ebractété.
 Deckblättrig, bracteola, Bractété.
 Decke, Decken, pl., tegument, Tégument.
 Deckel, opercle, Opercule.
 Deckelförmig, operculif., Operculiforme.
 Decoct, product of decoction, Décoctum.
Defensiv, f., defensive, Défensiv.
 Degenförmig, s. Schwertförmig.
 Dehnbar, dilatable, Dilatabilité.
 Dehnbarkeit, dilatability, —
 Dehnen, pandiculatio, Pandiculation.
 Dekagramm, decagramma, Décagramme.
 Dekandrie, Decandria, Décandrie.
 Delphin, Delphinus, Dauphin.
 Delphinapter, Delphinapterus, Delphinaptere.
Delphin-Familie, Delphinidæ, Delphinides.
 Delphinin, n., delphinina, Delphinine.
 Delphinsäure, delphinic acid, s. *Delphinat*.
Delphinsaure Salze, delphinates, —
 Deltaförmig, deltoid, Deltoïde,
 Deltaförmiger Muskel, Deltamuskel, deltoid muscle, —
 Deltaförmiges Blatt, deltaform leaf, —
Demuthspflanze, f., Mimosis, Mimose.
Dendrite, m., fossil tree, Dendrite.
 Dentalie, Dentalium, Dentale.
Dephlogistisirt, adj., dephlogisticated, Déphlogistiqué.
Depression, f., depressio, Dépression.
 Derivation, s. Ableitung.
Descemetsche oder *Desmourrsche Haut*, s. Wasserhaut.
 Desorganisation, disorganization, Desorganisation.
 Desoxydation, deoxydation, Désoxydation.
 Desoxydirt, deoxydated, Désoxygéné.
 Desquamation, s. Abschuppen.
Destillation im Bade, distillation in water or sand-bath, s. *Bain*.
 Destillirhelm, -kolben, alembic, Alambic.
 Destillirplatz, n., laboratory, Laboratoire.
 Destillirschlauch, N. distillat., s. *Nepenthes*.
Destillirt, adj., distilled, Distillé.
 Destillirter Geist, distilled spirit, —
 Destillirtes Wasser, distilled water, —
Destillirung, f., distillation, Distillation.
Deuteropathie, f., deuteropathia, Deuteropathie.
 Deuteropathisch, deuteropathic, Deuteropathique.
 Deutochlorür, deutochloride, Deutochlorure.
Deutsche Bärenklau, Heracleum sphondylium, s. *Berce*.
Deutsche Theriakwurzel, Pimpinella saxifraga, s. *Boucage*.
 Diabetisch, diabetic, Diabétique.
 Diabetischer, a diabetic patient, —
 Diabetischer Harn, diabetic urine, —
 Diachylonpflaster, einfaches, simple diachylon-plaster, s. *Diachylon*.
 Diachylonpflaster, gummöses oder zusammengesetztes, gummy or compound, —
 Diacodionsyrup, diacodium, Diacode.

DOG

Diadelphie, f., diadelphia, Diadelphie.
 Diagnose, diagnosis, Diagnose.
Diagnostik, f., diagnostic, —
 Diagnostisch, diagnostic, Diagnostique.
 Diagnostische Merkmale, — signs, —
 Diakustik, diacoustics, Diacoustique.
 Diamant, diamond, Diamant.
 Diameter, s. Durchmesser.
Diametrisch, adj., diametrical, Diamétrique.
Diandrie, f., Diandria, Diandrie.
 Diaphoretisch, diaphoretic, Diaphorétique.
 Diaphoretische Mittel, diaphoretics, —
Diarrhöe, f., diarrhoea, Diarrhée.
 Diastrophie, diastrophe, Diastrophie.
 Diastrophisch, diastrophic, Diastrophique.
 Diät, diet, Diét.
 Diätetik, dietetics, Diététique.
 Diätetisch, dietetic, —
 Dicht, dense, Dense.
Dichterepheu, m., Hedera helix, s. *Lierre*.
 Dichtigkeit, density, Densité.
 Dickdärme, pl., large intestines, s. *Intestin*.
 Dicke Hirnhaut oder Hirnfell, dura mater, Dure-Mère.
 Dickfleischig, s. Fleischig.
 Dickhäuter, Dickhäutige Thiere, Pachydermata, Pachydermes.
 Dickhäutig, thick-skinned, Pachyderme.
 Dickleibigkeit, s. Fettleibigkeit.
Didynamie, f., Didynamia, Didynamie.
 Digerirung, digestion, Digestion.
 Digestivmittel, s. Verdauungsmittel.
 Digestivsalbe, Ung. digestivum, Digestif.
 Digynie, Digynia, Digynie.
 Dikotyledonen, dicotyledonous plants, Dicotyledones.
 Dill, Dillkraut, Anethum, Anet.
 Dillöl, oleum Anethi, —
 Dillsamen, semina Anethi, —
 Dillwasser, Aqua anethi, —
 Dintenfisch, s. Blackfisch.
 Diöcie, Dioecia, Dioécie.
 Dioptrik, dioptrics, Dioptrique.
 Dioptrisch, dioptrical, Dioptrique.
 Dioptrische Instrumente, — instruments, —
Diosmin, n., diosmina, Diosmine.
 Diploë, diploe, Diploë.
 Diplöm, diploma, Diplome.
 Diptam, Kretischer, Origanum dictamnus, Dictamne.
Dipteren, pl., Diptera, Diptères.
 Diskus, disk, Disque.
Distel, Carduus, Cnicus, Chardon.
Distelbirn, f., Cactus triangularis, s. *Cactier*.
Distelwolle, f., thistle-down, s. *Coton*.
 Diuretisch, diuretic, Diurétique.
 Diuretische Mittel, pl., diuretics, —
Dobel, m., Lolium temulentum, s. *Ivraie*.
Dockenkraut, n., Arctium lappa, Bardane.
Doctor der Arzneikunde, s. Arzt.
 Doctordiplöm, medical diploma, s. *Diplôme*.
Dogma, n., *Dogmen*, pl., dogma, Dogma.
Dogmatiker, m., dogmatist, s. *Dogmatique*.
 Dogmatisch, adj., dogmatical, —
 Dogmatische Aerzte, — physicians, —

Dokimasologie, docimasology, Docimasologie.
 Dokimastik, docimastice, Docimastique.
 Doldchen, umbellule, Ombellule.
 Dolde, Dolden, pl., umbel, Ombelle.
 Dolde, besondere, partial umbel, —
 Dolde, einfache, simple umbel, —
 Dolde, unächte, s. Trugdolde.
 Doldenblumig, umbelliflorous, Ombelliflore.
 Doldenerbse, *P. umbellatum*, s. *Pois*.
 Doldenförmig, umbelliform, Ombelliforme.
 Doldenträgend, umbelliferous, —
 Doldenträgende Pflanzen, Umbelliferae, Ombellifères.
 Doldentraube, corymbus, Corymbe.
 Doldentraubenträgend, corymbiferous, Corymbifère.
 Doldentraubig, corymbose, Corymbé.
 Doldig, umbellated, Ombelle.
 Dollapfel, *Solanum insanum*, s. *Morelle*.
 Donnerstein, m., s. Belemnit.
 Donnerwolke, f., thunder-cloud, Diablotin.
 Doppelgeburten, n., double-bodied monsters, s. *Monstre*.
 Doppelmaul, Distoma, Distome.
 Doppelreihe der Augenlidhaare, double row of eye-lashes, s. *Distichiase*.
 Doppelsalz, s. Polychrestsalz.
 Doppelschläger, double-beating pulse, s.
 Doppelschlägig, dicrotus, Dicrote.
 Doppel-, Doppeltsehen, diplopia, Diplopie.
 Doppelt, double, Double.
 Doppelte Blume, double flowers, —
 Dorant, weisser, s. Andorn, weisser.
 Dorn, spine or thorn, Epine.
 Dornapfel, s. Stechapfel.
 Dornapfel, indischer, *C. opuntia*, s. *Cactier*.
 Dornfortsatz, Dornfortsätze, pl., spinous process, s. *Epineux*.
 Dornig, spinous, Epineux.
 Dornmuskel des Rückens, Spinalis dorsi, Lombo-Dorso-Spinal.
 Dornpflanze, f., s. Euphorbium.
 Dornrose, f., *Rosa canina*, s. *Rosier*.
 Dornschlehen, s. Schlehendorn.
 Dörren, torrefactio, Torréfaction.
 Dose, Dosis, dose, Dose.
 Dost, gemeiner, s. Thimian.
 Dostenkraut, n., *Eupatorium cannabinum*, s. *Eupatorine*.
 Dotter, s. Eidotter.
 Dotterblume, *Caltha palustris*, s. *Souci*.
 Dottergelb, adj., vitellinus, Vitellin.
 Dotterhaut, f., s. Haut des Eidotters.
 Dotterrose, f., *Rosa lutea*, s. *Rosier*.
 Dotterweide, f., *Salix vitellina*, s. *Saule*.
 Douchebad, s. Giessbad.
 Doversches Pulver, Dover's powder, s. *I-pécacuanha*.
 Drachenampfer, m., *Rumex sanguineus*, s. *Oseille*.
 Drachenbaum, *Dracæna*, Dragonier.
 Drachenblut, dragon's blood, Sang-Dragon.
 Drachenpflanze, f., s. Drachenbaum.

Drachenwurz, Drachenwurzel, f., *Arum dracunculus*, s. *Arum*.
 Drachme, f., drachma, Drachme.
 Dragant, m., *A. tragacantha*, s. *Adragant*.
 Drastisch, drastic, Drastique.
 Drastische Mittel, drastic remedies, —
 Dreher, rotator, Rotateur.
 Drehgelenk, m., rotatory articulation, —
 Drehstock, m., s. Aderpresse.
 Drei- Dreyblättrig, trifolius, Trifolié.
 Dreiblumenblättrig, tripetalus, Tripétale.
 Dreiblumig, triflorus, Triflore.
 Dreieck, trigonum, Trigone.
 Dreieckig, Dreikantig, triangular, Triangulaire.
 Dreieckiger Brustbeinmuskel, Triangularis sterni, —
 Dreieinigkeitswurzel, f., *Angelica archangelica*, s. *Angélique*.
 Dreifach, s. Dreizählig.
 Dreifächrig, trilocular, Triloculaire.
 Dreifaltigkeitsblume, f., *V. tricolor*, s. *Viole*.
 Dreigetheilt, Dreitheilig, trichotomous, tripartite, Trichotome.
 Dreigetheilte Nerv, nervus trigeminus, s. *Trijumeau*.
 Dreiköpfig, adj., three-headed, Triceps.
 Dreiköpfiger Armmuskel, Triceps extensor cubiti, —
 Dreiköpfiger Schenkelmuskel, Triceps adductor femoris, —
 Dreilappig, trilobatus, Trilobé.
 Dreipaarig, trijugus, Trijugué.
 Dreisamig, trispermus, Trisperme.
 Dreiseitig, adj., three-sided, Triquètre.
 Dreiseitiges Bein, os triquetrum, s. *Carpe*.
 Dreispaltig, three-cleft, Trifide.
 Dreispitzig, tricuspid, Tricuspidal.
 Dreitätig, tertian, Tierce.
 Dreitätiges Fieber, — fever, Tritéophye.
 Dreizeibig, adj., trigynous, s. *Trigynie*.
 Dreizeibige Blüten, trigynous flowers, —
 Dreizählig, ternate, Terné.
 Dreizähliges Blatt, ternate leaf, —
 Dreizählig, tridentate, Tridenté.
 Dreizipfelig, s. Dreispitzig.
 Dreizipfelige Klappe, tricuspid valve, —
 Drillfisch, m., *G. electricus*, s. *Gymnote*.
 Drillingsnerv, s. Dreigetheilte Nerv.
 Drittes Stück des Brustbeins, third piece of sternum, s. *Tristernal*.
 Droguist, druggist, Droguiste.
 Drohne, f., *Drohen*, pl., drone, s. *Bourdon*.
 Drosseladern, Drosselblutadern, jugular veins; s. *Jugulaire*.
 Drosselbein, s. Schlüsselbein.
 Drosselblutadern, äussere, external jugular veins, s. *Jugulaire*.
 Drosselblutadern, gemeinschaftliche oder innere, internal or common —, —
 Druck des Gehirns, compression of the brain, s. *Compression*.
 Drüse, Drüsen, pl., gland, Glande.
 Drüse, linsenförmige, lenticular gland, s. *Lenticulaire*.

DUR

Drüsen, lymphatische, lymphatic glands, *s. Lymphatique*.
 Drüsen, zusammengesetzte, conglomerate glands, *s. Conglomérate*.
 Drüsenabscess, glandular abscess, *s. Absès*.
 Drusenbeschreibung, adenography, Adénographie.
 Drüsenbeule, *s. Drüsengeschwulst*.
 Drüsenentzündung, adenitis, Adénite.
 Drusenfieber, *n.*, febris glandulosa, *s. Glandulaire*.
 Drüsenförmig, glandiform, Adénoïde.
 Drüsengeschwulst, glandular swelling, Adénoncosé.
 Drüsengeschwulst, schmerzhaft, painful swelling of a gland, *s. Adénalgie*.
 Drüsenlehre, adenology, Adénologie.
 Drüsenschmerz, adenalgia, Adénalgie.
 Drüsenverhärtung, glandular induration, Adénosclérose.
 Drüsenverstopfung, glandular obstruction, Adénemphraxie.
 Drüsenzergliederung, adenotomy, Adénotomie.
 Drüsigg, glandular, Glandulaire.
 Drüs wurz, *f.*, *R. bulbosus*, *s. Rénoncule*.
 Dunkel, obscure, Obscur.
 Dunkelheit, *f.*, obscurity, Obscurité.
 Dunkelheit des Gesichts, obscurity of vision, Eblouissement.
 Dünn, thin, slender, Grele.
 Dünndarm, *m.*, intestinum tenue, —
 Dünndarmblutadern, *pl.*, veins of the small intestine, —
 Dünndarmgekröse, *s. Gekröse*.
 Dünndarmschlagadern, *pl.*, arteries of the small intestine, *s. Grele*.
 Durchblättert, perfoliate, Perfoliate.
 Durchbohrend, perforating, Perforant.
 Durchbohrende Schlagadern, arteriæ perforantes, —
 Durchbohrt, perforated, Perforé.
 Durchbohrung, *f.*, perforation, Perforation.
 Durchbohrung des Auges, puncture of the eye (in hydrophthalmia), *s. Ponction*.
 Durchbohrung des Bauches, *s. Bauchstich*.
 Durchbohrung der Brust, *s. Bruststich*.
 Durchbohrung des Brustbeins, trepannation of sternum, *s. Trépanation*.
 Durchbohrung der Harnblase, puncture of the urinary bladder, *s. Ponction*.
 Durchbohrung des Hodensacks, — of the scrotum, —
 Durchbohr. der durchsichtigen Hornhaut, puncture of the transparent cornea, —
 Durchbohrung der Kopfknochen, perforation of the cranial bones, *s. Trépanation*.
 Durchbohrung der Oberkieferhöhle, perforation of the maxillary antrum, —
 Durchbohrung des Ohrläppchens, perforation of the lobe of the ear, —
 Durchbohrung der Stirnhöhle, — of the frontal sinus, —
 Durchbohrung des Thränenbeins, — of os unguis, —

DYN

Durchbohrung des Trommelfells, puncture of membrana tympani, *s. Trépanation*.
 Durchbohrung des Zitzenfortsatzes, perforation of the mastoid process, —
 Durchdunsten, *s. Durchschwitzen*.
 Durchfall, diarrhœa, Diarrhée.
 Durchfall, blutiger, sanguineous diarrhœa, *s. Sanguinolent*.
 Durchfall, cholerischer, choleric diarrhœa, *s. Cholérique*.
 Durchfall, colliquativer, colliquative diarrhœa, *s. Colliquatif*.
 Durchf., galliger, bilious —, *s. Bilieux*.
 Durchf., kothiger, stercoral —, *s. Stercoral*.
 Durchf., kritischer, critical —, *s. Crise*.
 Durchf., schleimiger, mucous diarrhœa, *s. Muqueux*.
 Durchf., schwarzstüchtiger, diarrhœa sanguinea e melænâ, *s. Mélæna*.
 Durchf., wässriger, serous —, *s. Sereux*.
 Durchf., wurmartiger, verminous diarrhœa, *s. Helminthes*.
 Durchf., durch Zahnkrankheit, diarrhœa from teething, *s. Odontophye*.
 Durchfressend, *s. Zerfressend*.
 Durchfressung, *s. Zerfressung*.
 Durchlauf, *s. Durchfall*.
 Durchliegen, *n.*, decubitus, Décubitus.
 Durchlöchert, *s. Durchbohrt*.
 Durchmesser, diameter, Diamètre.
 Durchscheinend, diaphanous, Diaphane.
 Durchschneidenpunkt, point of intersection, *s. Décussation*.
 Durchschneidung des Augenliedknorpels, sectio tarsi palpebrarum, Tarsotomie.
 Durchschneidung der Eichelbändchens, sectio frænuli præputii, *s. Filet*.
 Durchschneid. der Nerven bei Neuralgie, division of the nerves in Neuralgia.
 Durchschneidung der Sehnen, — of the tendons, *s. Tendon*.
 Durchschnitt, intersection, Intersection.
 Durchschwitzen, transsudation, Transsudation.
 Durchseihung, filtration, Colature.
 Durchsichtig, transparent, Transparent.
 Durchsichtige Hornhaut, — cornea, *s. Cornée*.
 Durchsichtige Scheidewand des Gehirns, septum lucidum, Cloison transparente.
 Durchsichtigkeit, transparency, Diaphanéité.
 Durchstechung der Hornhaut, keratonyxis, Kératonyxis.
 Durchstochen, *s. Durchbohrt*.
 Durchstochenes Johanniskraut, Hypericum perforatum, *s. Millepertuis*.
 Durchwachsen, *s. Durchblättert*.
 Durchwachsene Fühlhörner, perfoliate antennæ, *s. Perfolié*.
 Dürmmaden, *f. pl.*, Acne punctata, *s. Acne*.
 Durst, thirst, Soif.
 Durstlosigkeit, Durstmangel, adipsia, Adipsie.
 Durstsucht, *f.*, morbid thirst, Polydipsie.
 Dynamik, dynamics, Dynamique.

DYS

Dynamisch, dynamic, Dynamique.
 Dynamische Krankheit, sthenic disease, —
 Dysenterie, dysentery, Dysenterie.
 Dysenterisch, dysenteric, Dysentérique.
 Dyskrasie, f., dyscrasia, Dyscrasie.
 Dysmenie, dysmenia, Disménie.
 Dysmenorrhöe, f., dysmenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhée.

DYS

Dysodie, f., dysodia, Dysodie.
 Dysopsie, f., dysopsia, Dysopsie.
 Dysorexie, f., dysorexia, Dysorexie.
 Dyspepsie, dyspepsia, Dyspepsie.
 Dyspeptisch, adj., dyspeptic, Dyspéptique.
 Dysphagie, dysphagia, Dysphagia.
 Dyspnöe, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
 Dystokie, dystocia, Dystocie.

E.

EIE

Ebenmaas, symmetry, Symétrie.
 Ebenmässig, adj., s. Symmetrisch.
 Ebennächtlich, equinoctial, Equinoctial.
 Eberkraut, n., Epilobium.
 Eberraute, Eberreis, s. Stabwurz.
 Echenit, m., -en, pl., Echenite, s. Oursins.
 Ecke, f., angle, Angle.
 Eckig, adj., angular, Angulaire.
 Eckzahn, -zähne, dens cuspidatus, s. Dent.
 Eclectisch, eclectic, Eclectique.
 Eclectische Aerzte, oder Philosophen, eclectic physicians or philosophers, —
 Ectropium, s. Ektropion.
 Edelhirsch, Cervus elephas, s. Cerf.
 Edelleberkraut, n., s. Leberblume.
 Edle Metalle, pl., noble metals, s. Métal.
 Egel, m., s. Blutigel.
 Eglanterrose, f., R. eglanteria, s. Rosier.
 Ei, egg, Œuf.
 Ei, menschliches, human ovum, —
 Eibe, Eibenbaum, Taxus, If.
 Eibenbaumblätter, pl., folia T. bacciferae, —
 Eibisch, Althæa, Althæa.
 Eibischblätter, pl., folia Althææ, —
 Eibischkraut, n., Althæa officinalis, —
 Eibischsalbe, Unguentum Althææ, —
 Eibischsyrop, Syrupus —, —
 Eibischwurzel, radix —, —
 Eiblättrig, ovalifolius, Ovalifolié.
 Eichapfel, oak-apple, s. Chene.
 Eiche, Quercus, Chene.
 Eichel, Eicheln, pl., acorn, Gland.
 Eichel der Ruthe, glans penis, —
 Eichelband, n., frænulum præputii, —
 Eichelentzündung, balanitis, Balanite.
 Eichelkrone, f., corona glandis, s. Couronne.
 Eicheln, geröstete, roasted acorns, s. Gland.
 Eichelschleimfluss, Eicheltripper, balanorrhœa, s. Balanorrhagie.
 Eichelstein, m., balanite, Balanite.
 Eichen, ovulum, Ovule.
 Eichenlunge, f., L. pulmonarius, s. Lichen.
 Eichenmistel, f., Viscum album, s. Gui.
 Eichenrinde, cortex Quercûs, s. Chene.
 Eichensauger, m., Chermes quercûs, —
 Eichenschwamm, A. quercinus, s. Agaric.
 Eichenwurm, m., Cynips quercûs folii, s. Cynips.
 Eidesche, Eideschen, pl., Lacerta, Lacer-tæ, s. Lacertiens.
 Eidesche, fliegende, Draco volans, s. Aile.
 Eidotter, Eigelb, egg-yolk, s. Vitellin.
 Eiergang, oviduct, Oviducte.

EIN

Eierlegend, oviparous, Ovipare.
 Eierlehre, s. Oologie.
 Eiermilch, f., egg beaten up in warm water or other liquid, s. Emulsion.
 Eieröl, n., oleum ovorum, s. Huile.
 Eierpflanze, f., S. melongena, s. Morelle.
 Eierschale, f., egg-shell, s. Coquille.
 Eierschalen, gebrannte, pl., calcined egg-shells, —
 Eierstock, -stöcke, pl., ovary, Ovaire.
 Eierstockauftreibung, f., swelling of —, —
 Eierstockausrottung, f., extirpation of the ovary, s. Extirpation.
 Eierstockeiterung, f., abscess of —, s. Abcès.
 Eierstockentzündung, inflammation of —, Oophorite.
 Eierstockschwangerschaft, f., ovarian pregnancy, s. Grossesse.
 Eierstockschwindsucht, f., ovarian phthisis, s. Phthisie.
 Eierstockwassersucht, f., ovarian dropsy, s. Hydropsie.
 Eierwein, mulled wine, s. Vin.
 Eifersucht, leidenschaftliche, zelotypia, Zélotypie.
 Eiförmig, egg-shaped, oviform, Ové.
 Eiförmige Grube, fossa ovalis, s. Ovale.
 Eiförmiges —, s. Eirundes—Loch.
 Eigelbeere, f., Vaccinium myrtillus, s. Airelle.
 Eigene Beschaffenheit, peculiar constitution, Idiosyncrasie.
 Eigenleidige Krankheit, idiopathic disease, Idiopathie.
 Eigenschaft, property, Propriété.
 Eile, s. Granne.
 Eileiter, m., s. Muttertrompete.
 Eilfblättrig, endecaphyllous, Endécaphylle.
 Eilfmännig, endecandrous, s. Endécandrie.
 Eilfmännige Blüten, endecand. flowers, —
 Eilfweibig, endecagynous, Endécagyne.
 Einäscherung, incineratio, Incinération.
 Einathmen, n., Einathmung, inspiratio, Inspiratio.
 Einauge, Monoculus, Monocle.
 Einäugig, unocular, Monopse.
 Einäugige Binde, s. Binde.
 Einbeere, P. quadrifolia, s. Parisette.
 Einbildung, f., Einbildungskraft, m., imagination, Imagination.
 Einblasen, insufflatio, Insufflation.
 Einblättrig, monophyllous, Unifolié.
 Einblumenblättrig, monopetalous, Monopétale.

EIN

Einblumenblättrige Blumenkrone, mono-petalous corolla, *s. Monopétale*.
 Einblumig, unifloral, Monanthe.
 Einblüthig, same, Uniflore.
 Einbrüdig, monadelphous, Monadelphie.
 Einbrüdig Pflanzen, — plants, —
 Eindringen, intromissio, Intromission.
 Eindruck, impressio, Impression.
 Einfach, simple, Simple.
 Einfache Krankheiten, pl., — diseases, —
 Einfache Tinktur, simple tincture, —
 Einfacher Syrup, — syrup, —
 Einfaches Blatt, — leaf, —
 Einfächrig, unilocular, Uniloculaire.
 Einflusskrankheit, influenza, Influence.
Einförmig, adj., uniform, Uniforme.
 Einfrüchtig, monocarpous, Monocarpe.
 Einfügung, insertion, Insertion.
 Eingebogen, inflexus, Inflexi.
 Eingebogenes Blatt, folium incurvatum, —
 Eingedrückt, depressus, Deprimé.
Eingedrückt, adj., impressus, *s. Impression*.
Eingefügt, adj., insertus, *s. Insertion*.
Eingehüllt, adj., involucrat, Enveloppé.
Eingekeilt, adj., impacted, Enclavé.
 Eingekeilter Kopf, impacted head, —
Eingemacht, adj., preserved, Confit.
 Eingemachte Pomeranzenschale, candied orange-peel, *s. Oranger*.
 Eingemachter Ingwer, candied ginger, *s. Gingembre*.
Eingerollt, adj., involute, Involuté.
 Eingeschlecht, unisexual, Unisexuel.
Eingeschlossen, adj., occlusus, *s. Occlusion*.
 Eingeschlossen in eine Blase, encysted, Enkysté.
Eingeschnitten, adj., incisus, *s. Incision*.
Eingesenkt, adj., immersus, *s. Immersion*.
 Eingeweide, viscera, *s. Viscère*.
 Eingeweide in der Brust, thoracic viscera, *s. Thorax*.
 Eingeweidebeschreibung, *s. Splanchnographie*.
 Eingeweidedrüsen, obere, glandulæ coeliacæ, *s. Cœliaque*.
 Eingeweidelehre, splanchnology, Splanchnologie.
 Eingeweidenerv, grosser, nervus splanchnicus major, *s. Splanchnique*.
 Eingeweidenerv, kleiner, — minor, —
 Eingeweideschlagader, arteria coeliaca, *s. Cœliaque*.
 Eingeweidestein, an intestinal concretion, Splanchnolithe.
 Eingeweidewurm, -würmer, pl., intestinal worm, worms, *s. Entozoaires*.
 Eingewurzelt, adj., radicatus, Radicé.
 Einhäusig, monoecious, Monoïque.
 Einhäusige Pflanzen, monoecious plants, —
 Einheimisch, indigenous, Indigène.
 Einhorn, Mon. monoceros, *s. Monocère*.
 Einhorn, gegrabenes, fossil Monodon, —
 Einhäufig, solidungulus, *s. Solipède*.
Einhüllend, adj., involucrans, Enveloppant.
 Einimpfen, to inoculate, Inoculer.

EIS

Einimpfung, inoculatio, Inoculation.
 Einimpfung der Kuhpocken, inoculation of cow-pox, —
 Einkeilung, f., *s. Einschliessen*.
 Einklappig, univalve, Univalve.
 Einklemmung, f., incarceration, Etrangement.
 Einklemmung der Gedärme, strangulation of the bowels, —
 Einknollige Pflanzen, pl., plants with one tuber, *s. Monorchide*.
 Einkopfig, monocephalus, Monocéphale.
 Einkorn, n., T. monococcum, *s. Froment*.
 Einkornig, *s. Einsamig*.
 Einlippig, unilabiat, Unilabié.
 Einmännig, monandrous, *s. Monandrie*.
 Einmännige Blüthen, monand. flowers, —
 Einmündung, inosculation, Inosculation.
 Einmündung der Gefässe, inosculation of vessels, *s. Anastomose*.
 Einpropfung der Blattern, inoculation of small-pox, *s. Variole*.
 Einreiben, friction, Friction.
 Einrichtung, f., *s. Reduction*.
 Einrichtung eines Knochenbruchs, reduction of fracture of a bone, —
 Einrichtung einer Verrenkung, reduction of a dislocation, —
 Einsalben, Einschmieren, n., *s. Einreiben*.
 Einsamenlappig, monocotyledonous, Monocotylédon.
 Einsamenlappige Pflanzen, monocotyledonous plants, Monocotylédonées.
 Einsamig, monospermous, Monosperme.
 Einsaugen, imbibitio, Imbibition.
 Einsaugend, absorbent, Absorbant.
 Einsaugende Gefässe, absorbent vessels, —
 Einsaugung, absorptio, Absorption.
Einschlafen, drowsiness, Assoupissement.
 Einschliessen, impaction, Enclavement.
 Einschnitt, incisio, Incision.
 Einspritzung, injectio, Injection.
 Eintätig, ephemeral, Ephémère.
 Eintätiges Fieber, — fever, Ephéméropyre.
 Eintauchen, *s. Untertauchen*.
 Eintropfung, instillatio, Instillation.
 Einwärtsdrehung der Augenlider, inversio palpebrarum, Entropion.
 Einwärtsgekrümmt, bent inward, Inflexi.
 Einwärtskehrung der Augenwimpern, inversion of the eye-lashes, Trichiase.
Einwässern, n., maceratio, Macération.
 Einweibig, monogynous, Monogyne.
 Einweibige Pflanzen, monogyn. plants, —
 Einzelblumenblättrig, unipetalous, Unipétale.
 Einzelne—*s. Sporadische*—Krankheiten.
 Eirund, Eyrund, oval, Ovale.
 Eis, ice, Glace.
 Eisberg, glacier, Glacier.
 Eisen, iron, Fer.
 Eisen, alaunhaltiges blausaures, *s. Berlinerblau*.
 Eisen, äpfelsaures, malate of iron, Fer.
 Eisen, auflösliches, *s. Eisenhalt*. Weinstein.

EIS

Eisen, blausaures, hydrocyanate of iron, *s. Hydrocyanate*.
 Eisen, essigsäures, acetate of —, *s. Acétate*.
 Eisen, gekohltes, *s. Graphit*.
 Eisen, gepulvertes metallisches, *s. Eisenfeile*.
 Eisen, glühendes, hot iron, *s. Incandescent*.
 Eisen, kohlenaures, carbonate of iron, *s. Carbonate*.
 Eisen, krystallisirtes schwefelsaures, crystallized sulphate of iron, *s. Sulfate*.
 Eisen, phosphorsaures, phosphate of iron, *s. Phosphate*, et *Fer*.
 Eisen, rothes salzsaures, hydrochlorate of iron, *s. Hydrochlorate*, et *Fer*.
 Eisen, schwarzes oxydulirtes, black oxide of iron, *s. Fer*.
 Eisen, weinsaures, *s. Eisenwein*.
 Eisenerz, *n.*, iron-ore, *s. Ferrugineux*.
 Eisenextract, äpfelsaures, *s. Eisenhaltiges Quittenextract*.
 Eisenfeile, präparirte, Eisenpulver, prepared iron-filings, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenhaltig, containing iron, *Ferrugineux*.
 Eisenhaltige Quittentinctur, *Tinctura ferri cydoniata*, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenhaltiger Salmiak, Murias ammoniæ et ferri, —
 Eisenhaltiger Schwefeläthergeist, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici martiatus, —
 Eisenhaltiger Weinstein, Ferrum tartarissatum seu Tartras Ferri, —
 Eisenhaltiges Quittenextract, Extractum martis cydoniatum, —
 Eisenhaltiges mineralisches Wasser, chalybeate mineral water, *s. Ferrugineux*.
 Eisenhut, Aconitum, Aconit.
 Eisenhutblätter, *pl.*, folia A. napelli, —
 Eisenhutextract, *n.*, Extractum Aconiti, —
 Eisenhuttinctur, *f.*, *Tinctura Aconiti*, —
 Eisenliquor, Schobeltscher phosphorsaurer, solution of phosphate of iron, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenmohr, *s. Eis.*, schwarz. oxydulirtes.
 Eisenoxyd, braunrothes kohlenaures, *s. Eisen*, kohlenaures.
 Eisenoxyd—*s. Eisen*—essigsäures.
 Eisenoxyd—*s. Eisen*, rothes—salzsaures.
 Eisenoxydhaltiges salzsaures Ammonium, *s. Eisenhaltiger Salmiak*.
 Eisenoxydhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, *s. Eisen*, auflöslicher.
 Eisenoxydtinctur, blutrothe anthrazothionsaure, tinct. of prussiate of iron, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenoxydul, schwarzes, *s. Eisen*, schwarzes oxydulirtes.
 Eisenoxydul, schwefelsaures, sulphate of iron, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenrost, rust of iron, *s. Rouille*.
 Eisenrostbraun, ferrugineous, *Ferrugineux*.
 Eisensafran, eröffnender, *s. Eisen*, kohlenaures.
 Eisensalmiak, Eisen salmiak, *n.*, *s. Eisenhaltiger Salmiak*.
 Eisenschüssig, *adj.*, ferrugineous, *Ferrugineux*.

EIT

Eisenschwärze, *s. Graphit*.
 Eisenstein, *m.*, *s. Eisenerz*.
 Eisentinctur, äpfelsaure, *Tinctura ferri pomata*, *s. Fer*.
 Eisentinctur, ätherische essigsäure, *Tinctura ferri acetici ætherea*, —
 Eisentinctur, salzsaure, *Tinctura ferri muriata*, —
 Eisentinctur, weinsteinsaure, *Tinctura ferri tartarissata*, —
 Eisenvitriol, sulphate of iron, *s. Vitriol*.
 Eisenwein, Vinum ferri, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenweinstein, *s. Eisen*, auflösliches.
 Eisenweinsteinkugeln, Tabellæ de ferro, *s. Fer*.
 Eisenwerke, *pl.*, ferramenta, Ferramens.
 Eisgrube, ice-house, Glacière.
 Eisicht, glacial, icy, Glacial.
 Eiskalt, icy-cold, —
 Eiskaltes Wasser, aqua gelida, *s. Gelée*.
 Eiskraut, *n.*, Eispflanze, *f.*, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Ficoïde crystallin.
 Eisschwurm, *m.*, P. asellus, *s. Cloporte*.
 Eistoff, *s. Eiweisstoff*.
 Eisvogel, *m.*, Alcedo ispida, Martin-Pêcheur.
 Eiter, pus, Pus.
 Eiterabgang, andauernder, continued flow of pus, Pyorrhée.
 Eiterabgang, plötzlicher, sudden flow of pus, Pyorrhagie.
 Eiteransammlung, collection of pus, *s. Collection*.
 Eiteransammlung in Uterus, collection of pus in utero, Pyomètre.
 Eiterauge, hypopyon, Hypopyon.
 Eiterauswurf, *m.*, *s. Eiterspeien*.
 Eiterband, *n.*, seton, Séton.
 Eiterbandes, Einziehen, introduction of —,
 Eiterbauch, pyocœlia, Pyocœlie.
 Eiterbefördernd, *s. Eitermachend*.
 Eiterbeule, apostema, Apostème.
 Eiterbeulenartig, apostemoid, Apostémoïde.
 Eiterbildung, pyogenia, Pyogenie.
 Eiterbrechen, pyæmia, Pyœmèse.
 Eiterbruch, empyocœle, Empyocèle.
 Eiterbrust, Empyema, Pyothorax.
 Eiterdurchfall, pyocœzia, Pyocœzie.
 Eiterförmig, puriform, Puriforme.
 Eitergeschwulst, *s. Eiterbeule*.
 Eitergeschwür, ulcer, Ulcère.
 Eiterharnen, pyuria, Pyurie.
 Eitericht, Eiterig, purulent, Purulent.
 Eiterichtes Harnen, *s. Eiterharnen*.
 Eiterige Augenentzündung, purulent ophthalmia, Pyophthalmie.
 Eitermachend, suppurative, Suppuratif.
 Eitermachende Mittel, suppuratives, —
 Eiternabel, empyomphalus, Empyomphale.
 Eiternessel, *m.*, Urtica urens, *s. Ortie*.
 Eiterprobe, *f.*, trial of pus, *s. Docimasie*.
 Eitersack, vomica, Vomique.
 Eiterschnur, *f.*, -schnüre, *pl.*, *s. Eiterband*.
 Eiterspeien, purulent expectoration, Pyoptisie.
 Eiterstock, *m.*, *s. Eiterbeule*.

ELL

Eiterung, suppuration, Suppuration.
 Eiterung, gutartige, benignant —, —
Eiterungsfieber, n., suppurative fever, s. *Suppuratif*.
 Eiterverbreitung, purulent metastasis, Pyoplasie.
 Eithier, Eithiere, pl., Oozoon, Oozoaire.
 Eiweiss, albumen, Albumen.
 Eiweissstoff, albumen, Albumine.
 Ekel, disgust, loathing, nausea, Dégout.
 Ekel, anhaltender, continued —, s. *Asode*.
 Ekel für des Essen, — for food, Apositie.
 Ekel von Uebersättigung, loathing from satiety, Ase.
 Ekelhaft, nauseating, Nauséabond.
 Ekstase, extacy, Extase.
 Elain, Elaine, Elaina, Flaine.
 Elasticität, elasticity, Elasticité.
 Elastisch, elastic, Elastique.
 Elastische Organe, pl., elastic organs, —
 Elastisches Harz, s. *Federharz*.
Elaterium, n., s. *Eselskurbiss*saft-Extract.
 Elbogen, Ellenbogen, elbow, Coude.
 Elektrizität, electricity, Electricité.
 Elektrizität, thierische, animal —, —
 Elektrizitätsmesser, Elektrometer, electrometer, Electromètre.
 Elektrisch, electrical, Electrique.
 Elektrische Erscheinungen, electrical phenomena, s. *Electrogène*.
 Elektrisiren, electrization, Electrification.
 Elektrisirmaschine, electrical machine, s. *Electrique*.
Elektrologie, f., electrology, Electrologie.
 Elektro-magnetisch, electro-magnetic, Electro-Magnétique.
 Elektro-magnetismus, m., electro-magnetism, Electro-Magnetisme.
Element, n., *Elemente*, pl., element, Element.
 Elementär, elementary, Élémentaire.
 Elemiharz, resina Elemi, Elémi.
 Elemiharzsalbe, Unguentum Elemi, —
 Elemistrauch, m., Amyris elemifera, —
 Elendhirsch, Elendthier, Cervusalces, Elan.
 Elephant, Elephas, Eléphant.
 Elephantenfuss, Elephantopus, Eléphantope.
Elephantenkäfer, m., Curculio, s. *Calandre*.
 Elephantenlaus, fructus Anacardii, Acajou.
 Elephantenlausbaum, Anacardium, Anacardier.
Elephantenstein, m., bezoar elephantinum, s. *Bézoard*.
Elephantenzahn, m., Dentalium elephantinum, s. *Dentale*.
Elephantiasis, f., —, Eléphantiasis.
 Elfenbein, ivory, Ivoire.
 Elfenbein, gegrabenes, fossil ivory, —
 Elixir, n., Elixire, pl., elixir, Elixir.
 Ellenbogenbein, ulna, Cubitus.
 Ellenbogenblutadern, pl., ulnar or cubital veins, s. *Cubital*.
 Ellenbogendrüsens, pl., glandulæ cubitales, —
 Ellenbogengelenk, m., elbow-joint, Articulation huméro-cubitale.

ENE

Ellenbogengelenkverrenkung, f., luxation of the elbow-joint, s. *Luxation*.
 Ellenbogengelenkwinddorn, oder -verderbniss, caries of —, Olécranarthrocace.
 Ellenbogengicht, gout in —, Pechyagre.
 Ellenbogenhöcker, s. Olekranon.
 Ellenbogenmuskel, äusserer, Extensor carpi ulnaris, s. *Cubital*.
 Ellenbogenmuskel, innerer, Flexor —, —
 Ellenbogenmuskeln, cubital muscles, —
 Ellenbogennerv, ulnar nerve, —
Ellenbogennetz, n., rete articulare cubiti, —
 Ellenbogenpulsader, Ellenbogenschlagader, ulnar artery, —
 Ellenbogenröhre, kleine, s. *Speiche*.
Else, f., Clupea alosa, Alose.
Elsebaum, Rhamnus frangula, s. *Nerprun*.
Email, m., enamel, Email.
 Embryoktonie, -octony, Embryoctonie.
 Embryon, embryo, Embryon.
 Embryothlast, embryothlasta, Embryothlaste.
 Embryotöm, embryotomus, Embryotome.
Embryotomie, embryotomy, Embryotomie.
 Embryulkie, embryulcia, Embryulcie.
Emetin, n., emetine, Emétine.
 Emeu, Dromis Novæ Hollandiæ, s. *Casque*.
Empfindend, adj., sensitive, Sensitif.
 Empfindende Pflanze, — plant, s. *Mimose*.
Empfindlich, sensible, Sensible.
 Empfindlichkeit, sensibility, Sensibilité.
 Empfindlichkeit, verminderte, diminished sensibility, —
 Empfindung, sensation, Sensation.
 Empfindungssitz, sensorium, Sensorium.
 Emphysem, emphysema, Emphysème.
 Empirie, empirik, empiricism, Empirisme.
 Empirisch, empirical, Empyrique.
 Empirische Arzneikunst, — medicine, —
 Empirischer Arzt, empirical physician, —
 Emprosthotonus, emprosthotonus, Emprosthotonos.
 Emphyem, empyema, Emphyème.
 Emphyreuma, empyreuma, Emphyreume.
 Emphyreumatisch, empyreumatic, Emphyreumatique.
 Emphyreumatische Oele, — oils, —
Emulsion, f., emulsio, Emulsion.
 Encyklopädie, encyclopædia, Encyclopédie.
 Encyklopädisch, encyclopedian, Encyclopédique.
 Encyklopädisches Wörterbuch, encyclopedic Dictionary, —
 Encyklopädist, encyclopædist, Encyclopédiste.
 Ende, äusserste, extremity, Extrémité.
Endemie, f., endemia, Endemie.
 Endemisch, endemic, Endémique.
 Endemische Krankheit, endem. disease, —
 Endemische Pflanzen, endemic plants, —
Endivien, *End. gemeine*, Cichorium endivia, s. *Chicorée*.
Endosmose, f., endosmosis, Endosmose.
 Energie, energy, Energie.
Energisch, adj., energetic, Energique.

ENT

Engbrüstig, asthmic, Asthmatique.
 Engbrüstigkeit, asthma, Asthme.
 Enge, f., strait, contraction, Détoit.
 Enge zwischen Mund und Schlund, isthmus faucium, s. *Isthme*.
 Enge der Vorhaut, phimosis, Phimose.
 Engelkraut, Engelwurz, s. Angelika.
 Engelwurz grosse, Angelica archangelica, s. *Angélique*.
 Englische Knochenkrankheit, rachitis, Rachitis.
 Enkanthis, encanthis, Encanthis.
 Entartung, degeneration, Dégénération.
 Entartung organischer Theile, degeneration of organic parts, —
 Entbindung, parturition, Accouchement.
 Entbindungskunst, f., obstetric art, Obstetricie.
 Entbindungswerkzeuge, — instruments, —
 Entblätterung, defoliation, Défoliation.
 Entblösst, denuded, Dénudé.
 Entblössung, denudatio, Dénudation.
 Ente, *Entvogel*, m., Anas, Canard.
 Ente, wilde oder gemeine, Anas boschas, —
 Enten, Anates, Canards.
 Enterocoele, f., enterocoele, Entérocèle.
 Enterotöm, enterotomus, Entérotome.
 Enterotomie, f., enterotomy, Entérotomie.
 Entfärbt, discoloured, Décoloré.
 Entfärbung, discoloration, Décoloration.
 Entfernung des Blasensteins, removal of a vesical concretion, s. *Lithotomie*.
 Entfernung des Zahnsteins, removal of tartar of the teeth, s. *Odontolithe*.
 Entgegengesetzt, opposed, Opposé.
 Enthaltam, abstinent, Abstiné.
 Enthaltam vom Weine, abstemious, Abstemé.
 Enthaltamkeit, abstinence, Abstinence.
 Enthaltung von Nahrung, — from food, —
 Enthauptung, decollatio, Décollement.
 Entkraftung, virium defectio, Epuisement.
 Entmannung, castratio, Castration.
 Entomologie, f., entomology, Entomologie.
 Entomologisch, adj., entomological, Entomologique.
 Entscheidend, s. Kritisch.
 Entscheidende — s. Kritische — Tage.
 Entscheidung einer Krankheit, crisis of a disease, s. *Crise*.
 Entwicklung, evolution, Evolution.
 Entwöhnen von der Mutterbrust, weaning, s. *Ablactation*.
 Entwöhnung, same, Sevrage.
 Entzündbar, inflammable, Inflammable.
 Entzündbarkeit, inflammability, Inflammabilité.
 Entzündet, inflamed, Phlogode.
 Entzündete Haut, inflamed membrane, —
 Entzündeter Zustand, — condition, —
 Entzündetes Blut, inflamed blood, —
 Entzündlich, Entzündsartig, phlegmonous, phlegmonoid, Phlegmonode.
 Entzündung, inflammation, Inflammation.
 Entzündung, active, active —, s. Actif.

ENT

Entzündung, adhäsive, adhesive inflammation, s. *Adhésif*.
 Entzündung, allgemeine, general inflammation, Phlegmon.
 Entzünd. der Aponeurosen, inflammation of the fasciæ, s. *Aponévrose*.
 Entzünd. der Arterien, inflammation of arteries, Artérite.
 Entzünd., asthenische, asthenic inflammation, s. *Asthénique*.
 Entzünd. der weissen Augenhaut, — of tunica albuginea oculi, s. *Albuginé*.
 Entzünd. der Augenhöhlennaut, inflammation of orbital periosteum, Périorbitite.
 Entzünd. des Beinhäutchens, periostitis, Périostite.
 Entzündung der Bindehaut des Auges, inflammation conj. oculi, s. *Conjunctive*.
 Entzünd. der Blutgefässe, inflammation of blood-vessels, s. *Vaisseau*.
 Entzünd., bösartige, malignant inflammation, s. *Malin*.
 Entzünd., brandige, gangrenous inflammation, s. *Gangréneux*.
 Entzünd. der Brüste, mastitis, Mastite.
 Entzünd. des Brustfells und der Lungen, pleuro-pneumony, Pleuro-Pneumonie.
 Entzünd. der Eierstöcke, inflammation of the ovaries, Oophorite.
 Entzünd. der Eustachischen Röhre, — of the Eustachian tube, s. *Trompe*.
 Entzünd. des Gangliennervensystems, — of ganglionic system, s. *Ganglionique*.
 Entzünd. der fibrösen Gebilde, — of fibrous structures, s. *Fibreux*.
 Entzünd. des Gehirns und der Hirnhäute, inflammation of the brain and cerebral membranes, Encéphalite.
 Entzünd. der Gekrösdrüsen, — of the mesenteric glands, s. *Mésentérique*.
 Entzünd. der Gelenkbänder, — of the articular ligaments, Syndesmite.
 Entzünd. der Gelenke, inflammation of the joints, Arthrite.
 Entzünd. der Gelenk- Enden der Knochen, — of articular extremities of bones, s. *Articulaire*.
 Entzünd. der Gelenkkapseln, — of the articular capsules, s. *Capsule*.
 Entzünd., gichtische, gouty inflammation, s. *Goutteux*.
 Entzünd., gutartige, healthy —, Euphlogie.
 Entzünd. der Harnblase, inflammation of urinary bladder, Cystite.
 Entzünd. der fibrösen Häute, — of the fibrous membranes, s. *Fibreux*.
 Entzünd. der harten Hirnhaut, inflammation of dura mater, Méningite.
 Entzünd., hitzige, acute inflammation, s. *Aigu*.
 Entzünd. der Hornhaut, inflammation of the cornea, Kératite.
 Entzünd. des Hüftgelenks, coxitis, Coxite.
 Entzünd., idiopathische, idiopathic inflammation, s. *Idiopathique*.

ENT

Entzündung, katarrhalische, catarrhal inflammation, *s. Catarrhal*.
 Entzünd. des Kehlkopfs oder Luftröhrenkopfs, laryngitis, Laryngite.
 Entzünd. der Kinnbackenhöhlen, inflammation of maxillary antra, *s. Antre*.
 Entzünd. der Knorpel, inflammation of cartilages, Chondrite.
 Entzünd., langwierige, chronic, slow inflammation, *s. Chronique*.
 Entzünd. der Leber, schleichende, chronic inflammation of liver, *s. Hépatite*.
 Entzünd. der Leber, tropische, tropical inflammation of liver, —
 Entzünd. des Lendenmuskels hitzige, acute — of Psoas muscle, Psoite.
 Entzünd. des Lendenmuskels, langwierige, chronic —, —
 Entzünd. der Luftröhrenäste, bronchitis, Bronchite.
 Entzünd. der Lymphgefäße, inflammation of lymphatic vessels, Angioleucite.
 Entzünd. der Magen, rosenartige, erysipelatous — of stomach, *s. Gastrite*.
 Entzünd. des Mandels, inflammation of the tonsil, Amygdalite.
 Entzünd., metastatische, metastatic inflammation, *s. Métastatique*.
 Entzünd. des Milchbrustganges, inflammation of thoracic duct, *s. Thorachique*.
 Entzünd. des Mittelfells, — of the mediastinum, Médiastinite.
 Entzünd. des Mutterkuchens, — of the placenta, *s. Placenta*.
 Entzünd. des Nagelgliedes, — of ungeal phalanx, paronychia, Panaris.
 Entzünd. der Nebenhoden, — of the epididymes, *s. Epididyme*.
 Entzünd. der Ohrspeicheldrüse, — of the parotid gland, Parotite.
 Entzünd., passive, passive inflammation, *s. Passif*.
 Entzünd., phagedänische, phagedenic —, *s. Phagédénique*.
 Entzünd., pustulöse des Ileums, pustular inflammation of ileum, *s. Pustule*.
 Entzünd. der Regenbogenhaut, iritis, Irite.
 Entzünd. der Saugadern, inflammation of absorbent vessels, *s. Absorbant*.
 Entzünd. der Schamlefzen, — of labia pependi vel vulva, *s. Episiocèle*.
 Entzünd. der Scheide, inflammation of vagina, Elytrite.
 Entzünd. der Schilddrüse, — of the thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde*.
 Entzünd. der Schleimhäute, inflammation of mucous membranes, *s. Muqueux*.
 Entzünd., seröse, serous inflammation, *s. Séreux*.
 Entzünd., spezifische, specific —, *s. Spécifique*.
 Entzünd. der Stirnhöhlen, inflammation of frontal sinuses, Métopantrite.
 Entzünd., sympathische, sympathetic inflammation, *s. Sympathique*.

ERB

Entzündung, symptomatische, symptomatic —, *s. Symptomatique*.
 Entzünd. der Synovialhaut, inflammation of synovial membrane, *s. Synovial*.
 Entzünd. der Thränendrüse, — of lacrymal gland, Dacryoadénite.
 Entzünd. des Thränensacks, — of lacrymal sack, Dacryocystite.
 Entzünd. des Trommelfells, — of membrana tympani, Myringite.
 Entzünd. typhöse, typhous inflammation, *s. Typhode*.
 Entzünd. der Venen, phlebitis, Phlébite.
 Entzünd., verborgene, occult inflammation, *s. Caché, et Latent*.
 Entzünd. der Vorhaut, inflammatio præputii, Posthite.
 Entzünd. der Wirbelbeine, inflammation of the vertebræ, Spondylite.
 Entzünd. der Zahnfleisches, — of the gum, *s. Gencive*.
 Entzünd. des Zellgewebes, inflammation of cellular tissue, *s. Cellulaire*.
 Entzünd. der Zunge, glossitis, Glossite.
 Entzündungsbeule, *f.*, phlegmonous abscess, *s. Phlegmonode*.
 Entzündungsfieber, inflammatory fever, Phlegmonopyre.
 Entzündungsgeschwulst, phlegmonous swelling, *s. Phlegmon*.
 Entzündungshaut auf dem Blute, crusta phlogistica, *s. Couenne*.
 Enzian, Gentiana, Gentiane.
 Enzian, gelber, gemeiner, *G. lutea*, —
 Enzianextract, Extractum Gentianæ, —
 Enziantinctur, Tinctura Gentianæ, —
 Ephentartig, hederaceous, Hédéré.
 Epheu, Hedera, Lierre.
 Epidemie, epidemy, Epidemie.
 Epidemisch, epidemic, Epidémique.
 Epidemische Krankheiten, epidemic diseases, —
 Epigynisch, *adj.*, epigynous, Epigyne.
 Epigynische Staubfäden, — stamens, —
 Epikrise, epicrisis, Epicrise.
 Epilepsie, epilepsy, Epilepsie.
 Epileptisch, epileptic, Epileptique.
 Epileptischer Anfall, — paroxysm, —
 Epiphyse, epiphysis, Epiphyse.
 Epiploitis, epiploitis, Epiploite.
 Eppich, Apium, Ache.
 Eppich, wilder, Apium graveolens, —
 Erbgrind, *m.*, Tinea, Teigne.
 Erbkrankheit, hereditary disease, *s.*
 Erblich, hereditary, Héréditaire.
 Erbrechen, vomiting, Vomissement.
 Erbrechen, blutiges, *s. Blutbrechen*.
 Erbrechen durch Diätfehler, vomiting from errors of diet, *s. Vomissement*.
 Erbrechen, eiteriges, purulent vomiting, —
 Erbrechen, galliges, bilious —, *s. Bilieux*.
 Erbrechen von Koth, stercoral —, *s. Stercoral*.
 Erbrechen, kramphaftes, spasmodic vomiting, *s. Spasmodique*.

ERF

Erbrechen, saures, acid vomiting, *s. Acide*.
 Erbrechen der Schwangeren, vomiting of pregnant women, *s. Grossesse*.
 Erbrechen, schwarzes, black —, *s. Mëlæna*.
 Erbrechen schwarzgalliges, vomiting of black bile, *s. Mëlancholie*.
 Erbrechend, adj., emetic, Vomitif.
 Erbrechenstillend, adj., ante-emetic, Antémétique.
 Erbrechenstillende Mittel, — remedies, —
 Erbrecht, heritage, Hérité.
 Erbse, Pisum, Pois.
 Erbse gemeine, Pisum sativum, —
 Erbsen, Indianische rothe, semina Abri precatorii, *s. Abrus*.
 Erbsenbein, os pisiforme, *s. Pisiforme*.
 Erbsenförmig, pisiform, Pisiforme.
 Erbsenkäfer, Bruchus pisi, *s. Bruche*.
 Erdapfel, radix Solani tuberosi, *s. Morelle*.
 Erdbad, n., earth-bath, *s. Bain*.
 Erdbeerbaum, Arbutus, Arbousier.
 Erdbeere, strawberry, Fraise.
 Erdbeerkraut, -pflanze, Fragaria, Fraisier.
 Erdbeerpocke, Framboesia, Pian.
 Erdbeerwasser, n., Aqua fragariae, *s. Fraisier*.
 Erdbeschreibung, geography, Géographie.
 Erdbildung, geogeny, Géogénie.
 Erde, earth, Terre.
 Erde, japanische, *s. Catechu*.
 Erdeichel, f., *s. Erdnuss*.
 Erdeicheln, pl., tubera Lathyri tuberosi, et Bunii bulbocastani, *s. Gland*.
 Erdpfeue, m., Glechoma heder., *s. Terrestris*.
 Erdglime, f., -glimen, pl., larva Melolonthæ vulgaris, Ver blanc.
 Erdhaft, Erdig, earthy, Terreux.
 Erdharz, m., Erdfett, n., *s. Erdpech*.
 Erdhummel, f., Apis terrestris, *s. Bourdon*.
 Erdkastanien, Erdmandeln, pl., tubera Lathyri tuberosi, *s. Gesse*.
 Erdlehre, Erdkunde, geology, Géologie.
 Erdmesskunde, geometry, Géométrie.
 Erdnuss, Arachis, Arachide.
 Erdnuss, unterirdische, A. hypogœa, —
 Erdnuss, f., Bunium bulbocastanum, Noix de Terre.
 Erdöl, *s. Bergöl*.
 Erdpech, bitumen, Bitume.
 Erdpistazie, f., *s. Erdnuss unterirdische*.
 Erdrauch, Fumaria, Fumeterre.
 Erdrauch, officineller, F. officinalis, —
 Erdrauchextract, Extractum Fumariæ, —
 Erdrauchsaft, frisch ausgepresster, succus recens-expressus Fumariæ.
 Erdraupen, pl., larvæ terricolæ, *s. Terricole*.
 Erdrinde, crust of the earth, *s. Ecorce*.
 Erdschnecke, f., Limax, Limace.
 Erdschwamm, *s. Schwamm*.
 Erdwurm, Lumbricus terrestris, *s. Terrestris*.
 Erdwurz, f., C. europæum, *s. Cyclame*.
 Erectile Gewebe, erectile tissue, *s. Erectile*.
 Erectile Organe, pl., erectile organs, —
 Erection, krampfhaft, spasmodic erection, *s. Priapisme*.
 Erfahrung, experience, Experience.

ESC

Erfrierung, f., freezing, Congélation.
 Erhaben, elevated, Elevé.
 Erhaben rund, convex, Convexe.
 Erhabener Theil in der Harnröhre, elevated part in urethra, Verumontanum.
 Erhabenheit, f., eminence, Eminence.
 Erhabenheiten im Gehirn, hintere runde, inferior round eminences in brain, Nates.
 Erhaltung der Gesundheit, preservation of health, Hygiène.
 Erhöhung, eminence, Eminence.
 Erkelkraut, n., Lathyrus tuberosus, *s. Gesse*.
 Erkennung der Krankheit, diagnosis morbi, Diagnose.
 Erlenbaum, m., Betula alnus, *s. Bouleau*.
 Ernährung, nutrition, Nutrition.
 Ernährung, schlechte, *s. Kakotrophie*.
 Erniedrigung, exinanitio, Exinanition.
 Eröffnend, *s. Oeffnend*.
 Eröffnung, f., incisio, Incision.
 Eröffnung der Abscesse, incisio abscessuum, *s. Abcès*.
 Eröffnung der Schlagadern, *s. Arteriotomie*.
 Eröffnung der Venen, phlebotomy, Phlébotomie.
 Erotisch, erotic, E'rotique.
 Erregung, excitatio, Excitation.
 Erscheinung, Erscheinungen, pl., phenomenon, Phénomène.
 Erschlaffend, adj., relaxing, Relachant.
 Erschlaffende Mittel, — remedies, —
 Erschlaffer des Paukenfells, Laxator tympani, Acoustico-Malléen.
 Erschlaffung, relaxation, Relaxation.
 Erschütterung, f., commotion, Commotion.
 Erschütterung des Gehirns, — of brain, —
 Erstarrt, stupefactus, Engourdi.
 Erstarrung, stupefactio, Engourdissement.
 Erstickung, suffocation, Etouffement.
 Ertrinkung, f., drowning, Submersion.
 Ertrunken, adj., submerged, Submergé.
 Ertrunkener, m., a drowned person, —
 Erwärmende Mittel, pl., calefacients, *s. Erwärmung*.
 Erwärmung, calefaction, Calefaction.
 Erweichend, adj., exciting, Excitant.
 Erweichende Mittel, pl., excitantia, Excitants.
 Erweichend, emollient, Emollient.
 Erweichende Mittel, emollient remedies, —
 Erweichung des Gehirns, softening of the brain, Ramollissement du cerveau.
 Erweichung, krankhafte der natürlichen Gewebe, morbid — of natural texture, —
 Erweiternd, adj., dilating, Dilatant.
 Erweiternde Muskeln, dilating muscles, —
 Erweitert, dilated, Dilaté.
 Erweiterung, f., dilatation, Dilatation.
 Erweiterung des Herzens, diastole cordis, *s. Diastole*.
 Erweiterungsinstrument, dilator, Dilateur.
 Erysipelas, erysipelas, Erysipèle.
 Erz, n., mineral ore, *s. Minéral*.
 Erzmutter, f., matrix, Matrice.
 Esche, blühende, Fraxinus ornus, *s. Manne*.
 Esche, gemeine, F. excelsior, *s. Frêne*.

ESS

Eschenbaum, Fraxinus, Frêne.
 Eschenbaum, wilder, s. Esche, gemeine.
Eschlauch, *Esslauch*, m., *Allium ascalonicum*, s. *Echalotte*.
 Esel, Eselin, f., Asinus, Ane.
 Esel, junger, asellus, —
 Esel, wilder, onager, Ane sauvage.
 Eselsbalsamapfel, -gürke, s. Eselskürbiss.
Eselsbohne, f., *Vicia faba*, s. *Fève*.
 Eselsfleisch, caro asinina, s. Ane.
 Eselskürbis, M. elaterium, Elaterium.
 Eselskürbissaft, succus M. Elaterii, —
 Eselskürbissaft-Extract, elaterium, —
 Eselslattich, Tussilago farfara, s. *Tussilage*.
 Eselsmilch, lac asinum, s. Ane.
 Essen, unsätterliches, s. Esslust, übermäss.
Essenbaum, m., Ulmus, Orme.
 Essenz, essence, Essence.
 Essig, vinegar, Vinaigre.
 Essig, concentrirter, concentrated —, —
 Essig, destillirter, distilled —, —
 Essig, gewurzhafter, aromatic —, —
 Essigalkohol, -äther, acetic ether, s. *Ether*.
Essigartig, adj., acetous, Acéteux.
 Essigdorn, s. Sauerdorn.
Essigmolken, f., serum acetatum, s. *Petit-Lait*.
Essigrose, f., R. gallica, s. *Rosier*.
 Essigsäure, acetic acid, s. *Acétique*.
 Essigsäure, reine, pure, concentrated —, —
 Essigsäure Kaliflüssigkeit, solution of acetate of potass, s. *Acétate*.
 Essigsäure Soda, s. Essigsaures Natron.
 Essigsaures Ammoniak, acetate of ammonia, s. *Acetate*.
 Essigsaures Ammon., flüssiges, liquid —, —
 Essigsaures Blei, acetate of lead, —
 Essigsaures Kali, acetate of potass, —
 Essigsaures Kupfer, acetate of copper, —
 Essigsaures Morphinum, — of morphia, —

EYS

Essigsaures Natron oder Sodiumoxyd, acetate of soda, s. *Acétate*.
 Essigsaures Quecksilber, acetate of quicksilver, —
 Essigsaures Salz, acetate, Acétate.
 Essigzucker, m., s. Sauerzucker.
 Esslust, appetite for food, Appétit.
 Esslust, übermässige, inordinate —, —
 Euchlorin, euchlorina, Euchlorine.
 Eudiometer, eudiometrum, Eudiomètre.
Euen- Evenbaum, m., *Taxus baccata*, s. *If*.
 Eunuch, eunuch, Eunuque.
Eupatorspflanze, f., Eupatorium, Eupatoire.
 Euphorbie, -npflanze, s. Euphorbium.
Euphorbie, runde, E. peplus, s. *Euphorbe*.
 Euphorbium, officinelles, E. officinalis, —
 Euphorbiumharz, euphorbium, Euphorbe.
 Euphorbiumtinctur, Tinctura Euphorbii, —
 Eustachiusröhre, Eustach. tube, s. *Trompe*.
 Eustachische Klappe, — valve, s. *Valvule*.
 Eustachische Trompete, — tube, s. *Trompe*.
Euter, n., *Eutern*, pl., udder, dug, Tétine.
 Eutonie, eutonia, Eutonie.
 Exanthem, exanthema, Exanthème.
 Excremente, excrements, Excréments.
 Exorrhizen, plantæ exorrhizæ, Exorrhizes.
Exosmose, f., exosmosis, Exosmose.
 Exötisch, exotic, Exotique.
 Extirpation, f., exstirpation, Extirpation.
 Extirpation der Parotis, extirpation of the parotid gland, —
 Extract, Extracte, pl., extractum, Extrait.
Extractivstoff, m., extractive, Extractif.
 Ey, Eydotter, s. Ei, Eidotter.
Eyerdrüse, f., corpus luteum, s. *Corps*.
 Eyerfressend, ovivorous, Ovivore.
Eyerfresser, m., Coluber ovivorus, —
Eyerlegende Thiere, pl., Ovipara, Ovipares.
Eyschwämme, pl., Agarici volvati, s. *Volvé*.

F.

FAL

Fach, Fache & Fächer, pl., locus, Loge.
 Fächer, a fan, s. *Flabellation*.
 Fächerblättrig, fan-leaved, Flabellifolié.
 Fächerförmig, flabelliform, Flabelliforme.
Facial, adj., facial, Facial.
 Facialarterie, f., facial artery, —
 Facialknochen, facial bones, —
 Faciallinie, facial line, —
 Fäculent, adj., feculent, Féculent.
Faden, m., filament, thread, Filet.
 Fadenförmig, filiform, Filiforme.
 Fadenlich, filamentous, Filamenteux.
 Fadenwurm, Filaria, Filaire.
 Fagara, Fagara, Fagarier.
 Fahne, vexillum, Etendard.
Fall, m., case, Cas, Observation.
 Fall, Fallen, fall, falling, Chute.
 Fallen des Uterus, prol. uteri, s. *Descente*.
Fallen des Zapfens, descent of uvula, —
 Fallende Sucht, s. Fallsucht.
 Fallkraut, Arnica montana, s. *Arnique*.

FAM

Fallopischer Kanal, aquæductus, vel canalis, Fallopii, s. *Canal*.
 Fallopisches Band, s. Band, Fallopisches.
 Fallsucht, falling-sickness, Epilepsie.
 Fallsucht, simulirte, simulated —, s. *Simulé*.
 Falsch, false, spurious, Faux.
 Falsche Lungenentzündung, peripneumonia notha, Pseudo-Péripneumonie.
 Falsche Membran, false membrane, Pseudo-Membrane.
 Falsche Rippen, pl., false ribs, s. *Côte*.
 Falsche Schwangerschaft, false pregnancy, s. *Grossesse*.
 Falsches Aneurysma, false aneurism, s. *Anévrisme*.
 Falsches Gelenk, false joint, Pseudarthrose.
 Falschsehen, false vision, Suffusion.
Falte, f., -en, pl., fold, plait, Repli.
Faltenkranz, m., corona ciliaris, s. *Couronne*.
 Faltenmagen, omasus, Feuillet.
 Familie, family, Famille.

Farbe, colour, Couleur.
Färberkraut, rothes, Färberochsenzunge, f.,
Anchusa tinctoria, Orcanette.
Färberröthe, Färberwurzel, f., Rubia tinc-
torum, s. Garance.
 Farblosigkeit, f., loss of colour, Acosmie.
 Farnkraut, mannliches, *Aspidium*,—olim
Polypodium—*filix mas, s. Fougère.*
 Farn, Farnkräuter, pl., *Filices, Fougères.*
 Fasan, Phasianus, Faisan.
 Fasan, gemeiner, *P. colchicus, —*
Fasan-Familie, f., Phasianidæ, —
 Fasch, aphtha, Aphthe.
 Fascie, f., fascia, Fascia.
 Fascikel, m., fasciculus, Fascicule.
 Fasele, Dolichos, Dolic.
 Fasele, juckende, *D. pruriens, —*
 Faser, fibre, Fibre.
 Fäserchen, fibrilla, Fibrille.
Fasergewächse, Algen, pl., Algæ, Algues.
 Faserig, fibrous, Fibreux.
Faserige Wurzel, fibrous root, —
Faserkapsel, m., -kapseln, pl., fibrous cap-
sular ligament, s. Capsule.
Faserknorpel, m., fibro-cart., Fibro-cartilage.
Faserknorpel der Knochenfugen, pl., fibro-
cartilaginea symphysis, —
Faserknorpelig, adj., fibro-cartilaginous, Fi-
bro-Cartilagineux.
Faserknorpelige Rolle, trochlea fibro-carti-
laginea, s. Trochlée.
Faserknorpelsystem, n., fibro-cartilaginous
system, s. Fibro-Cartilage.
 Faserstoff, fibrine, Fibrine.
Fasersystem, n., fibrous system, s. Fibreux.
 Fasten, abstinence from food, Asitie.
 Fastkahl, glabriusculus, Glabriuscule.
Faulbaumrinde, f., cortex P. padi, s. Prunier.
Fäule, f., disease in grain, s. Carie.
 Faulend, septic, Septique.
Faules Geschwür, foul sore, s. Ulcère.
 Faulfieber, putrid fever, *s. Putride.*
Faulmachend, adj., putrefactive, Putréfactif.
Faulmachende Mittel, pl., — remedies, —
 Fäulniss, putrefaction, Putréfaction.
 Fäulnisswidrig, adj., anti-septic, Anti-Sep-
 tique.
 Fäulnisswidrige Mittel, anti-septics, —
 Faulthier, -thiere, pl., *Bradypus, Parésseux.*
 Feder, f., penna, Penne, Plume.
 Federartig, plumose, Plumeux.
 Federartiges Kronenblatt, plumose petal, —
 Federchen, plumula, Plumule.
 Federchenscheide, coleoptilus, Coléoptile.
 Federförmig, pennatifid, *s. Pennatifide.*
 Federförmiges Blatt, pinnatifid leaf, —
 Federharz, elastic gum, Caoutchouc.
 Federig, feathery, feathered, —
 Federkraft, f., elasticity, Elasticité.
 Federkräftig, elastic, Élastique.
 Federkrone, f., pappus, Aigrette.
 Federmeisser, plumaceolus, Plumaceau.
 Federspaltig, pinnatifid, Pennatifide.
 Fehlgeburt, abortus, Amblome.
Feigbohne, f., Lupinus, Lupine.

Feige, fig, Figue.
 Feige, gemeine indianische, *Cactus opun-*
tia, s. Cactier.
 Feigenbaum, *Ficus, Figuier.*
 Feigenbaum, wilder, *Ficus carica, —*
 Feigenkraut, n., *s. Braunwurz, knotige.*
 Feigenranunkel, f., *s. Feigwarzenkraut.*
Feigmal, n., sycosis, Sycose.
 Feigwarze, fig-excrecence, Fic.
 Feigwarzen, venerische, venereal warts, —
 Feigwarzenkrankheit, f., *s. Feigmal.*
 Feigwarzenkraut, *Ranunculus ficaria, Fi-*
caire.
 Feile, filings, Limaille.
 Feingespitzt, cuspidate, Cuspidé.
Feldbirnbaum, m., Pyrus sylvestris, s. Poirier.
 Feldhuhn, *Perdix, Perdrix.*
 Feldhuhn, gemein. od. graues, *P. cinerea, —*
Feldkamille, f., M. Chamomilla, s. Camomille.
 Feldkümmel, *Carum carui, s. Carvi.*
 Feldkürbiss, m., *Cucurbita pepo, s. Courge.*
 Feldlerche, *Alauda arvensis, s. Alouette.*
 Feldmannstreu, *E. campestre, s. Panicaut.*
 Feldmohn, *Papaver rhœas, Coquelicot.*
 Feldpappel, *Malva sylvestris, s. Mauve.*
 Feldpolei, f., *s. Thimian, wilder.*
 Feldrittersporn, *D. consolida, s. Dauphinelle.*
 Feldschwamm, *A. campestris, s. Agaric.*
 Feldsenf, m., *Sinapis arvensis, s. Moutarde.*
Feldwinde, f., Convolv. arvensis, s. Liseron.
 Fell, skin, Derme.
 Fels, Felsen, m., rock, Rocher.
 Felsenbein, n., os petrosum, *s. Pétreux.*
 Felsenblutleiter, oberer und unterer, sinus
 petrosus superior et inferior, —
 Felsenknoten, m., ganglion petrosum, —
 Felsenerv, oberflächlicher und tiefer, nervus
 petrosus superficialis et profundus, —
 Felsentheil der Schläfenbeins, pars petrosa
 ossis temporis, —
 Fenchel, *Foeniculum, Fenouil.*
 Fenchelöl, oleum *Foeniculi, s. Fenouil.*
 Fenchelölzucker, m., eleosaccharum —, —
 Fenchelpulver, zusammengesetztes, pul-
 vis *Foeniculi compositus, —*
 Fenchelwasser, *Aqua Foeniculi, —*
 Fenchelwurzel, f., radix *Foeniculi, —*
 Fenster, fenestra, Fenêtre.
 Fenster, einreutes und rundes, fenestra o-
 valis et rotunda, —
 Fensterartig, Fensterförmig, fenestratus,
 fenestriformis, Fenêtré.
Fensterschwalbe, f., H. urbica, s. Hirondelle.
 Fensterschwamm, *Spongia offic., s. Eponge.*
Fensterspinne, f., Tegenaria—olim Aranea
—domestica, s. Araignée.
 Ferkelkaninchen, *Chloromys aguti, Agouti.*
 Fernsichtigkeit, farsightedness, Presbytie.
 Ferse, heel, Talon.
 Fersenbein, os calcis, Calcanéum.
Ferulkraut, n., Ferula, Ferule.
 Fest, fixed, solid, Fixé, Solide.
Feste Theile, pl., solid parts, s. Solide.
 Festes Land, continent, terra firma, *s. Terre.*
 Festigkeit, solidity, Solidité.

FIE

Fett, fat, Graisse.
 Fett, thierisches und vegetabilisches, animal and vegetable fat, *s. Huile*.
 Fett, Fettig, adipose, Adipeux, Graisseux.
 Fette Oele, olea pinguis, *s. Huile*.
 Fettblatt, n., Pinguicula vulgaris, *s. Grassette*.
 Fettbruch, steatocele, Stéatocèle.
 Fettflosse, f., fatty fin, *s. Nageoire*.
 Fettgeschwulst, lipoma, Lipome.
 Fetthaut, adipose membrane, *s. Adipeux*.
 Fettkraut, Pinguicula, Grassette.
 Fettleibigkeit, obesity, Obésité.
 Fettmagen, m., abomasus, Abomasum.
 Fettschmelzen, diarrhoea adiposa, Gras-Fondure.
 Fettsucht, f., morbid obesity, *s. Obésité*.
 Fettwachs, n., adipocere, Adipocire.
 Fetzen, lacinia, Laciniure.
 Feucht, humid, moist, Humide.
 Feuchte, f., humidity, Humidité.
 Feuchtigkeit, -en, pl., humour, Humeur.
 Feuchtigkeit, glaserne, vitreous humour, —
 Feuchtigkeit, krystallene, crystalline, —
 Feuchtigkeit, wässerige, aqueous —, —
 Feuer, fire, Feu.
 Feuer, fliegender, ignis volat., Feu volage.
 Feuer, heiliger, ignis sacer, Hieropyre.
 Feuerassel, S. electrica, *s. Scolopendre*.
 Feuerbeständig, Feuerfest, fixed, Fixe.
 Feuerbeständigkeit, fixidity, Fixité.
 Feuerfressend, pyrophagous, Pyrophage.
 Feuerfresser, fire-eater, —
 Feueriger Umlauf, *s. Gürtel*.
 Feuerisch, igneous, Igné.
 Feuerschwamm, Boletus ignarius, Amadouvier.
 Feuerstahl, fire-steel, Briquet.
 Fibröse Häute, pl., membranæ fibrosæ, *s. Fibreux*.
 Fichte, Fichtentanne, f., Abies picea, *s. Sapin*.
 Fichte, nordamerikanische, Abies canadensis, Sapinette.
 Fichtenbaum, Abies, Sapin.
 Fichtenharz, m., resina Pini, *s. Pin*.
 Fichtenzapfen, strobilus Pini, *s. Strobile*.
 Fieber, fever, Fièvre.
 Fieber, anhaltendes, continued fever, —
 Fieber, dreitägiges, tertian —, —
 Fieber, einfaches, simple —, —
 Fieber, fünftägiges, quintan —, *s. Quintane*.
 Fieber, nachlassendes oder remittirendes, remittent fever, *s. Remission*.
 Fieber, viertägiges, quartan —, —
 Fieberbeschreibung, f., *s. Pyretographie*.
 Fieberhaft, pyretic, Pyrétique.
 Fieberisch, febrile, Fébrile.
 Fieberklee, M. trifoliata, *s. Ménéyanthe*.
 Fieberkuchen, placenta febrilis, *s. Gateau*.
 Fieberlehre, pyretology, Pyrétologie.
 Fieberlos, apyretus, Apyrétique.
 Fiebermittel, fever-remedies, Febrifuges.
 Fieberrynde, *s. Chinarinde*.
 Fiebertropfen, fever-drops, *s. Arsénite*.
 Fiebertreibend, febrifuge, Fébrifuge.
 Fieberweide, f., Salix alba, et fragilis, *s. Saule*.

FIS

Fieberwidrig, anti-febrile, Anti-Pyrétique.
 Filtrir, percolare, Filtrer.
 Filtrirbecken, filtering-basin, *s. Filtre*.
 Filtrirpapier, filtering-paper, —
 Filtrirsack, m., filtering-bag, —
 Filtrirstein, filtering-stone, —
 Filtrirung, percolatio, Filtration.
 Filz, m., tomentum, *s. Tomenteux*.
 Filzig, nappy, Tomenteux.
 Filzlaus, Pediculus pubis, Morpion.
 Finger, finger, Doigt.
 Finger, kleiner, little finger, *s. Doigt*.
 Finger, überzählige, pl., supernumerary fingers, —
 Fingerbeuger, oberflächlicher, Flexor digitorum sublimis, *s. Fléchisseur*.
 Fingerbeuger, tiefer, Flexor profundus, —
 Fingerblutadern, digital veins, *s. Digital*.
 Fingereindrücke, pl., digital impressions, *s. Impression*.
 Fingerentzündung, dactylitis, Dactylite.
 Fingerförmig, digitiform, Digitiforme.
 Fingergelenk, -gelenke, pl., digital articulation, *s. Digital*.
 Fingergelenke, mittlere, pl., condyli, *s. Métacondyle*.
 Fingergelenke, vorderste, metacondyli, —
 Fingerglied, n., glieder, pl., phalanx, phalanges, Phalange.
 Fingergrube, f., digital cavity, *s. Digital*.
 Fingerhut, -kraut, Digitalis, Digitale.
 Fingerhut, purpurrother, D. purpurea, —
 Fingerknochen, n., finger-bone, *s. Digital*.
 Fingerknochenbruch, m., fracture of —, —
 Fingerkraut, braunes, s. F. purpurrother.
 Fingernerven, pl., digital nerves, —
 Fingerschlagadern, pl., digital arteries, —
 Fingerspitzen, finger-ends, Acrochir.
 Fingerstrecker, gemeinschaftlicher, Extensor digitorum communis, *s. Extenseur*.
 Fingerverrenkung, f., dislocation of the fingers, *s. Luxation*.
 Fingerverwachsung, f., adhesion of the fingers, Dactylion.
 Fingerwurm, m., *s. Nagelgeschwür*.
 Finne, *s. Flosse*.
 Finne, f., -en, pl., pimple, *s. Acné*.
 Firnisbaum, Rhus vernix, *s. Sumac*.
 Fisch, fish, Poisson.
 Fischanatomie, ichthyotomy, Ichthyotomie.
 Fischbeschreibung, f., ichthyography, Ichthyographie.
 Fischblase, swimming-bladder, *s. Nageant*.
 Fische, Pisces, Poissons.
 Fischessen, ichthyophagy, Ichthyophagie.
 Fischessend, piscivorous, Piscivore.
 Fischesser, ichthyophagist, Ichthyophage.
 Fischgallerte, f., fish-jelly, *s. Gélatine*.
 Fischgräten, pl., fish-bones, *s. Arête*.
 Fischkiemen, branchiæ piscium, *s. Branchies*.
 Fischkörner, pl., semina C. indici, *s. Coquecule*.
 Fischlehré, f., ichthyology, Ichthyologie.
 Fischleim, isinglass, Ichthyocolle.
 Fischmilch, soft roe of fishes, Laitance.

FLE

Fischohren, gill-openings, *s. Branchies*.
 Fischöl, Fischthran, fish-oil, *s. Baleine*.
 Fischschuppe, fish-scale, *s. Ecaille*.
 Fischschuppenauschlag, Fischschuppen-
 aussatz, Ichthyosis, Ichthyose.
 Fischstein, m., Fischversteinering, ich-
 thyolite, Ichthyolithe.
 Fissur, f., fissura, Fissure.
 Fissur des Mastdarms, fissura recti, —
 Fistel, m., fistula, Fistule.
 Fistel der Harnröhre, fistula urethræ, —
 Fistelgang, m., -gänge, pl., sinus fistulosus,
s. Fistuleux, et *Sinus*.
 Fistelkraut, n., *P. palustris*, *s. Pédiculaire*.
 Fistelmesser, fistula-knife, Syringotome.
 Fistulkassie, *s. Röhrencassia*.
 Fläche, surface, Face.
 Flache Hand, hollow of the hand,
 Flachs, Flachskraut, Flaxsche, Linum, Lin.
 Flächse, f., *s. Sehne*.
 Flamme, flame, Flamme.
 Flanke, flank, Flanc.
 Fläschchen, phial, Fiole.
 Flasche, bottle, Bouteille.
 Flaschenförmig, lageniform, Lageniforme.
 Flaschenkürbiss, *C. lagenaria*, *s. Courge*.
 Flatulenz, f., flatulence, Flatulence.
 Flaumfeder, f., Flaumhaare, down, Duvet.
 Flaumig, downy, Duveté.
 Flechse, f., *Flechsens*, pl., tendon, Tendon.
 Flechsenhaut, aponeurosis, Aponévrose.
 Flechsig, aponeurotic, Aponévrotique.
 Flechte, Lichen, Lichen.
 Flechte, islandische, Lichen islandicus, —
 Flechte, Herpes, Dartre.
 Flechte, borkenartige, *H. crustaceus*, —
 Flechte, eiterige, Herpes ulcerosus, —
 Flechte, feuchte, Herpes madidus, —
 Flechte, fressende, Herpes exedens, —
 Flechte, frieselarartige, Herpes pustulosus, —
 Flechte, kleienartige, Herp. furfuraceus, —
 Flechte, mehlig, same, —
 Flechten, pl., Lichenes, Lichenées.
 Fleck, spot, Macule.
 Fleck im Auge, weisser, Albugo, Albugo.
 Fleck, schwarzer an den Füßen, Melas-
 ma, Mélasme.
 Flecken, pl., Maculae, Macules.
 Fleckenschierling, m., Conium maculatum,
s. Cigue.
 Fleckfieber, febris petechialis, *s. Pétéchial*.
 Fleckig, spotted, Maculé.
 Flecksucht, f., spilosis, *s. Spilome*.
 Flederflügelförmig, adj., bat-wing-shaped, *s.*
Fledermaus, m., Vespertilio, Chauve Souris.
 Fledermausflügel, m., ala vespertilionis, —
 Fleisch, flesh, Chair.
 Fleisch, schwammiges, wildes, fungous,
 proud flesh, Hypersarcose.
 Fleischauswuchs, carnosity, Carnosité.
 Fleischbalken, pl., *s. Fleischsäulchen*.
 Fleischbildung, sarcosis, Sarcose.
 Fleischbruch, sarcocèle, Sarcocèle.
 Fleischerzeugend, adj., incarnative, Incar-
 natif.

FLU

Fleischerzeugende Mittel, incarnative re-
 medies, *s. Incarnatif*.
 Fleischextract, osmazom, Osmazome.
 Fleischfarbig, adj., flesh-coloured, Incarnat.
 Fleischfliege, f., Musca carnaria, *s. Mouche*.
 Fleischfressen, sarcophagy, Sarcophagie.
 Fleischfressend, carnivorous, Carnivore.
 Fleischfressende Thiere, pl., Carnivora, Car-
 nivores.
 Fleischgewachs, sarcoma, Sarcome.
 Fleischgewächsartig, sarcomatous, Sarco-
 mateux.
 Fleischhaut, sarcocarpium, Sarcocarpe.
 Fleischhaut des Hodensacks, tunica dar-
 tos, Dartos.
 Fleischicht, Fleischig, fleshy, Charnu.
 Fleischige Platte, *s. Breiter Halsmuskel*.
 Fleischkamm, m., *s. Fleischwarze*.
 Fleischkost, f., flesh-diet, *s. Diète*.
 Fleischleim, sarcocolla, Sarcocolle.
 Fleischmachend, sarcotic, Sarcotique.
 Fleischmachende Arzneien, — remedies, —
 Fleischmagen, gizzard, Gésier.
 Fleischnetzabelbruch, sarcepiplomphal-
 us, Sarco-Epiplomphale.
 Fleischsäulchen, pl., columnæ carneæ, *s.*
Charnu.
 Fleischverknocherung, sarcostosis, Sarcos-
 tose.
 Fleischwarze, caruncle, Caroncule.
 Fleischwärzchen, n., same, —
 Fleischwucherung, ecsarcoma, Ecsarcome.
 Flieber, m., Sambucus niger, *s. Sureau*.
 Flieberbeeren, pl., baccæ Sambuci, —
 Flieberblumen, pl., flores Sambuci, —
 Flieberblumenwasser, n., Aqua florum —, —
 Fliege, Musca, Mouche.
 Fliege, Spanische, *s. Kantharide*.
 Fliegenauge, n., Fliegenkopf, myocepha-
 lum, Myocéphale.
 Fliegenfänger, m., Dionæa muscicapula, *s.*
Muscicapule.
 Fliegenfressend, adj., muscivorus, Muscivore.
 Fliegenkraut, n., D. stramonium, *s. Stramoine*.
 Fliegenschwamm, oder Fliegenpilz, Ama-
 nita muscaria, *s. Agaric*.
 Fliete, f., Flietmesser, n., fleam, lancet,
 Flamme, Lancette.
 Flocke, Flocken, pl., flake, Flocon.
 Flockenlesen, carphology, Carphologie.
 Flockig, adj., flaky, Floconneux.
 Floh, Flöhe, pl., Pulex, Puce.
 Floh, gemeiner, P. irritans, —
 Flohbiss, m., flea-bite, —
 Flora, f., Flora, Flore.
 Florentinische Schwertlilie, Iris florenti-
 na, *s. Iris*.
 Florentinische Veilchen- oder Violenwur-
 zel, f., radix Iridis florentinæ, —
 Flosse, Flossfeder, fin, Nageoire.
 Flossenlos, adj., finless, Aptérygien.
 Flosswallfisch, *s. Balänopter*.
 Flötz, n., stratum, Couche.
 Flötzgebirge, n., pl., stratified mountains, —
 Flüchtig, adj., volatile, Volatile.

FLU

Flüchtige Guajakinctur, volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, *s. Gaiac*.
Flüchtige Oele, volatile oils, *s. Huile*.
 Flüchtige Stinkasandtinctur, — tincture of Assafoetida, *s. Assa-Fœtida*.
 Flüchtiger Geist, — spirit, *s. Esprit*.
 Flüchtliges Kampferliniment, volatile Camphor-Liniment, *s. Camphre*.
Fluctuation, *f.*, fluctuatio, Fluctuation.
 Flügel, wing, Aile.
 Flügel des Keilbeins, ala ossis sphenoides, — Flügel, kleiner, winglet, Ailette.
 Flügeldecke, elytron, Elytre.
 Flügelarren, Flügelfarn, Pteris, Ptéride.
 Flügelfell, *n.*, pterygium, Ptérygion.
 Flügelförmig, *adj.*, wing-shaped, pterygoid, Aileform, Ptérygoïde.
 Flügelförmige Fortsätze, pterygoid processes, *s. Ptérygoïde*.
 Flügelfortsatzzapfenmuskeln, muscoli pterystaphylini, *s. Ptérystaphylin*.
Flügelgaumengrube, *f.*, fossa pterygo-palatina, *s. Ptérygo-Palatin*.
 Flügelgaumenkanal, canalis pterygo-palatinus, —
 Flügelgaumenmuskel, musculus —, —
 Flügelgaumennerv, *m.*, nervus —, —
 Flügelgaumenschlagader, arteria pterygo-palatina, —
 Flügelkölbchen, *pl.*, *s. Balanzierstangen*.
 Flügelmuskel, äusserer, Pterygoideus externus, *s. Ptérygoïde*.
 Flügelmuskel, innerer, — internus, —
 Flügelmuskeln, muscoli pterygoidei, —
 Flügelmuskelnerven, nervi pterygoidei, —
 Flügelmuskelschlagadern, arteriæ pterygoideæ, —
 Flügelschlundkopfmuskel, musculus pterygo-pharyngeus, Ptérygo-Pharyngien.
 Flugfedern, quills, *s. Penne*.
 Fluorine, fluor, Fluor.
 Fluss, flux, Fluxion.
 Fluss, weisser, fluor albus, Leucorrhée.
 Flussbarbe, Barbus, Barbeau.
 Flussbarsch, Perca fluviatilis, *s. Perche*.
 Flusssboraxsäure, fluo-boric acid, *s. Fluoborate*.
 Flusssboraxsaure Salze, fluo-borates, —
 Flussschnecken, *pl.*, river-fishes, *s. Fluviatile*.
 Flussharz, *s. Animeharz*.
 Flüssig, fluid, Fluide.
 Flüssiger Storax, liquid storax, *s. Styrax*.
 Flüssiges essigsaures Ammoniak, liquid acetate of ammonia, *s. Acetate*.
 Flüssiges luftvolles Ammonium, Liqueur subcarbonatis Ammoniae, *s. Ammoniaque*.
 Flüssigkeit, fluidity, Fluidité.
 Flusskrebs, Astacus fluviatilis, *s. Ecrevisse*.
 Flusslamprete, *P. fluviatilis*, *s. Pétromyzon*.
 Flusspferd, Hippopotamus, Hippopotame.
 Flusspflanzen, *pl.*, river-plants, *s. Fluviatile*.
 Flusssäure, fluoric acid, *s. Fluor*.
 Flusssäure Salze, *pl.*, fluates, *s. Fluat*.
 Flussschwamm, *m.*, Spongia fluviatilis, *s. Eponge*.

FRI

Flusswasser, river-water, *s. Eau*.
 Fohlzähne, *pl.*, *s. Milczähne*.
 Folgekrankheit, secondary disease, Deuteropathie.
Folgend, *adj.*, consecutive, Consecutif.
Fontanell, *n.*, fontanelle, Fontanelle.
Fontanell, issue, Fonticule.
Fontanellerbsen, *pl.*, issue-peas, —
Fontanellpflaster, *n.*, issue-plaster, —
 Fönugräs, *n.*, Trigonella foenum græcum, *s. Fenu-grec*.
Fönugräs, wildes, Astragalus glycyphyllos, *s. Astragale*.
Förchling, *m.*, A. deliciosus, *s. Agaric*.
 Forelle, Salmo fario, Truite.
 Formeln, medicinische, medicinal formulæ, *s. Formulaire*.
 Formular, formularium, Formulaire.
 Fortgesetzt, -laufend, continuous, Continu.
 Fortsatz, Fortsätze, *pl.*, process, Apophyse.
 Fortsatz, griffelförmiger, styloid process, *s. Styloïde*.
 Fortsatz, kronenförmiger, coronoid process, *s. Coronöide*.
 Fortsatz, rabenschnabelförmiger, coracoid process, *s. Coracoïde*.
 Fortsatz, sichelförmiger der harten Hirnhaut, falciform process of dura mater, *s. Falciform*.
 Fortsatz, wurmförmiger des blinden Darms, vermiform process of cæcum, *s. Appendice*.
 Fortsatz, zahnförmiger, tooth-like process, *s. Odontöide*.
 Fossil, *n.*, Fossilien, *pl.*, fossil, Fossile.
 Fötus, *m.*, foetus, Fœtus.
 Fractur, *f.*, Fracturen, *pl.*, fracture, Fracture.
 Franzbranntwein, *n.*, French brandy, *s. Eau*.
 Franzosen, *pl.*, Franzosensucht, *f.*, syphilis, Syphilis.
 Franzosenholz, lignum Guaiaci, *s. Gaiac*.
 Franzosenholzharz, resina —, —
 Franzosenholzl, *n.*, oleum —, —
 Franzosig, *adj.*, syphilitic, Syphilitique.
 Französische Tamarisken, *od.* Franzosischer Tamariskenbaum, Tamariscus gallicus, *s. Tamarisc*.
 Frauenader, *f.*, *s. Rosenader*.
 Frauenbettstroh, *n.*, *s. Labkraut*.
 Frauenhaar, Adiantum, Adiante.
 Frauenhaarsyrup, Capilaire, *s. Capillaire*.
 Frauenmilch, woman's milk, *s. Lait*.
 Frauenmünze, Balsamita, Balsamite.
 Frauenrose, *f.*, Rosa spinosissima, *s. Rosier*.
 Frauenzeit, *n.*, menstrual period, *s. Menstrues*.
 Fremd, *adj.*, *s. Exötisch*.
 Fremdartig, *s. Heterogen*.
 Fremdartigkeit, *s. Heterogenität*.
 Fremde Arzneien, exotic remedies, —
 Fremde Körper, foreign bodies, *s. Corps*.
 Fressend, corrosive, Corrosif.
 Fressspitze, -spitzen, *pl.*, palpus, *Palpe*.
 Frieselxanthem, exanthema miliare, *s. Miliare*.

FRU

Frieselfieber, febris miliaris, *s. Miliare*.
 Frieselfieber, chronisches, febris miliaris chronica, —
 Frieselfieber, kritisches, — — critica, —
 Frieselfieber der Wöchnerinnen, febris miliaris puerperarum, —
 Frisch, adj., fresh, Frais.
 Frisch ausgepresster Saft, fresh-expressed juice, *s. Suc*.
 Frisches Wasser, aqua frigida, *s. Froid*.
 Frosch, Rana, Grenouille.
 Frosch, Amerikanischer grosser, *R. gruniens*, —
 Froschader, *s. Zungenblutader*.
 Froschgeschwulst, ranula, Grenouillette.
 Froschlaich, -leich, frog-spawn, Sporniole.
 Froschleingeschwulst, ranula, Ranule.
 Froschlöffel, Alisma, Alisma.
 Froschlöffel, grosser, *A. plantago*, —
 Froschquappe, *f.*, tad-pole, Têtard.
 Frost, Fröste, pl., frost, Gélée.
 Frostbeule, chilblains, Engelure.
 Frostschauder, horripilatio, Horripilation.
 Froterbürste, *f.*, flesh-brush, *s. Brosse*.
 Frucht, foetus, Fœtus.
 Frucht, fruit, Fruit.
 Frucht, unzeitige, embryo, Embryon.
 Fruchtartreibend, ecboic, Ecboique.
 Fruchtartreibendes Mittel, — remedy, —
 Fruchtbalg, *m.*, *s. Balgkapsel*.
 Fruchtbar, fertile, Fertile.
 Fruchtbare Blüten, fertile flowers, —
 Fruchtbarkeit, fertility, Fertilité.
 Fruchtbehältniss, Fruchtboden, receptacle, Receptacle.
 Fruchtfleisch, *n.*, *s. Fleischhaut*.
 Fruchtfressend, frugivorous, Frugivore.
 Fruchtgehäuse, *f.*, pericarp, Péricarpe.
 Fruchthälter, *m.*, *s. Gebärmutter*.
 Fruchthäutchen, membranes of the foetus, *s. Membrane*.
 Fruchthülle, epicarpium, Epicarpe.
 Fruchtkapsel, *m.*, *s. Fruchtgehäuse*.
 Fruchtkern, *m.*, vegetable embryo, *s. Embryon*, et Germe.
 Fruchtknospe, bud, Bourgeon.
 Fruchtknoten, germen, Ovaire.
 Fruchtknotenwulst, gynobasis, Gynobase.
 Fruchtlager der Lichenen, apothecium, Apothécion.
 Fruchtoberhaut, epicarp, Epicarpe.
 Fruchtrinde, *f.*, same, —
 Fruchtröhre, *f.*, *s. Pistill*.
 Fruchtstaub, pollen, Pollen.
 Fruchtstengel, *m.*, pedicel of mosses, *s. Soie*.
 Fruchtstiel, fruit-stalk, Pedoncule.
 Fruchttragend, frugiferous, Frugifère.
 Fruchtartreibend, amblotic, Amblotique.
 Fruchtartreibende Mittel, — remedies, —
 Fruchtvolle, *f.*, pappus, Aigrette.
 Fruchtzapfen, strobilus, Strobile.
 Frühgeburt, *f.*, partus præmaturus, *s. Part*.
 Frühgeburt, künstliche, — — artificialis, —
 Frühjahr, *n.*, spring, Printemps.
 Frühjahrig, adj., vernus, Vernal.

FUS

Frühlingsschwamm, *A. vernus*, *s. Agaric*.
 Frühschlaf, *m.*, morning-sleep, *s. Sommeil*.
 Frühtrank, *m.*, morning-draught, *s. Potion*.
 Fuchsraude, alopecia, Alopécie.
 Fuge, symphysis, Symphyse.
 Fugengelenk, ginglymus, Ginglyme.
 Fühlfade, Fühlfäden, pl., tentaculum, tentacula, Tentacule.
 Fühlhorn, *n.*, Fühlhörner, pl., antenna, antennæ, Antenne.
 Fühlkraut, *n.*, Mimosis, Mimose.
 Fühlohr, Fühlohren, pl., *s. Fühlhorn*.
 Fühlspitze, Fühlspitzen, pl., palpus, palpi, Palpe.
 Fühlwurm, *m.*, Hamularia, Hamulaire.
 Führer, gorget, Gorgeret.
 Fünfblatt, Potentilla, Quintéfeuille.
 Fünfblättrig, pentaphyllous, Pentaphylle.
 Fünfblumenblättrig, pentapetalous, Pentapétale.
 Fünfblüthig, adj., quinquefloral, Quinqué-flore.
 Fünfeckig, Fünfwinkelig, pentagonal, Pentagone.
 Fünffächerig, quinquelocular, Quinqué-loculaire.
 Fünffingerig, adj., quinquedigitate, Quinquédigité.
 Fünffingerkraut, *s. Fünfblatt*.
 Fünfkantig, quinquangular, Quinquangulaire.
 Fünfkellchblättrig, pentasepalous, Pentasépale.
 Fünfkloppig, quinquevalve, Quinquévalvé.
 Fünfklappig, five-lobed, Quinquélobé.
 Fünfmännig, pentandrous, Pentandre.
 Fünfmännige Blüten, — flowers, —
 Fünfnervig, five-nerved, Quinquénervé.
 Fünfnerviges Blatt, five-nerved leaf, —
 Fünfparig, quinquejugal, Quinquéjugué.
 Fünfseamig, pentaspermous, Pentasperme.
 Fünfseitig, *s. Fünfeckig*.
 Fünfspaltig, quinquefid, Quinquéfide.
 Fünfstägig, quintan, Quintane.
 Fünfstägigefieber, quintan fever, —
 Fünfstheilig, quinquepartite, Quinquéparti.
 Fünfweibig, pentagynous, Pentagyne.
 Fünfweibige Blüten, — flowers, —
 Fünzfahlig, quinate, Quiné.
 Fungin, *n.*, fungine, Fongine.
 Fungussäure, fungic acid, *s. Fungate*.
 Funke, spark, Etincelle.
 Furche, groove, Sillon.
 Furie, *f.*, furor, Fureur.
 Fuss, foot, Pied.
 Fuss, künstliche, artificial foot, *s. Artificiel*.
 Fuss der Moose und der Pilze, stem of Mosses and Fungi, *s. Stipe*.
 Fussbad, Fussbäder, pl., pediluvium, pediluvia, Pediluve.
 Fussbiege, instep, Coude-Pied.
 Fussblatt, tarsus, Tarse.
 Fussgelenk, articulatio pedis, *s. Pied*.
 Fussgelenkverrenkung, Fussverrenkung, luxatio pedis, *s. Luxation*.

FUS

Fussgicht, podagra, Podagre.
 Fusslos, apodus, Apode.
 Fusslose Fische, Pisces apodi, —
 Fusslose Larven, larvæ apodæ, —
 Fussschlagader, arteria pedis, s. *Pied*.
 Fussschweiss, m., sudor pedis, s. *Sueur*.
 Fussrücken, n., dorsum pedis, s. *Dos*.
 Fussrückenblutadern, pl., venæ dorsales pedis, s. *Dorsal*.
 Fussrückennerven, pl., nervi — —, —
 Fussrückenschlagader, arteria dorsalis pedis, s. *Pédieux*.
 Fusssohle, -sohlen, pl., sole of the foot, Plante du Pied.
 Fusssohlenbogen, m., arcus plantaris, s. *Plantaire*.

FUS

Fusssohlengegend, regio —, s. *Plantaire*.
 Fusssohlenmuskeln, pl., plantar muscles, —
 Fusssohlennerven, nervi plantares, —
 Fusssohlenschlagader, äussere und innere, arteria plantaris externa et interna, —
 Fusssohlenschreitend, plantigrade, Plantigrade.
 Fusssohlenschreitende Thiere, Plantigrada, Plantigrades, —
 Fusswurzel, tarsus, Tarsus.
 Fusswurzelgelenk, n., Fusswurzelgelenke, pl., tarsal articulation, s. *Tarsien*.
 Fusswurzelknochen, pl., tarsal bones, —
 Fusswurzel Schlagader, äussere und innere, external and internal tarsal artery, —
 Fusszehe, f., digitus pedis, s. *Doigt*.

G.

GAL

Gabe, dose, Dose.
 Gabel, furcula, Fourchette.
 Gabelbein, fork-bone, —
 Gabelförmig, Gabelspaltig, dichotomous, forked, Dichotome.
 Gähnen, gaping, yawning, Baillement.
 Gährung, fermentation, Fermentation.
 Gährungsfähig, fermentible, Fermentescible.
 Gährungsluft, f., carbonic acid gas, s. *Carbonique*.
 Gährungsprocess, m., process of fermentation, s. *Fermentation*.
 Gährungsstoff, leaven, Ferment.
 Galbanharz, Galbanum, Galbanum.
 Galbanharztinctur, s. Mutterharztinctur.
 Galenische Arznei, Galénical medicine, s. *Galénique*.
 Galgant, officineller, Maranta galanga, s.
 Galganttinctur, Tinctura M. galangæ, s.
 Galgantwurzel, radix — —, s. *Galanga*.
 Gallapfel, Galläpfel, pl., gall-apple, Galle.
 Gallapfel, Aleppischer, Aleppo —, s. *Chêne*.
 Galläpfeltinctur, Tinctura gallarum, —
 Gallapfelwurm, m., *Gallwespe*, f., Cynips
 Gallæ tinctoriæ, s. *Cynips*.
 Galle, bile, Bile.
 Galle ausleerend, cholagogus, Cholagogue.
 Galle ausleerende Mittel, cholagoga, Cholagogues.
 Galle führend, choledochus, Cholédoque.
 Galle, schwarze, black bile, s. *Mélancholie*.
 Gallenbereitung, cholepoiesis, Cholépoièse.
 Gallenblase, gall-bladder, Cholécyste.
 Gallenblasenabscess, abscess of —, s. *Abcès*.
 Gallenblasenblutadern, cystic veins, s. *Cystique*.
 Gallenblasenbruch, hernia of gall-bladder, Cystocèle biliaire.
 Gallenblasenentzündung, inflammation of gall-bladder, Cholécystite.
 Gallenblasengang, cystic duct, s. *Canal*.
 Gallenblasenpulsader, -schlagader, cystic artery, s. *Cystique*.

GAL

Gallenblasenschleim, m., mucus vesicæ felleæ, s. *Mucus*.
 Gallenblasenstein, -steine, pl., calculus — calculi vesicæ felleæ, s. *Cystique*.
 Gallenblasenwassersucht, f., dropsy of gall-bladder, s. *Hydropsie*.
 Gallenblasenwunden, wounds of —, s. *Plaie*.
 Gallenergiessung, cholerrhagia, Cholér rhagie.
 Gallenfett, cholesterina, Choléstérine.
 Gallenfettsäure, cholesteric acid, s. *Cholésterate*.
 Gallenfettsaures Salz, cholesterate, —
 Gallenfieber, bilious fever, Cholépyre.
 Gallenfistel, f., biliary fistula, s. *Fistule*.
 Gallengang, biliary duct, s. *Biliaire*.
 Gallengang, gemeinschaftlicher, ductus comm. choledochus, s. *Cholédoque*.
 Gallengänge, pl., pori biliarii, s. *Biliaire*.
 Gallenharz, -zucker, m., s. Gallenstoff.
 Gallen-, Galbankraut, B. galbanum, s. *Bubon*.
 Gallenreich, adj., s. Gallicht.
 Gallenruhr, cholera, Choléra.
 Gallenscheide, capsula Glissoni, s. *Capsule*.
 Gallenstein, gall-stone, Cholélithe.
 Gallensteinfett, s. Gallenfett.
 Gallensteinkrankheit, cysthepatolithiasis, Cysthépatolithiase.
 Gallenstoff, picromel, Picromel.
 Gallerartig, gelatinous, Gélatineux.
 Gallerartige Arzneimittel, pl., gelatinous remedies, —
 Gallerte, gelatine, Gélatine.
 Gallicht, Gallig, bilious, Bilieux.
 Gallichtes Erbrechen, bilious vomiting, Cholémesie.
 Gallnuss, gall-nut, Galle.
 Gallsucht, s. Gelbsucht.
 Gallsüchtig, s. Cholerisch.
 Gallussäure, Gallapfelsäure, gallic acid, s. *Gallique*.
 Gallussaure Salze, gallates, s. *Gallate*.
 Galmey, Galmeystein, calamine, calamine-stone, Calamine.

GAU

Galvanisch, adj., galvanic, Galvanique.
 Galvanische Erscheinungen, galvanic phenomena, —
 Galvanismus, galvanism, Galvanisme.
 Galvanometer, galvanometer, Galvanomètre.
 Gamander, Teucrium, Germandrée.
 Gang, canal, duct, Canal.
 Gang, m., metalliferous vein, s. *Métallifère*.
 Gang einer Echinus, ambulacrum, Ambulacre.
 Gänge, halbrunde im Ohre, semicircular canals in the ear, s. *Demi-circulaire*.
 Gangliennerv, -nerven, pl., ganglionic nerve, s. *Ganglionique*.
 Gangliennervensystem, ganglionic nervous system, s. *Nerv*.
 Gangliensystem, ganglionic system, —
 Ganglion, n., s. Knoten.
 Gans, f., Anser, Oie.
 Gänse-, Gansfuss, Chenopodium, Anserine.
 Gänsefuss, pes anserinus, s. *Anserine*.
 Gänsefussgeflecht, n., plexus parotideus nervi facialis, —
 Gänsehaut, f., goose-skin, s. *Anserine*.
 Gartenampfer, Rumex patientia, Patience.
 Gartenangelik, A. archangelica, s. *Angélique*.
 Gartenbaldrian, m., V. phu, s. Valériane.
 Gartenendivie, C. endivia, s. *Chicorée*.
 Gartenepich, A. graveolens?, s. *Ache*.
 Gartenkresse, Lepidium sativum, s. *Cresson*.
 Gartenmelisse, M. officinalis, s. *Melisse*.
 Gartenmohn, Papaver somniferum, s. *Pavot*.
 Gartenraute, Ruta graveolens, s. *Rue*.
 Gartensalat, Lactuca sativa, s. *Laitue*.
 Gartenschierling, Æ. cynapium, s. *Ethuse*.
 Gartenschnecke, Helix hortensis, s. *Helice*.
 Gartenspargel, m., Asparagus officinalis, s. *Asperge*.
 Gartenzwiebel, m., Allium fistulosum, s. *Fistuleux*.
 Gas, gas, Gaz.
 Gasförmig, gasiform, Gazéiforme.
 Gasometer, gasometer, Gazomètre.
 Gasserscher Nervenknötchen, Ganglion Gasseri, s. *Ganglion*.
 Gasteropoden, Gasteropoda, Gasteropodes.
 Gastricismus, gastricism, Gastricisme.
 Gastrisch, gastric, Gastrique.
 Gattung, genus, Genre.
 Gattungsname, f., generic name, —
 Gauchheil, Anagallis, Mouron.
 Gauchheil, rothes, Anagallis arvensis, —
 Gaumen, palate, Palais.
 Gaumen, weicher, soft palate, s. *Voile*.
 Gaumenbeine, palate-bones, s. *Palais*.
 Gaumenbogen, palatine vault, —
 Gaumenbogen, hinterer, posterior palatine —pharyngo-palatine—arch, s.
 Gaumenbogen, vorderer, anterior palatine —glosso-palatine—arch, s. *Pilier*.
 Gaumenflor, m., s. Gaumensegel.
 Gaumenfortsätze, palatine processes, s. *Palatin*.
 Gaumengang, -gänge, pl., palatine canals, —

GEB

Gaumenheber, Levator palati, Pétro-Staphylin.
 Gaumenkeilbeinknoten, s. Keilbeingaumknötchen.
 Gaumenlippenschlagader, arteria palatolabialis, s. *Palato-Labial*.
 Gaumenloch, -löcher, pl., foramen palatinum, foramina palatina, s. *Palatin*.
 Gaumenmuskeln, pl., musculi palatini, —
 Gaumennaht, sutura ossium palati, —
 Gaumennaht, suture of palate, s. *Suture*.
 Gaumennerven, nervi palatini, s. *Palatine*.
 Gaumenschlagadern, absteigende, — aufsteigende, arteriæ palatinae descendentes, — — ascendentes, —
 Gaumenschnürer, Constrictor isthmi faucium, Glosso-Staphylin.
 Gaumensegel, velum palati, s. *Voile*.
 Gaumenspalte, f., fissura —, s. *Fente*.
 Gaumenspanner, Circumflexus, vel Tensor, palati, s. *Péristaphylin*.
 Gaumentheil, portio palatina ossis palati, s. *Palatine*.
 Gebährung, f., Gebären, parturition, Accouchement, Apocysie.
 Geballt, globular, Globuleux.
 Gebärerinn, f., puerpera, Accouchée.
 Gebärmutter, uterus, Matrice.
 Gebärmutterabscess, m., -eiterung, f., uterine abscess, — suppuration, s. *Abcès*.
 Gebärmutterbauchentzündung, metropéritonitis, Métropéritonite.
 Gebärmutterblasenbruch, hysterocystocele, Hystéro-Cystocèle.
 Gebärmutterblutadern, uterine veins, s. *Uterine*.
 Gebärmutterblutfluss, metrorrhagia, Métrorrhagie.
 Gebärmutterbruch, hysterocele, Hystéro-cèle.
 Gebärmutterentzündung, metritis, Métrite.
 Gebärmuttererweichung, softening of uterus, Hystéromalacose.
 Gebärmutterfluss, m., s. Hysterorrhoe.
 Gebärmuttergeflecht, n., plexus nervorum uterinus, s. *Plexus*.
 Gebärmutterhals, cervix uteri, s. *Col*.
 Gebärmutterhörner, pl., cornua —, s. *Corne*.
 Gebärmutterkrebs, metrocarcinoma, Métrocarcinome.
 Gebärmutterlähmung, f., paralysis uteri, s. *Paralysie*.
 Gebärmuttermund, os uteri, s. *Museau*.
 Gebärmutternerven, pl., nervi uterini, s. *Uterine*.
 Gebärmutterpolyp, polypus uteri, Métropolype.
 Gebärmutterrückwärtssumbeugung, retroversio uteri, s. Retroversion.
 Gebärmutterriss, -zerreissung, laceratio uteri, Métrorrhéxie.
 Gebärmutterstiefel, obliquitas uteri, Hystérolxie.
 Gebärmutterschlagader, arteria uterina, s. *Uterine*.

GEF

Gebärmutterschmerz, hysteralgia, Hysté-
ralgie.
Gebärmutterschnitt, hysterotomy, Hysté-
rotomie.
Gebärmutterschwamm, m., fungus uteri, s.
Fongus.
Gebärmutterspritze, uterus-syringe, Mé-
trenchyte.
Gebärmutterstein, uterine concretion, Hy-
stérolithe.
Gebärmuttersubstanzvergrößerung, Hy-
persarcosis uteri, Hypersarcose.
Gebärmutterumkehrung, -umstülpung, in-
versio uteri, s. *Anastrophie*.
Gebärmuttervollblutigkeit, f., plethora u-
teri, s. *Pléthore*.
Gebärmuttervorfall, prolapsus uteri, Hy-
stéroptose.
Gebärmuttervorwärtsbeugung, f., anteversio
uteri, s. *Antéversion*.
Gebärmutterwassersucht, hydrops uteri,
Hydromètre.
Gebärmutterwindsucht, physometra, Phy-
somètre.
Gebärmutterwunde, f., vulnus uteri, s. *Plaie*.
Geberden, gestures, Gestes.
Geberdung, gesticulatio, Gesticulation.
Gebiss, set of teeth, Denture.
Geblättert, adj., foliated, Folié.
Geblätterte Weinsteinerde, terra foliata
tartari, —
Gebrannt, adj., calcined, burnt, Calciné.
Gebrannte Eierschalen, pl., calcined egg-
shells, —
Gebrannte Magnesia, calcined magnesia,
s. *Magnésie*.
Gebrannter Alaun, burnt alum, s. *Alun*.
Gebrannter Kalk, quick-lime, s. *Chaux*.
Gebranntes Hirschhorn, calcined harts-
horn, s. *Corne*.
Geburt, partus, Part.
Geburt, künstliche, artificial delivery, —
Geburt, schwere, difficult —, Dystocie.
Geburt, unzeitige, untimely —, Amblome.
Geburtsglieder, pl., organa genitalia mulie-
bria, s. *Génital*.
Geburtshelfer, man-midwife, Accoucheur.
Geburtshilfe, obstetrics, Obstetricie.
Geburtswehen, pl., labour-pains, s. *Douleur*.
Geburtszange, f., obstetric forceps, s. *Forceps*.
Gedächtniss, memory, Mémoire.
Gedächtnisschwäche, weakness of memo-
ry, Dysmnésie.
Gedächtnisstärkende Mittel, anamnestic
remedies, s. *Anamnétique*.
Gedächtnissverlust, amnesia, Amnésie.
Gedärm, Gedärme, pl., bowels, entrails, in-
testines, s. *Intestin*.
Gedärme, dicke, large intestines, —
Gedärme, dunne, small —, —
Gediegenes Gold, native, pure gold, s. *Natif*.
Gedoppelt, double, Double.
Gefängniss- s. Kerker- fieber.
Gefäss, Gefässe, pl., vessel, Vaisseau.
Gefäss, doppeltes, double vessel, Diplome.

GEG

Gefässanfullung, s. Gefässüberfullung.
Gefässausdehnung, dilatation of vessels,
Angiectasie.
Gefässbeschreibung, description of vessels,
Angéiographie.
Gefässe, kurze, vasa brevia, s. *Court*.
Gefässentzündung, angitis, Angite.
Gefässerweiterung, s. Gefässausdehnung.
Gefässfieber, n., angiopyria, Angiopyre.
Gefässhaut, n., *Gefässhäute*, pl., vascular
membrane, s. *Vasculaire*.
Gefässhaut des Auges, choroid membrane
of the eye, s. *Choroïde*.
Gefässhaut des Hirns, — plexus of brain, —
Gefässhaut des Rückenmarks, pia mater
medullæ spinalis, s. *Pie-Mère*.
Gefässlehre, angiology, Angéiologie.
Gefässleiden, angiopathia, Angéiopathie.
Gefässsystem, vascular system, s. *Vasculaire*.
Gefässüberfullung, angiopleurosis, Angéio-
plérose.
Gefässverstopfung, obstruction of vessels,
Angemphraxie.
Gefässzergliederer, angiotomist, Angioto-
miste.
Gefässzergliederung, dissection of vessels,
Angiotomie.
Gefässzerreissung, active hæmorrhage,
rupture of vessels, Angéiorrhagie.
Gefeiltes Zinn, s. Zinnfeile.
Gefenstert, fenestratus, Fenêtré.
Gefiedert, pinnated, Penné.
Gefiederte Muskeln, pl., pennated mus-
cles, —
Gefiedertes Blatt, folium pinnatum, —
Gefingert, adj., digitated, Digité.
Geflecht, Geflechte, pl., plexus, Plexus.
Geflecht, traubenförmiges, plexus pampi-
niformis, s. *Pampiniforme*.
Geflechte der Rückenmarksnerven, plexus
nervorum spinalium, s. *Plexus*.
Gefleckt, adj., spotted, Maculé.
Geflügelt, winged, Ailé.
Gefrässigkeit, voracity, Addéphagie.
Gefrässigkeit, krankhafte, morbid —, —
Gefrierung, congelatio, Congelation.
Gefroren, congelatus, Congelé.
Gefühl, touch, Tact.
Gefühllos, apathetic, Apathique.
Gefühllosigkeit, anaphia, Anaphie.
Gefühllosigkeit, absence of pain, Anodyné.
Gefühllosigkeit, apathy, Apathie.
Gefühlsvermögen, sensibility, Æsthésie.
Gefühlwärtchen, pl., papillæ tactûs, s. *Papille*.
Gefurcht, grooved, Silloné.
Gegenanzeige, contra-indicatio, Contre-In-
dication.
Gegenbock, antitragus, Antitragus.
Gegenbogen, s. Gegenleiste.
Gegenbruch, counter-fracture, Apéchème.
Gegend, Gegenden, pl., region, Région.
Gegend der Herzgrube, præcordia, s. *Pré-
cordial*.
Gegend unter den kurzen Rippen, region
below short ribs, Hypochondre.

GEH

Gegenden des Körpers, regions of the body, *s. Region*.
 Gegenecke, *f.*, *s. Gegenbock*.
 Gegeneinandergebogen, *connivens*, *Conni-vent*.
 Gegengift, Gegengifte, *pl.*, antidote, counter-poison, *Antidote*, *Anti-Pharmaque*.
 Gegenkämpfer, antagonist, *Antagoniste*.
 Gegenklopfer, *Flexor pollicis brevis*, *s. Anti-Thénar*.
 Gegenkreis, *m.*, *-leiste*, *f.*, *anthelix*, *Anthélix*.
 Gegenmittel, antidotes, *s. Antidote*.
 Gegenmuskel, *m.*, antagonist muscle, *s. Antagoniste*.
 Gegenöffnung, counter-opening, *Contre-Ouverture*.
 Gegendspalt, *m.*, *-spalte*, *f.*, counter-fissure, *s. Contre-Coup*.
 Gegenständig, Gegenüberstehend, opposed, *Opposé*.
 Gegensteller des Daumens, *Opponens pollicis*, *s. Opposant*.
 Gegenüberstehend, Gegenständig, *oppositus*, *Opposé*.
 Gegenüberstehendblättrig, *oppositifolius*, *Oppositifolié*.
 Gegenvorsteher, *m.*, anti-prostate, *Anti-Prostata*.
 Gegliedert, articulated, *Articulé*.
 Gegliederte Thiere, *s. Gliederthiere*.
 Gegliedertes Blatt, *folium articulatum*, *s. Articulé*.
 Geheimmittel, secret remedy, *Arcane*.
 Geheimniss, *arcanum*, —
 Gehelmt, *galeatus*, *Casqué*.
 Gehen, *n.*, progression, *Progression*.
 Gehirn, grosses, *cerebrum*, —
 Gehirn, kleines, *cerebellum*, *Cervelet*.
 Gehirnatrophie, *f.*, atrophy of the brain, *s. Atrophie*.
 Gehirnbänder, commissures of the brain, *s. Commissure*.
 Gehirnblutung, *f.*, cerebral apoplexy, *s. Apoplexie*.
 Gehirnentzündung, *s. Hirnentzündung*.
 Gehirnerweichung, *f.*, softening of the brain, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
 Gehirnhöhlen, *s. Hirnhöhlen*.
 Gehirnhöhlenwassersucht, *hydrencephalus*, *Hydrencéphale*.
 Gehirnlähmung, plötzliche, *s. Schlagfluss*.
 Gehör, Gehörsinn, *m.*, hearing, sense of hearing, *Audition*, *Ouïe*.
 Gehör, scharfes, acute hearing, *Oxycoïe*.
 Gehör, schweres, *s. Schwerhören*.
 Gehörgang, *meatus auditorius*, *s. Méat*.
 Gehörgang äusserer und — innerer, *meatus aud. externus et internus*, *s. Auditif*.
 Gehörgangsnerven, *nervi meatûs auditorii externi*, —
 Gehörknöchelchen, *ossicula auditûs*, *s. Osselet*.
 Gehörmesser, *m.*, acoumeter, *Acoumètre*.
 Gehörmittel, *pl.*, acoustic remedies, *s. Acoustique*.

GEK

Gehörnerv, auditory nerve, *s. Acoustique*.
 Gehörnt, horned, *Cornu*.
 Gehörorgan, *n.*, organ of hearing, *s. Organe*.
 Gehörschnecke, *cochlea*, *Limaçon*.
 Gehörtauschung, *f.*, *tinnitus aurium*, *Tintouin*.
 Gehörtrompete, *s. Eustachische Trompete*.
 Geifer, slaver, *Bave*.
 Geigenförmig, fiddle-shaped, *Panduriforme*.
 Geigenförmige Blätter, — leaves, —
 Geilenband, *n.*, gubern. testis, *s. Gouvernail*.
 Geisauge, goat's-eye, *Ægilops*.
 Geisblatt, *Caprifolium*, *Chevréfeuille*.
 Geisklee, *Cytisus*, *Cytise*.
 Geiss, *Capra*, *Chèvre*.
 Geist, spirit, *Esprit*.
 Geistesabwesenheit, madness, *Délire*.
 Geistesschwäche, oder Geistesarmuth, *oligopsychia*, *Oligopsychie*.
 Geistig, *adj.*, *s. Alkoholisch*.
 Geistige Ammoniumflüssigkeit, *Spiritus Ammoniae*, *s. Ammoniaque*.
 Geistige Wässer, spirituous waters, *s. Eau*.
 Geistiger Bernsteinauszug, spirituous tincture of amber, *s. Succin*.
 Geistiges Chinaextract, alcoholic extract of Cinchona, *s. Quinquina*.
 Gekamphert, camphorated, *Camphré*.
 Gekampherte Bleiweissalbe, — ceruse-ointment, *s. Camphre*.
 Gekamphertes Oel, camphorated oil, —
 Gekeimt, *germinatus*, *Germé*.
 Gekelcht, *calyculatus*, *Caliculé*.
 Gekerbt, *crenated*, *Crené*.
 Gekielt, *carinated*, *Caréné*.
 Gekniet, *geniculatus*, *Genouillé*.
 Gekochter Terpent, *s. Gelbes Harz*.
 Geköpft, *capitate*, *Capité*.
 Gekörnt, Gekörnelt, granulated, *Granulé*.
 Gekrauselt, *crispatus*, *Crispé*.
 Gekreuzt, *adj.*, decussated, *Croisé*.
 Gekreuztes Band, vorderes — hinteres, *ligamentum cruciatum ant. — posticum*, —
 Gekrönt, crowned, *Couronné*.
 Gekröse, mesentery, *Mésentère*.
 Gekröse, kleines, *mesocolon*, *Mésocolon*.
 Gekrösblutadern, -venen, mesenteric veins, *s. Mésentérique*.
 Gekrösbruch, mesenteric hernia, *s. Hernie*.
 Gekrösdrüse, *pancreas*, *Pancréas*.
 Gekrösdrüsen, mesenteric glands, *s. Mésentérique*.
 Gekrösdrüsenentzündung, *pancreatitis*, *Pancréatite*.
 Gekrösdrüsenschmerz, *pancreatagia*, *Pancréatagie*.
 Gekrösentzündung, *mesenteritis*, *Mésentérite*.
 Gekrösfieber, mesenteric fever, *s. Fièvre*.
 Gekrösgeflechte, *pl.*, *plexus mesenterici*, *s. Mésentérique*.
 Gekrösschwindsucht, mesenteric phthisis, —
 Gekrümmt, curved, *Courbu*.
 Gekrümmte Sonde, curved sound, *Anky-lomèle*.

GEL

Gelappt, lobed, Lobé.
 Gelapptes Blatt, folium lobatum, —
 Gelb, yellow, Jaune.
 Gelbe Chinarinde, yellow Cinchona-bark, *s. Quinquina*.
 Gelbe im Ey, yolk of egg, Jaune d'œuf.
 Gelbe Quecksilbersalbe, Unguentum citrinum (—nitratis hydrargyri), *s. Mercure*.
 Gelbe Rübe, Daucus carota, *s. Carote*.
 Gelber Amber, yellow amber, *s. Ambre*.
 Gelber Fleck, macula flava, *s. Jaune*.
 Gelber Körper, corpus luteum, *s. Corps*.
 Gelber Präcipitat, *s. Quecksilber*, schwefelsaures gelbes.
 Gelbes Cerat, yellow cerate, *s. Cérate*.
 Gelbes Fieber, — fever, *s. Jaune*.
 Gelbes Harz, — resin, *s. Térébinthine*.
 Gelblich, yellowish, Jaunâtre.
 Gelbliche Bänder, ligamenta flava, *s. Jaune*.
 Gelbsucht, jaundice, Ictère, Jaunisse.
 Gelbsucht durch Gallensteine, jaundice from gall-stones, —
 Gelbsucht der Neugeborenen, jaundice of new-born children, —
 Gelbsucht, schwarze, black jaundice, Mélasictère.
 Gelbsüchtig, ictericus, Ictérique.
 Gelbwurz, -wurzel, Curcuma, Curcuma.
 Gelegenheitliche—s: Vorbereitende—Ursache.
 Gelenk, Gelenke, pl., joint, articulation, Arthrose, Article, Articulation.
 Gelenk, bewegliches, arthrodia, Arthrodie.
 Gelenk, künstliches, artificial joint, *s. Articulation*.
 Gelenk, widernatürliches, anormal —, —
 Gelenkband, Gelenkbänder, pl., articular ligament, *s. Articulaire*.
 Gelenkbänderentzündung, desmophlogosis, Desmophlogie.
 Gelenkbeinchen, Gelenkbeinlein, n., *s. Sesambein*.
 Gelenkcapsel, articular capsule, *s. Capsule*.
 Gelenkconcrement, n., -concremente, pl., articular concretion, *s. Articulation*.
 Gelenkdrüsen, pl., synovial glands, *s. Glande*.
 Gelenkende der Knochen, articular extremities of bones, *s. Articulaire*.
 Gelenkentzündung, arthrophlogosis, Arthrophlogose.
 Gelenkfortsatz, Gelenkfortsätze, pl., articular processes, *s. Articulaire*.
 Gelenkgeschwulst, arthroncus, Arthroncus.
 Gelenkgeschwür, Gelenkvereiterung, arthropyosis, Arthropuose.
 Gelenkgrube, flache, shallow articular cavity, *s. Glenoidal*.
 Gelenkgrube des Unterkiefers, glenoid cavity of the lower jaw, —
 Gelenkhöcker des Oberarms, äusserer und innerer, external and internal condyle of humerus, *s. Condyle*.
 Gelenkhöhle, cotyla, Cotyle.
 Gelenkhöhle des Schulterblatts, glenoid cavity of scapula, *s. Glénoïde*.

GEN

Gelenkhügel, -knopf, m., condyle, Condyle.
 Gelenkhügelgrube, vordere, — hintere, fossa condyloidea anterior, — — posterior, *s. Condylie*.
 Gelenkhügelloch, vorderes, — hinteres, foramen condyloideum anterius, — — posterius, —
 Gelenkknorpel, Gelenkknorpeln, pl., articular cartilage, *s. Cartilage*.
 Gelenkknorpelartige Körper, Gelenkmäuse pl., cartilaginous bodies in the joints, *s. Articulaire*.
 Gelenkknorpelentzündung, f., inflammation of articular cartilages, —
 Gelenkkrankheit, chronische, chronic disease of joints, Arthrocace.
 Gelenkpfanne, articular socket, Acetabule.
 Gelenkschmerz, arthrodynia, Arthrodynie.
 Gelenksteifigkeit, f., *s. Akampsie*.
 Gelenkverwachsung, f., *s. Ankylose*.
 Gelenkwasser, Gelenksaft, Gelenkschleim, Gelenkschmiere, f., synovia, Synovie.
 Gelenkwassersucht, hydrarthrus, Hydrarthre.
 Gelinde Ausdünnung, slight perspiration, *s. Diapnoïque*.
 Gelüsten, n., depraved appetite, *s. Appétit*.
 Gemein, -schaftlich, common, Commune.
 Gemeine Harzsalbe, *s. Königssalbe*.
 Gemeine Hauswurzel, Sempervivum tectorum, *s. Joubarbe*.
 Gemeine Kamillen, Matricaria chamomilla, *s. Camomille*.
 Gemeiner Alaun, common alum, *s. Alun*.
 Gemeiner Anis, Pimpinella anisum, *s. Anis*.
 Gemeiner Fasan, P. colchicus, *s. Faisan*.
 Gemeiner Hafer, A. sativa, *s. Avoine*.
 Gemeiner Honig, common honey, *s. Miel*.
 Gemeiner Rheinfarn, Tanacetum vulgare, *s. Tanaisie*.
 Gemeines Harzpflaster, common resin-plaster, *s. Adhésif*.
 Gemeines Salz, — salt, *s. Hydrochlorate*.
 Gemeines Schellkraut, Chelidonium majus, *s. Chéüdoine*.
 Gemeinschaftlicher Ausstrecker, Extensor communis, *s. Extenseur*.
 Gemeinschaftlicher Beuger, Flexor communis, *s. Fléchisseur*.
 Gemeinschaftlicher Gallengang, ductus communis choledochus, *s. Hépatocystique*.
 Gemse, hair-ball, Egagropile.
 Gemüseähnlich, oleraceous, Oléracé.
 Gemüseartige Pflanzen, — plants, —
 Gemüthsbewegung, -bewegungen, pl., emotion of the mind, *s. Affection*.
 Gemüthsruhe, mental repose, Ataraxie.
 Genarbt, adj., scrobiculatus, Scrobiculé.
 Genesend, convalescent, Convalescent.
 Genesender, a convalescent, —
 Genesung, convalescence, Convalescence.
 Genick, nucha, Nuque.
 Geniessbar, edible, Edule.
 Geniste, Genst, Genista, Genet.
 Genitalien, pl., organa genitalia, *s. Genital*.

GES

Geognosie, geognosy, Géognosie.
 Geographie, geography, Géographie.
 Geographisch, geographical, Géographique.
 Geöhrt, auriculatus, Oreillé.
 Geologie, geology, Géologie.
 Geologisch, geologisch, Géologique.
 Geometrie, geometry, Géometrie.
 Geometrisch, geometric, Géométrique.
 Gepaart, conjugatus, Conjugué.
 Gepaartes Blatt, folium conjugatum, —
 Gerade, straight, Droit.
 Gerade Augenmuskeln, straight muscles
 of the eye, *s. Droit*.
 Gerade Kopfmuskeln, — — of the head, —
 Gerader Bauchmuskel, Rect. abdominis, —
 Gerader Schenkelmuskel, Rect. femoris, —
 Gerader — *s. Zelt- Blutleiter*.
 Gerandert, marginatus, Marginé.
 Gerathschaft, chemische, chemical appa-
 ratus, *s. Appareil*.
 Geräusch, noise, Bruit.
 Gerbermyrte, *f.*, Myrica gale, *s. Gale*.
 Gerbestoff, tannin, Tannin.
 Gereinigt, adj., purified, Depuré.
 Gereinigte Aloe, purified aloe, *s. Aloe*.
 Gereinigter Honig, — honey, *s. Despumé*.
 Gereinigtes Tamarindenmark, purified ta-
 marind-pulp, *s. Tamarin*.
 Gerinnen, to coagulate, Cailler.
 Gerinnen der Milch, coagulation of milk,
s. Thrombose.
 Gerinnung des Bluts, — of blood, —
 Geronnen, coagulated, Caillé.
 Geronnene Milch, — milk, Caillebotte.
 Gerippe, skeleton, Squelette.
 Gerippt, costatus, Costé.
 Gerste, Hordeum, Orge.
 Gerstengraupen, *s. Perlgerste*.
 Gerstenmilch, barley milk-gruel, *s. Bouillie*.
 Gerstenschleim, Gerstenwasser, barley-
 gruel, barley-water, *s. Eau, et Orge*.
 Gerstenstoff, *m.*, hordein, Hordéine.
 Gerstentrank, ptisan, Ptisane.
 Geruch, Geruchssinn, smell, sense of smell,
 Odorat.
 Geruch, krankhaft erhöhter, oxyphresia,
 Oxyphrésie.
 Geruch, übler, dysodia, Dysodie.
 Geruchkügelchen, *n.*, pastille for fumigation,
s. Pastille.
 Geruchlosigkeit, anosmia, Anosmie.
 Geruchslehre, osphresiology, Osphrésio-
 logie.
 Geruchsnerv, -nerven, *pl.*, olfactory nerve,
 nerves, *s. Olfactif*.
 Geruchsorgan, *n.*, olfactory organ, —
 Geruchstoff, aroma, Arome.
 Gerunzelt, rugose, Rugueux.
 Gesaffrantes Mutterharzpflaster, Emplas-
 trum Galbani crocatum, *s. Galbanum*.
 Gesägt, serratus, Serré.
 Gesäss, Gesässe, *pl.*, clunis, nates, Fesse.
 Gesässfistel, fistula ani, *s. Fistule*.
 Gesässmuskeln, muscoli glutæi, *s. Fessier*.
 Gesässnerv, nervus glutæus, —

GES

Gesässschlagader, Gesässvene, arteria —,
 vena glutæa, *s. Fessier*.
 Gesässspalte, rima clunium, —
 Gesatigt, saturated, Saturé.
 Gesauert, adj., acidulated, Acidulé.
 Geschlecht, sex, Sexe.
 Geschlechtlich, sexual, Sexuel.
 Geschlechtlos, agamous, sexless, Agame,
 Insexe.
 Geschlechtlose Pflanzen, plantæ agamæ, —
 Geschlechtslust, Geschlechtstrieb, *m.*, sex-
 ual passion, *s. Anaphrodisie*.
 Geschlechtsorgane, Geschlechtstheile, or-
 gana —, partes generationis, *s. Sexe*.
 Geschlechtstheilträger, gonophorus, Gon-
 ophore.
 Geschlechtstrieb vermindernde Mittel, re-
 media anaphrodisiaca, *s. Anaphrodisiaque*.
 Geschlitzt, laciniatus, Lacinié.
 Geschmack, taste, Gout.
 Geschmacklos, tasteless, Insipide.
 Geschmacklosigkeit, *f.*, insipidity, —
 Geschmackskörner, -wärtchen, papillæ of
 the tongue, *s. Papille*.
 Geschmacksmangel, loss of sense of taste,
 Ageusie.
 Geschmacksnerv, gust. nerve, *s. Gustatif*.
 Geschmacksgorgan, *n.*, organ of taste, —
 Geschmeidig, ductile, Ductile.
 Geschmeidigkeit, ductility, Ductilité.
 Geschmolzen, adj., fused, Fondu.
 Geschmolzenes Aetzkali, potassa fusa, —
 Geschmolzenes salpetersaures Silber, fus-
 ed nitrate of silver, *s. Argent*.
 Geschrei, scream, Cri.
 Geschuppt, scaly, squamous, Ecailleux.
 Geschwanzt, caudatus, Caudé.
 Geschwätzigkeit, garrulity, Babillement.
 Geschwefelt, adj., sulphuretted, Sulfuré.
 Geischweist, semi-flosculosus, Semi-Flos-
 culeux.
 Geschweiste Blume, flos —, —
 Geschwullst, Geschwüllste, *pl.*, swelling,
 tumour, Enflure, Tumeur.
 Geschwür, Geschwüre, *pl.*, abscess, ulcer,
 Abcès, Ulcère.
 Gesegnete Distel, *C. benedicta*, *s. Centaurée*.
 Gesetzbuch, codex, Code.
 Gesicht, sight, vision, Vue.
 Gesichtsbloodadern, *pl.*, facial veins, *s. Facial*.
 Gesichtsfarbe, complexion, Complexion.
 Gesichtsfehler, defect of vision, Dysopsie.
 Gesichtsknochen, facial bones, *s. Crâne*.
 Gesichtskries, horizon, Horizon.
 Gesichtsmuskeln, *pl.*, facial muscles, *s. Facial*.
 Gesichtsgorgan, *n.*, organum visûs, *s. Organe*.
 Gesichtspustel, facial pustule, *s. Bacchie*.
 Gesichtrose, — erysipelas, *s. Erysipèle*.
 Gesichtsschmerz, nervöser, neuralgia faci-
 alis, *s. Névralgie*.
 Gespalten, fissus, Fendu.
 Gespaltener, oder Gespaltenes, Rückgrat,
 spina bifida, Spina Bifida.
 Gespannt, tense, Tense.
 Gespornt, calcaratus, Eperonné.

GIE

Gestalt, conformatio, Conformation.
 Gestielt, petiolatus, Pétiolé.
 Gestrahlt, radiatus, Radié.
 Gestreckt, adj., humifusus, Humifuse.
 Gestreift, striatus, Canellé.
 Gestreifter —, Gestreifte Hirnkörper, corpus striatum, corpora striata, —
 Gestrunkt, stipitatus, Stipité.
 Gesundheit, health, Santé.
 Gesundheitslehre, hygieine, Hygiène.
 Gestank, fetid odour, Dysodie.
 Getheilt, partitus, Parti.
 Getrank, drink, beverage, Boisson.
 Getreide, corn, Blé.
 Getüpfelt, punctatus, Pointillé.
 Getüpfeltes Blatt, folium punctatum, —
 Gewächs, plant, Plante.
 Gewächs am innern Augenwinkel, tumour in internal angle of the eye, Encanthis.
 Gewächse, plants, Végétaux.
 Gewächsaugé, n., vegetable germ, s. Bourgeon.
 Gewächsreich, s. Pflanzenreich.
 Gewebe, texture, Texture.
 Gewerb- oder Gewinde-, s. Fugen-gelenk.
 Gewicht, gravity, Gravité.
 Gewimpert, ciliatus, Cilié.
 Gewinde, f., spira cochleæ, s. Limaçon.
 Gewirbelt, vertebratus, Vertébré.
 Gewohnheit, habit, Habitude.
 Gewöhnlich, common, Commun.
 Gewölbe, fornix, vault, Voute.
 Gewunden, adj., convoluted, Convoluté.
 Gewundener Darm, ileum, Ilion.
 Gewürz, Gewürze, pl., spice, s. Arome.
 Gewürzessig, A. aromaticum, s. Vinaigre.
 Gewürzhalt, adj., aromatic, Aromatique.
 Gewürzhafte — s. Aromatische — Mittel.
 Gewürzlatwerge, f., Confectio aromatica, s. Confection.
 Gewürzmyrte, f., Myrtus pimenta, s. Myrte.
 Gewürznägleinbaum, Caryophyllus aromaticus, Giroflier.
 Gewürznelke, -nelken, pl., caryophyllus, —
 Gewürznelkenöl, Oleum Caryophylli, —
 Gewürznelkentinctur, Tinctura —, —
 Gewürznelkenpflaster, Emplastrum —, —
 Gewürzpulver, Pulvis aromaticus, —
 Gezähnel, denticulatus, Denticulé.
 Gezähnt, dentatus, Denté.
 Gezähnte Blätter, folia dentata, —
 Gezähntes Band, ligamentum denticulatum, s. Dentelé.
 Gezüngelt, adj., ligulate, Ligulé.
 Gezweigt, geminatus, Geminé.
 Gezweithelt, bipartitus, Biparti.
 Gicht, gout, Goutte.
 Gichtig, adj., gouty, Goutteux.
 Gichtmetastase, f., gouty metastasis, s. Mé-tastase.
 Gichtmittel, gout-remedy, s. Antarthritique.
 Giessbad, douche, Douche.
 Giessbeckenknorpel, -knorpeln, pl., arytenoid cartilage, s. Aryténöide.
 Giessbeckenmuskel, -muskeln, pl., arytenoid muscle, —

GLU

Gift, Gifte, pl., poison, Poison.
 Gifte, betäubende, narcotic poisons, s. Narcotique.
 Gifte, scharfe, acrid —, s. Acre.
 Giftig, poisonous, Toxique.
 Giftiger Hahnenfuss, Ranunculus sceleratus, s. Renoncule.
 Giftlehre, toxicology, Toxicologie.
 Giftprüfung, docimasia venenorum, s. Docimasie.
 Giftsalat, Lactuca virosa, s. Laitue.
 Giftsalateextract, Extractum L. virosæ, —
 Giftsalattinctur, Tinctura —, —
 Giftsumach, Gifteiche, Rhus toxicodendron, s. Sumac.
 Giftwurzel, radix Contrajervæ, s. Contrajerva.
 Giftzahn, poison-tooth, s. Crotale.
 Gigantisch, gigantic, Géant.
 Ginglymusförmig, ginglymoid, Ginglymoidal.
 Gipfel, m., acme, Acmé.
 Gipfel einer Krankheit, — of a disease, —
 Glanzassel, S. electrica, s. Scolopendre.
 Glahrke, Pleuronectes limanda, Limande.
 Glasähnlich, Glasartig, hyaloid, Hyaloïde.
 Glasern, adj., vitreous, Vitré.
 Glaserne Feuchtigkeit, Glasfeuchtigkeit, vitreous humour, s. Humeur.
 Glashaut, hyaloid membrane, s. Hyaloïde.
 Glashautentzündung, inflammation of hyaloid membrane, Hyalite.
 Glaskörper, corpus vitreum, s. Corps.
 Glaskraut, Parietaria, Pariétaire.
 Glaubersalz, n., Glauber's salt, s. Sulfate.
 Glaukom, Glaucoma, Glaucome.
 Gleich, equal, Egal.
 Gleichartig, s. Homogen.
 Gleichartigkeit, s. Homogenität.
 Gleichgewicht, equilibrium, Equilibre.
 Gleichmachung, assimilation, Homoiöse.
 Gleichschalig, adj., equivale, Equivalve.
 Gletscher, glacier, Glacière.
 Glied, limb, member, Membre.
 Glieder, pl., membra, etiam articuli plantarum, s. Article.
 Gliederablösung, f., amputation of limbs, s. Amputation.
 Gliederfluss, Gliederreissen, rheumatism, Rhumatisme.
 Gliederschmerz, arthralgia, Arthralgie.
 Gliederstrecken, s. Dehnen.
 Gliedersucht, arthritis, Arthrite.
 Gliederthiere, pl., Articulata, Articulés.
 Gliedschwamm, fungus articulorum, Arthrospogus.
 Gliedwasser, synovia, Synovie.
 Gliedzieher, arthrembolus, Arthrembole.
 Glimmer, mica, s.
 Glimmerartig, micaceous, Micacé.
 Glimmerschiefer, micaceous schistus, —
 Gliodine, Gloodine, gliadina, Gliadine.
 Glühen, incandescence, Incandescence.
 Glühend, incandescent, Incandescent.
 Gluten, s. Kleber.

GRI

Glyken, glycinum, Glycinium.
 Glykine, glycina, Glucyne.
 Gnaden-, Gnathenkraut, Gratirole, Gratirole.
 Gold, gold, Or.
Goldader, f., -adern, pl., hæmorrhoidal vein,
 — veins, s. *Hæmorrhoidal*.
Goldaderfluss, m., — flux, —
Goldadler, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, s. *Aigle*.
Goldfarbener Spiessglanzschwefel, Gold-
 schwefel, sulphur auratum — sulphure-
 tum — antimonii, s. *Sulfure*.
Goldfinger, digitus annularis, s. *Annulaire*.
Goldfliege, Goldwespe, Chrysis, Chryside.
Goldkäfer, Chrysomela, Chrysomèle.
Goldleim, chrysocolle, Chrysocolle.
Goldmacher, alchemist, Alchimiste.
Goldmacherei, Goldmacherkunst, art of
 making gold, Chrysopée.
Goldne Ader, s. *Hæmorrhoid*.
Goldoxydammonium, n., s. *Knallgold*.
Goldscheidewasser, s. *Königswasser*.
Göttertrank, nectar, Nectar.
Goulard'sches Wasser, Goulard-water, s.
Plomb.
Gonorrhoe, gonorrhœa, Gonorrhée.
Gonorrhöisch, gonorrhœicus, —
Grab, grave, Fosse.
Grad, degree, Degré.
Granatapfel, pomegranate, Grenade.
Granatapfelblüthen, Granatblüthen, pome-
 granate-flowers, Balaustier.
Granatapfelschale, — rind, s. *Grenade*.
Granatbaum, Punica granatum, —
Grannen, arista, Arête.
Granuliren, granulatio, Granulation.
Granulirt, granulatus, Granulé.
Graphit, graphites, Graphite.
Grasähnlich, grass-like, Graminiforme.
Grasbülglein, n., gluma, Glüme.
Grasblättrig, graminifolius, Graminifolié.
Gräser, Gramineæ, Graminées.
Grasfressend, graminivorus, Graminivore.
Grat, *Grath*, m., spine, Epine.
Grat des Schulterblatts, spina scapulæ, —
Gräten, pl., ossicula musculorum, s. *Arête*.
Grätzange, Grätenzange, bone-forceps, A-
 canthabole.
Graue Ipekakuanha, grey Ipecacuanha, s.
Ipécacuanha.
Graue Hirnsubstanz, — *Nervenssubstanz*, sub-
 stantia (cerebri) cineritia, s. *Cendré*.
Graue Quecksilbersalbe, grey quicksilver-
 ointment, s. *Mercure*.
Grauer Amber, ambergris, Ambergris.
Grauer Staar, cataract, Cataracte.
Graues Feldhuhn, s. *Feldhuhn*.
Graupenhagel, small hail, Grésil.
Grauwurden der Haare, canities, Canitie.
Greisenbogen, m., arcus senilis, Arc sénile.
Griechisches Heu, s. *Bockshorn*.
Gries, gravel, Gravelle.
Griesig, gravelly, Graveleux.
Griffel, style, Style.
Griffelförmig, graphoid, styloid, Graph-
 oide, Styloide.

GRU

Griffelförmiger Fortsatz, Griffelfortsatz,
 styloid process, s. *Styloide*.
Griffelloch, n., foramen stylo-mastoideum,
 s. *Stylo-Mastoide*.
Griffellochschlagader, art. st.-mastoidea, —
Griffelschlund, Griffelschlundkopfmuskel,
 Stylo-pharyngeus, Stylo-Pharyngien.
Griffelzungenmuskel, Stylo-glossus, Sty-
 lo-Glosse.
Griffelzungenbeinmuskel, Stylo-hyoideus,
 Stylo-Hyoide.
Grimmdarm, colon, Colon.
Grimmdarmblutadern, f., pl., venæ colicæ,
 s. *Colique*.
Grimmdarmgegend, f., regio colica, —
Grimmdarmgekröse, mesocolon, Mésoco-
 lon.
Grimmdarmgekrösdrüsen, pl., glands of —,
Grimmdarmklappe, f., valvula cæci, s.
Grimmdarmschlagadern, f., pl., colic ar-
 teries, s. *Colique*.
Grimmdarmzellen, f., pl., — cells, s. *Cellule*.
Grind, s. *Kopfgrind*.
Grindig, adj., pertaining to Tinea capitis,
 Teigneux.
Gross, adj., large, Grande.
Grossblättrig, grandifolius, Grandifolié.
Grossblumig, grandiflorus, Grandiflore.
Grosse Muskeln des Schenkelbeins, mus-
 culi vasti femoris, s. *Vaste*.
Grosse Welt, macrocosm, Macrocosme.
Grosse Zehe, great toe, s. *Orteil*.
Grosser Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor
 magnus femoris, s. *Adducteur*.
Grosser Brustmuskel, P. major, s. *Pectoral*.
Grosser Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles, Lax-
 ator tympani major, Sphéni-Salpingo-
 Malléen.
Grosser Gesässmuskel, Gluteus maximus,
 s. *Fessier*.
Grosser Balken, s. *Hirnschwiele*.
Grosser Muskel der Ohrleiste, Helicis ma-
 jor, Hélicien.
Grosser Rautenmuskel, Rhomboideus ma-
 jor, s. *Rhomboidal*.
Grosser Rollhügel, tr. major, s. *Trochanter*.
Grosser Sägemuskel, Serratus magnus, s.
Dentelé.
Grosser Wegerich, Pl. major, s. *Plantain*.
Grosses — s. *Gemeines* — Schellkraut.
Grossköpfig, macrocephalus, Macrocéphale.
Grossfrüchtig, macrocarpus, Macrocarpe.
Grosswurzlich, macrorrhizus, Macrorrhize.
Grube, pit, depression, Fosse.
Grübchen, scrobiculus, Fossette.
Grübchen in der Mutterscheide, lacunæ
 vaginæ muliebris, s. *Lacune*.
Grün, adj., green, Vert.
Grund, Grundfläche, f., basis, Base.
Grundbein, os basilare, s. *Basilaire*.
Grundblutleiter, sinus basilares, s. *Occipital*.
Grundfläche des Gehirns, basis cerebri, s.
Grundfläche des Schädels, — cranii, s. *Base*.
Grundliche Heilung, radical cure, s. *Radical*.
Gründling, Cyprinus gobio, Goujon.

GUM

Grundsclagader, f., arteria basilaris, s. *Basilaire*.
 Grundtheil des Hinterhauptbeins, pars basilaris ossis occipitis, —
 Grüne Nieswurz, *H. viridis*, s. *Hellébore*.
 Grüner Thee, *Thea viridis*, s. *Thé*.
 Grüner Wasserfrosch, *Rana esculenta*, s. *Grenouille*.
 Grünes Kupferoxyd, Grunspan, s. Essig-saures Kupfer.
 Grünharz, -stoff, chlorophyle, Chlorophylle.
 Grütze, groats, Gruau.
 Grützebrei, Decoct. avenæ decorticatæ, —
 Guajakauflösung in Taffia, Solution of Guaiacum in rum, s. *Gaiac*.
 Guajakbaum, Guaiacum officinale, —
 Guajakextract, geistiges, — wässeriges, alcoholic —, watery guaiacum-extract, —
 Guajakharz, -gummi, — -resin, -gum, —
 Guajakholz, lignum guaiaci, —
 Guajakholzöl, Guajaköl, oleum — —, —
 Guajakholzinctur, Tinctura — —, —
 Gummi, gum, Gomme.
 Gummigewächs, n., elastic tumour, —
 Gummigutt, cambogia, gambogia, s. *Guttier*.
 Gummiguttseife, gamboge-soap, —
 Gummiguttinctur, gamboge-tincture, —

GYR

Gummiharz, gum-resin, Gomme-Résine.
 Gummi Lack, lac, Laque.
 Gurgelmittel, -wasser, gargle, Gargarisme.
 Gurgeln, gargling, Anaconchylisme.
 Gurt, Gürtel, waist, Ceinture.
 Gürtel, Herpes zoster, Zone.
 Gurke, Cucumis, Concombre.
 Gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts, — — der Sinne, healthy state of the blood, — of the senses, Euæmie, Euæsthésie.
 Gute Gesundheit, good health, Eucrasie.
 Gute Hautfarbe, — complexion, Euchroé.
 Gute Verdauung, — digestion, Eupepsie.
 Guter Gemüthszustand, mental tranquillity, Euthymie.
 Gymnasium, gymnasium, Gymnase.
 Gymnast, gymnasta, Gymnaste.
 Gymnastich, gymnastic, Gymnastique.
 Gymnastik, gymnasticks, Gymnastique.
 Gymnospermie, Gymnospermia, Gymnospermie.
 Gymnospermisten, plantæ gymnospermæ, s. *Gymnospermie*.
 Gynandrie, Gynandria, Gynandrie.
 Gyps, gypsum, Gypse.
 Gypsartig, gypseus, Gypseux.
 Gyrus, gyre, Circonvolution.

H.

HAK

Haar, Haare, pl., hair, Crin.
 Haarausfallung, fall of —, Alopecie.
 Haarbüschel, m., capillitium, Chevelure.
 Haarfein, -förmig, capillary, Capillaire.
 Haargefäße, s. Capillargefäße.
 Haarkopf, Tricocephalus, Trichocéphale.
 Haarkrankheit, trichiasis, Trichiase.
 Haarröhrchenanziehung, capillarity, Capillarité.
 Haarschaft, m., truncus pili, s. *Tige*.
 Haarschnur, Haarseil, seton, Séton.
 Haarschwanz, Trichuris, Trichuride.
 Haarspalte, f., capillary fissure, s. *Capillaire*.
 Haarwurm, Gordius, s. *Filaire*.
 Haarwurzel, -wurzeln, pl., capillary radicle, s. *Capillaire*.
 Haarzwiebel, bulbus pili, s. *Bulbe*.
 Hackerig, hispidus, Hispide.
 Hafer, Avena, Avoine.
 Hafergrütze, avena decorticata, —
 Hafermehl, farina avenæ, —
 Haferschleim, decoctum —, —
 Hagel, hail, Grêle.
 Hagelfleck, s. Keimfleck.
 Hagelgeschwulst, -korn, chalazium, Chalaze.
 Hagelstein, -steine, pl., hailstone, s. *Grêle*.
 Hahnenfuss, Ranunculus, Renoncule.
 Hahnenkamm, crista galli, Crete.
 Hahnentritt, cicatricula, Cicatricula.
 Haken, Hacken, Håkchen, hook, Crochet.
 Hakenbein, os unciforme, s. *Crochu*.
 Hakenförmig, Hakig, unciformis, uncinatus, Crochu.

HAL

Haken-, Hackenarmmuskel, Coraco-brachialis, Coraco-Brachial.
 Halbart, sub-species, s. *Espèce*.
 Halbbad, semi-balneum?, Demi-Bain.
 Halbdornmuskel des Nackens, Semi-Spinalis colli, s. *Demi-Epineux*.
 Halbdornmuskel des Rückens, — dorsi, —
 Halbdreitägiges Fieber, febris semi-tertiana, Hémitritée.
 Halbdurchsichtig, semi-transparent, Demi-transparent.
 Halbdurchsichtigkeit, semi-transparency, Demi-Transparence.
 Halbflehsigter — s. Halbsehniger — Muskel.
 Halbgeflügelt, hemipterous, Hémiptère.
 Halbgeflügelte Insekten, Hemiptera, Hémiptères.
 Halbhäutiger Muskel, Semi-Membranosus, Demi-Membraneux.
 Halbkopf, hemicephalus, Hémiencéphale.
 Halbkugel, hemisphere, Hémisphère.
 Halbkugelichter Blätterschwamm, Agaricus semiglobatus, s. *Agaric*.
 Halbkugelig, Halbkugelförmig, hemispherical, Hémisphérique.
 Halbkugeln des grossen Gehirns, hemispheria cerebri, s. *Hémisphère*.
 Halbmetall, semi-metal, Demi-Metal.
 Halbmondförmig, semi-lunar, Semi-Lunaire.
 Halbmondförmige Klappe, — valves, —
 Halbmondförmige Knoten, — ganglia, —

HAN

Halbrund, s. Halbzirkelförmig.
 Halbschlag, hemiplegia, Hémiplegie.
 Halbsehniger Muskel, Semi-tendinosus, Demi-Tendineux.
 Halbseitiger Schlag, s. Halbschlag.
 Halbseitiges Kopfweh, hemicrania, Hémicranie.
 Halbsichtigkeit, hemiopia, Hémioptie.
 Halbstiefel, half-boot, Bottine.
 Halbunpaarige Blutader, vena demi-azygos, s. Azygos.
 Halbweingeistige Tinctur, Tinctura semispirituosa, s. Tincture.
 Halbzirkelförmig, semi-circular, Demi-Circulaire.
 Halm, culm, Chaume.
 Halmknoten, stem-knots, —
 Halmpflanzen, pl., culmiferous plants, s. Halmtragend, culmiferous, Culmifère.
 Halogen, halogenium, Halogène.
 Hals, neck, Col, Collet.
 Hals der Gebärmutter, cervix uteri, —
 Hals der Harnblase, neck of bladder, —
 Hals des Unterkiefers, — of lower jaw, —
 Hals, schiefer, wry neck, Torticollis.
 Halsader, s. Kehlvene.
 Halsband, Halsring, collar, Collet.
 Halsblutadern, Halsvenen, f., pl., cervical veins, s. Cervical.
 Halsdrüsen, f., pl., — glands, Cervical.
 Halsentzündung, angina, Angine.
 Halsflosser, pl., Jugulares (Pisces), Jugulaires.
 Halsgeflecht, cervical plexus, s. Cervical.
 Halsknoten, oberer, — mittlerer, — unterer, superior, middle, inferior—ganglion, —
 Halsmandel, tonsil, Amygdale.
 Halsmuskeln, pl., cervical muscles, s.
 Halsnerven, — nerves, s. Cervical.
 Halspulsadern, s. Kopfschlagadern.
 Halsschlagader, aufsteigende, arteria cervicalis ascendens, s. Cervical.
 Halswirbel, cervical vertebra, —
 Halswirbelbein, erstes, — zweites, first and second cervical —, Atlas, Axis.
 Halswirbelblutadern, pl., venæ vertebrales, s. Vertébral.
 Halszitzen, Halswirbelzitzenfortsätzmuskel, Tr. mastoideus, Trachélo-Mastoidien.
 Hämastatik, hæmastatice, Hémastatique.
 Hämatemesis, s. Blutbrechen.
 Hämatit, s. Blutstein.
 Hämatographie, s. Blutbeschreibung.
 Hämatologie, s. Blutlehre.
 Hammeltalg, sebum ovinum, s. Suif.
 Hammer, malleus, Marteau.
 Hammermuskeln, pl., musculi mallei, —
 Hämoptysis, s. Blutspeien.
 Hämorragie, hæmorhage, Hémorrhagie.
 Hämorragien, Hæmorragiæ, Hémorrhagies.
 Hämorrhoide, Hämorroiden, pl., hæmorhoid, Hémorrhoides.
 Hand, hand, Main.
 Handarzt, chiriatre, Chiriatre.

HAR

Handbinde, fascia digitalis, Gantelet.
 Handförmig, palmatus, Palmé.
 Handgelenk, m., articulatio manûs, s.
 Handgelenkkrankheit, chirarthrocace, Chirarthrocace.
 Handgicht, chiragra, Chiragre.
 Handlos, achirus, Achire.
 Handrücken, n., dorsum manûs, s. Dos.
 Handrückenband, n., ligamentum dorsale manûs vel carpi, s. Dorsal.
 Handrückenblutadern, pl., venæ dorsales, —
 Handteller, m., palma manûs, Paume.
 Handverrenkung, f., luxatio —, s. Luxation.
 Handwurz, carpus, Carpe.
 Handwurzelbeine, -knochen, ossa carpi, —
 Häring, Clupea harengus, s. Clupée.
 Hängewarze, pendulous wart, Acrochordon.
 Harder'sche Drüse, glandula Harderi, s. Clignotant.
 Harn, urine, Urine.
 Harnabscess, urinary abscess, s. Absès.
 Harnabgang, Harnabsonderung, excretio urinæ, Diurese.
 Harnähnlich, -artig, urinosus, Urineux.
 Harnblase, vesica urinaria, s. Urinaire.
 Harnblasenbruch, s. Blasenbruch.
 Harnblasenlähmung, cystoplegia, Cystoplégie.
 Harnblasenschmerz, s. Blasenschmerz.
 Harnblasenschnitt, s. Blasenschnitt.
 Harnblasenschwamm, m., fungus vesicæ urinariæ, s. Fongus.
 Harnblasenverdickung, f., thickening of urinary bladder, s.
 Harnblasenverrenkung, contraction of —, Cystosténochorie.
 Harnblasenvorfall, s. Blasenvorfall.
 Harnblasenzerreissung, f., rupture of urinary bladder, s. Rhéxis.
 Harnbruch, urocele, Urocèle.
 Harnfistel, urinary fistula, s. Urinaire.
 Harnfluss, s. Harnruhr.
 Harngänge, Harnwege, viæ urinariæ, s. Voie.
 Harngefäß, Hirnglas, urinal, Urinal.
 Harngries, urinary gravel, s. Gravelle.
 Harnhaut, s. Wursthäutchen.
 Harnkanälchen, pl., tubuli uriniferi, s. Tube.
 Harnkrankheiten, Uroses, Uroses.
 Harnkrise, urocrisia, Urocrisie.
 Harnleiter, ureter, Urétère.
 Harnleiterblutfluss, ureterorrhagia, Urétérorrhagie.
 Harnleiterentzündung, ureteritis, Urétérite.
 Harnlelterschmerz, ureteralgia, Urétéralgie.
 Harnleiterstein, ureterolithus, Urétérolite.
 Harnröhre, urethra, Uréthre.
 Harnröhrenblutfluss, urethrorrhagia, Uréthrorrhagie.
 Harnröhrenentzündung, inflammation of the urethra, Urethrite.
 Harnröhrenfistel, fistula urethræ, s. Fistule.
 Harnröhrenkrampf, urethro-spasmus, Uréthrospasme.

HAU

Harnröhrenschleimfluss, urethrorrhœa, Uréthrorrhée.
Harnröhrenschmerz, uréthralgia, Uréthralgie.
Harnröhrenschnitt, urethrotomia, Uréthrotomie.
Harnröhrenverstopfung, urethrophraxia, Uréthrophraxie.
Harnröhrenzwiebel, bulb. urethræ, s. *Bulbe*.
Harnruhr, diabetes, Diabète.
Harnruhr, honigartige, diabetes mellitus, —
Harnruhr, unschmackhafte, insipidus, —
Harnsäure, uric acid, s. *Urate*.
Harnsaures Salz, urate, Urate.
Harnsaures Ammonium, — of ammonia, —
Harnschau, -sehen, n., uroscopia, Uroscopie.
Harnschmerz, urodynia, Urodynie.
Harnschneller, Accelerator urinæ, Bulbo-Caverneux.
Harnschnur, Harnstrang, s. Blasenband.
Harnstein, urinary concretion, s. *Urinaire*.
Harnsteinkrankheit, urolithiasis, Urolithiasie.
Harnstoff, urea, Urée.
Harnstrenge, strangury, Strangurie.
Harntreibend, s. Diuretisch.
Harntreibende—s. Diuretische—Mittel.
Harnverhaltung, Harnverstopfung, ischury, retention of urine, Ischurie.
Harnwerkzeuge, pl., organa uropœtica, s. *Organe*.
Harnzapfer, catheter, Catheter.
Harnzwang, dysuria, Dysurie.
Hart, hard, Dur.
Härte, hardness, Dureté.
Harte Augenhaut, Augenapfelhaut, membrana sclerotica, s. *Scélérétique*.
Harte Hirnhaut, dura mater, Dure-Mère.
Hartes Fleischgewächs, sclerosarcoma, Sclérosarcome.
Harthäutig, callous, Calleux.
Hartleibigkeit, constipation, Obstipation.
Harz, resin, Résine.
Häschen, lepusculus, Lévrant.
Hase, Häslein, f., Lepus, Lièvre.
Haselnuss, hazel-nut, Noisette.
Haselstaude, -strauch, Corylus, Coudrier.
Haselwurz, Asarum, Asaret.
Hasenaugen, lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmie.
Hasenfüssig, lagopus, Lagope.
Hasenfüssiges Feldhuhn, Tetrao —, —
Hasenschärte, hare-lip, Lagochile.
Haube, reticulum, Bonnet.
Haube, calyptra, Calypstre.
Haube, Haubennetze, cawl, Coiffe.
Häufung, congestio, Congestion.
Haupt, n., Häupter, pl., s. Kopf.
Hauptader, Hauptblutader, -adern, pl., cephalic vein, s. *Céphalique*.
Hauptbinde, fascia cucullata, Couvre-Chef.
Haupthaar, capillitium, Chevelure.
Hauptschlagader, s. Kopfschlagader.
Hauptweh, n., cephalæa, Céphalée.
Hausschwalbe, H. urbica, s. *Hirondelle*.
Haustaube, Colomba livia, s. *Pigéon*.

HEI

Hauswanze, s. Bettwanze.
Hauswurz, Sempervivum, Joubarbe.
Haut, Häute, pl., skin, Derme, Peau.
Haut, membrane, Membrane.
Hautabschuppung, cutaneous desquamation, s. *Desquamation*.
Hautauschlag, — eruption, s. *Eruption*.
Hautausdünnung, cutaneous transpiration, Diaphorèse.
Häutchen, n., cuticula, Cuticule.
Hautdrüsen, cutaneous glands, s. *Cutané*.
Hautentzündung, dermatitis, Dermatitis.
Hautfleck, schwarzer, s. Altersfleck.
Hautförmig, membraniform, Membraniforme.
Hautig, membranous, Membraneux.
Hautkäfer, m., Dermestes, Dermeste.
Hautkrankheiten, cutaneous diseases, s. *Cutané*.
Hautlehre, dermatology, Dermologie.
Häutlein, angewachsenes, tunica adnata oculi, s. *Adné*.
Hautmoos, n., Lichen (cutis), Lichen.
Hautmuskel des Halses, Hauthalsmuskel, musculus cutaneus colli, s. *Cutané*.
Hautnerv, nervus cutaneus, —
Hautröthe, Erythema, Erythème.
Hautsalbe, Hautschmiere, f., unctuous matter of the skin, s. *Smegma*.
Hautschrunde, -spaltung, f., chap, Rhagade.
Hautwärtchen, s. Nervenwärtchen.
Hautwassersucht, Anasarca, Anasarque.
Hautwindsucht, f., s. Emphysem.
Hautwurm, s. Medinawurm.
Hebamme, midwife, Accoucheuse.
Hebammenkunst, midwifery, Obstetricie.
Hebarzt, man-midwife, Accoucheur.
Hebeisen, elevator, Elévatoire.
Hebemuskel des Hodens, Cremaster, Crémaster.
Hecht, Esox lucius, Brochet.
Hefen, dregs, Lie.
Heftig, acute, severe, Aigu.
Heftiger Hunger, s. Heiss hunger.
Heftiger Schmerz, violent pain, s. *Aigu*.
Heidelbeere, Vaccinium (fructus Vaccinii myrtilli ?), s. *Airelle*.
Heidelbeerstrauch, V. myrtillus, —
Heilanzeigen, f., curative indication, s. *Curatif*.
Heilart, -methode, methodus medendi, —
Heilend, curative, Curatif.
Heilig, sacral, Sacré.
Heiligbein, Heiliges Bein, s. Kreuzbein.
Heiliges Fieber, hieropyra, Hiéropyre.
Heilkräftig, medicinal, Médicinal.
Heilkraut, Heracleum, Berce.
Heilkräuter, medicinal plants, s. *Médicinal*.
Heilkunde, f., s. Therapeutik.
Heilkunst, f., s. Arzneikunst.
Heilmittel, curative remedy, s. *Curatif*.
Heilmittellehre, acologia, Acologie.
Heimweh, nostalgia, Nostalgie.
Heinrich, guter, Chenopodium bonus Henricus, s. *Anserine*.
Heiss hunger, bulimia, Boulimie.

HER

Hektik, Hektisches Fieber, hectic fever, s. Hektisch, hectic, Hectique.
 Helenenkraut, Inula helenium, Aunée.
 Hell, clear, limpid, Clair.
 Helm, galea, Casque, Galéa.
 Helminthologie, helminthology, Helminthologie.
 Helminthologisch, helminthological, Helminthologique.
 Hematine, f., hæmatina, Hématine.
 Hemeralopie, hemeralopia, Héméralopie.
 Hemikranie, hemicrania, Hémicranie.
 Hemiplegie, hemiplegia, Hémiplegie.
 Hemisphäre, f., hemisphere, Hémisphère.
 Hepatisch, hepatic, Hépatique.
 Hepatographie, hepatographia, Hépatographie.
 Heptandrie, Heptandria, Heptandrie.
 Herabhängend, deflexus, Déflechi.
 Herablaufend, decurrens, Décurrent.
 Herabzieher des Mundwinkels, Depressor anguli oris, s. *Abaisseur*.
 Herabzieher des Nasenflügels, — alæ nasi, —
 Herabzieher der Unterlippe, — labii inferioris, —
 Herabziehung, depression, Abaissement.
 Herausfallen, ecptoma, Ecptome.
 Herausnehmen, exæresis, Exérèse.
 Heraustreten der Augen, ecpiasmus, Ecpiasme.
 Herb, Herbe, austere, Acerbe, Austère.
 Herber Wein, sour rough wine.
 Herbigkeit, acerbity, Acerbité.
 Herborisiren, to herborize, Herboriser.
 Herbst, autumn, Automne.
 Herbstfieber, n., autumnal fever, s. Herbstlich, autumnal, Automnale.
 Herbstzeit, f., autumnal season, —
 Herbstzeitlose, C. autumnale, s. *Colchique*.
 Herbstzeitlosenessig, Acetum Colchici, —
 Herbstzeitlosensauerhonig, Oxymel —, —
 Herbstzeitlosensyrup, Syrupus —, —
 Herbstzeitlosentinctur, geistige, — weinige, Tinctura —, Vinum Colchici, —
 Hermaphrodit, hermaphrodite, Hermaphrodite.
 Hermetisch, hermetic, Hermétique.
 Hermodactel, hermodactylus, Hermodacte.
 Herpes, Herpes, Dartre.
 Herpetisch, herpetic, Herpétique.
 Herumschweifendes Nervenpaar, par vagum, vel nervi vagi, s. *Vague*.
 Herz, heart, Cœur.
 Herzbeutel, pericardium, Péricarde.
 Herzbeutelentzündung, pericarditis, Péricardite.
 Herzbeutelwassersucht, hydrops pericardii, Hydro-Péricarde.
 Herzbruch, cardiocele, Cardiocèle.
 Herzentzündung, carditis, Cardite.
 Herzerweiterung, cardieurysma, Cardieurysme.
 Herzförmig, cordiformis, Cordiforme.
 Herzgeflecht, n., cardiac plexus, s. *Cardiaque*.
 Herzgeschwür, cardielcosis, Cardihelcose.

HIN

Herzgespann, Leon. cardiaca, Agripaume.
 Herzgrübchen, n., scrobiculus cordis, s. Herzgrube, anticardium, Anticarde.
 Herzkammer, ventric. cordis, s. *Ventricule*.
 Herzkeim, m., corculum, Corcule.
 Herzklappe, f., Herzklappen, pl., valvula —, valvulæ cordis, s. *Valvule*.
 Herzklopfen, palpitatio —, Cardiopalme.
 Herzknoten, m., ganglion cardiacum, s. *Cardiaque*.
 Herzkrankheit, cardiopathia, Cardiopathie.
 Herzlosigkeit, acardia, Acardie.
 Herzmuschel, Cardium, Bucarde.
 Herzmuschel, essbare, C. edule, —
 Herznerven, pl., nervi cardiaci, s. *Cardiaque*.
 Herzhohr, n., s. Vorkammer.
 Herzpölyp, m., polypus cordis, s. *Polype*.
 Herzrheumatismus, m., rheumatismus cordis, s. *Rhumatisme*.
 Herzsack, s. Herzbeutel.
 Herzsclachtigkeit, lassitude, Courbature.
 Herzspitze, f., apex cordis, Pointe du cœur.
 Herzstärkend, analeptic, cardiac, cordial, Analeptique, Cardiaque, Cordial.
 Herzstärkende Mittel, remedia cardiaca, —
 Herzwasser, aqua pericardii, s. *Eau*.
 Herzweh, n., passio cardiaca, s. *Cardiaque*.
 Herzzerreissung, f., rupture of the heart, Cardiorhexie.
 Heterogen, heterogeneous, Hétérogène.
 Heterogenität, heterogeneity, Hétérogénéité.
 Heuschreckenbaum, Hymenæa, Courbaril.
 Heuschreckenessen, acridophagia, Acridophagie.
 Heuschreckenesser, m., acridophagus, Acridophage.
 Heuschreckenfressend, adj., acridophagus, —
 Hexagynie, Hexagynia, Hexagynie.
 Hexandrie, Hexandria, Hexandrie.
 Hieropyr, ignis sacer, Hiéropyre.
 Highmor'sche Höhle, antrum highmorianum, s. *Antre*.
 Highmor'scher Körper, corpus —, s. *Corps*.
 Himbeere, Himmelbeere, fructus Rubi idæi, s. *Framboisier*.
 Himbeere, riechende, R. chamæmorus, s. *Ronce*.
 Himbeerpocke, s. Erdbeerpocke.
 Himbeerstrauch, R. idæus, Framboisier.
 Himmelstrich, climate, Climat.
 Hinabfliessen, s. Katarrh.
 Hinauffliessen, anarrhœa, Anarrhée.
 Hinfällig, deciduous, Caduc.
 Hinfällige Eyhaut, membrana decidua, Caduque.
 Hinfälligkeit, caducitas, Caducité.
 Hinken, claudicatio, Claudication.
 Hinken, freiwilliges, luxatio spontanea femoris, Coxarthrocace.
 Hinterbacken, clunes, nates, s. *Fesse*.
 Hintere, anus, podex, Anus.
 Hintere Gelenkhügelgrube, s. *latter*.
 Hinterer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis posticus major, s. *Droit*.
 Hinterer, kleiner —, Rectus — minor, —

HIR

Hinterer oberer Sägemuskel, *Serratus superior posticus*, *s. Dentelé*.
Hinterer unterer —, *S. inferior post.*, —
Hinteres Hirnganglion, posterior cerebral ganglion, *s. Optique*.
Hinteres zerrissenes Loch, foramen lacrum posterius, *s. Occipito-Pétreux*.
Hinterfuss, *m.*, *s. Mittelfuss*.
Hinterhand, *m.*, *s. Mittelhand*.
Hinterhaupt, Hinterkopf, occiput, *Occiput*.
Hinterhauptbein, os occipitis, *s. Occipital*.
Hinterhauptblutleiter, posterior occipital sinuses, —
Hinterhauptgegend, regio occipitalis, —
Hinterhauptloch, grosses eiförmiges, foramen magnum ovale, — occipitale —, —
Hinterhauptmuskel, *M. occipitalis*, —
Hinterhauptnerv, nervus —, —
Hinterhauptschlagader, arteria —, —
Hinterhauptstirnmuskel, *Occipito-frontalis*, *Occipito-Frontal*.
Hinterhauptvene, *v. occipitalis*, *s. Occipital*.
Hinterste Backenzähne, posterior grinding-teeth, *s. Crantère*.
Hippokratisch, hippocratic, Hippocratique.
Hippokratische Mütze, Hippocrates' cap, *s. Capeline*.
Hippokratische Ziehbank, — bench, *s. Banc*.
Hippokratisches Gesicht, facies hippocratica, *s. Face*.
Hircenfett, hircina, Hircine.
Hircinsäure, hircinic acid, *s. Hircate*.
Hircinsäure Salze, hircinates, —
Hirn, *s. Gehirn*.
Hirnanhang, pituitary gland, *s. Pituitaire*.
Hirnblutadern, Hirnvenen, venæ cerebrales, *s. Cérébral*.
Hirnblutfluss, cerebral apoplexy, *s. Apoplexie*, et *Encéphalotomie*.
Hirnbruch, hernia cerebri, *Encéphalocèle*.
Hirnentzündung, encephalitis, *Encéphalite*.
Hirnerschütterung, commotio cerebri, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
Hirnerweichung, softening of the brain, —
Hirnfell, *n.*, Hirnhaut, *f.*, cerebral membrane, *s. Cérébral*.
Hirngeschwulst, cerebral tumour, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
Hirngeschwür, cerebral ulceration, —
Hirngewölbe, *n.*, *s. Schädelgewölbe*.
Hirngezelt, Hirnzelt, *n.*, -zelle, *pl.*, tentorium cerebelli, *s. Septum*.
Hirnhautbeschrmer, Hirnschirmer, meningophylax, Méningo-Phylax.
Hirnhautblutleiter, Hirnhautblutbehälter, sinus duræ matris, *s. Sinus*.
Hirnhäutchen, dünnes, *p. mater*, Pie-Mère.
Hirnhäute, meninges (cerebri), Méninges.
Hirnhautentzündung, meningitis, Ménin-gite.
Hirnhautschlagader, mittlere, arteria meningea media, *s. Méningé*.
Hirnhautschlagadern, art. meningæ, —
Hirnhautschwamm, fungus duræ matris, *s. Fongus*.

HIT

Hirnhöhle, dritte, vierte, fünfte, ventr. cerebri tert., quart., quintus, *s. Ventricule*.
Hirnhöhlen, ventriculi cerebri, —
Hirnkern, *m.*, *s. Hirnschwiele*.
Hirnklappe, valvula cerebri, *s. Valvule*.
Hirnlappen, *m.*, *pl.*, lobi, vel lobuli, cerebri, *s. Lobe*, et *Lobule*.
Hirnlehre, *f.*, *s. Phrenologie*.
Hirnleiden, Hirnkrankheit, disease of the brain, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
Hirnlein, cerebellum, Cervelet.
Hirnmark, medulla cerebri, *s. Medulle*.
Hirnnerven, nervi cerebrales, *s. Nerv*.
Hirnnervenpaar, erstes, — zweites, — drittes, par primum, — secundum, — tertium nervorum cerebralium, u.s.w., —
Hirnrinde, substantia corticalis cerebri, *s. Cortical*.
Hirn-Rückenmarksnerven, *pl.*, nervi cerebro-spinales, *s. Cérébro-Rachidién*.
Hirnsand, acervulus cerebri, *s. Pinéal*.
Hirnschädel, Hirnschale, cranium, Crâne.
Hirnschädelbruch, *m.*, fractura cranii, *s. Fracture*.
Hirnschädelbruch mit Eindruck, fractura cranii cum (ossis) depressione, —
Hirnschädelfuge, Hirnschädelfugen, *pl.*, sutura —, suturæ cranii, *s. Crâne*.
Hirnschädelknochen, ossa cranii, *s. Cranien*.
Hirnschädelschwamm, fungus —, *s. Fongus*.
Hirnschalenmuskel, *m.*, musculus epicranus, *s. Epicranien*.
Hirnschenkel, crus —, crura cerebri, *s. Pédoncule*.
Hirnschlagader, mittlere, — tiefe, arteria cerebialis media, art. cerebialis profunda, *s. Cérébral*.
Hirnschwamm, fungus cerebri, *s. Fongus*.
Hirnschwiele, corpus callosum, *s. Calleux*.
Hirnsichel, falx cerebri, *s. Faux*.
Hirnspalte, *f.*, incisura cerebri, *s. Incisure*.
Hirnstein, *m.*, encephalolithus, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
Hirnstiel, *s. Hirnschenkel*.
Hirnsubstanz, rindartige, substantia corticalis cerebri, *s. Cortical*.
Hirnwuth, *f.*, phrenitis, Phrénésie.
Hirsch, Cervus, Cerf.
Hirschhorn, cornu Cervi, *s. Corne*.
Hirschtalg, *s.*, sebum cervinum, *s. Suif*.
Hirschzunge, Asplenium scolopendrium, *s. Scolopendre*.
Hirse, Milium effusum, *s. Millet*.
Hirsedrüsen, *f.*, *pl.*, miliary glands, *s. Miliare*.
Hirsefieber, *s. Frieselfieber*.
Hirsegras, *s. Panikgras*.
Hirsens, Panicum miliaceum, *s. Panic*.
Hirsensartig, *adj.*, miliaris, Miliare.
Hirsengras, Milium, Millet.
Hirsenkorn, semen *M. effusi*, *s. Millet*.
Hitzbläschen, *n.*, Phlyctæna, Phlyctène.
Hitzblätterchen, Eczema, Eczème.
Hitzblättern, sudamina, Echauboulures, Hydroa.
Hitze, heat, Ardeur.

HOF

Hitzig, acute, ardent, Aigu, Ardent.
 Hitzige Entzündung, active inflammation, s. *Actif*.
 Hitzige Krankheiten, acute diseases, s. *Aigu*.
 Hobelbinde, fascia spiralis, Doloire.
 Hobelförmig, dolabriformis, Dolabriforme.
 Hoch, high, Elevé.
 Hochere Kochkunst, gastronomy, Gastronomie.
 Höcker, tuberosity, Bosse, Tuberosité.
 Höcker, grauer, tuber cinereum, —
 Höcker der Rippe, tuberculum costæ, s. *Tubercule*.
 Höcker auf dem Rücken, cyphoma, Cyphome.
 Hode, Hoden, pl., Hödlein, testis, testiculus, Testicule.
 Hodenausschneidung, castratio, Castration.
 Hodenentzündung, orchitis, Orchite.
 Hodengeschwulst, tumefactio testis, Orchiocele.
 Hodengeschwulst, entzündungsartige, hernia humoralis, s. *Hernie*.
 Hodenhaut, eigene, tunica propria—albuginea—testis, s. *Albuginé*.
 Hodenhäutchen, rothes, tunica erythroides, s. *Erythroïde*.
 Hodenkern, s. Highmor'scher Körper.
 Hodenkraut, s. Knabekraut.
 Hodenkrebs, m., carcinoma testis, s. *Carcinôme*.
 Hodenmarkschwamm, fungus medullaris testis, s. *Médullaire*.
 Hodenmuskel, Cremaster, Crémaster.
 Hodensack, Hodenbalz, scrotum, Scrotum.
 Hodensackblutbruch, hæmatocele scroti, s. *Hématocèle*.
 Hodensackbruch, hernia scrotalis, Oschéocèle, s., also, *Hernie*.
 Hodensackeiterbruch, collectio puris in scroto, Empyocèle.
 Hodensackentzündung, oschitis, Oschéite.
 Hodensackfettbruch, liparocèle, Liparocèle.
 Hodensackfleischbruch, m., hernia carnososa—sarcocele?—scroti, s. *Sarcocèle*.
 Hodensackgeschwulst, oscheoncus, Oschéoncie.
 Hodensackkrebs, oscheocarcinoma, Oschéocarcinôme.
 Hodensacknerven, m., pl., nervi scrotales, s. *Scrotum*.
 Hodensacksamenbruch, m., oscheocele seminalis, s. *Oschéocèle*.
 Hodensackschlagadern, f., pl., arteriæ scrotales, s. *Scrotum*.
 Hodensacksstich, m., paracentesis scroti, s. *Paracentèse*.
 Hodenscheidehaut, tunica vaginalis testis, s. *Vaginal*.
 Hodenschmerz, didymalgia, Didymalgie.
 Hodenschwamm, m., fungus testis, s. *Fongus*.
 Hodenwasserbruch, m., hernia humoralis, s. *Hernie*.
 Hodenzurückhaltung, f., parorchidium, Parorchide.
 Hof, halo, Halo.

HON

Hoffartiger Muskel, musculus superbus, s. *Superbe*.
 Hoffmannischer Schmerzstillender Liqueur, L. anodynus Hoffmanni, s. *Liqueur*.
 Hohl, hollow, Cave, Creux.
 Hohler, s. Hohlvene.
 Höhle, antre, cavern, hollow, excavation, Antre, Caverne, Creux, Excavation.
 Hohle Muskeln, hollow muscles, s. *Creux*.
 Höhlen in der harten Hirnhaut, s. Blutbehälter.
 Hohlgeschwür, fistulous sore, s. *Sinus*.
 Hohlhand, palma manûs, s. *Palmaire*.
 Hohlhandband, anterior annular ligament of carpus, —
 Hohlhandbögen, arcus palmares, —
 Hohlhand-Ellenbogennerve, ramus palmaris nervi ulnaris, —
 Hohlhand-Fingernerven, pl., nervi digitales palmares, —
 Hohlhandmuskel, kurzer, — langer, Palmaris brevis, Palmaris longus, —
 Hohlhandnerv, tiefer, nervus ulnaris palmaris profundus, —
 Hohlhandschlagader, oberflächliche, arteria superficialis palmæ, —
 Höhlig, cavernous, Caverneux.
 Hohlspiegel, concave mirror, s. *Concave*.
 Hohlunder, gemeine, s. Schwarze H.
 Höhlung, cavity, Cavité.
 Hohlvene, absteigende oder obere, vena cava descendens vel superior, s. *Cave*.
 Hohlvene, aufsteigende oder untere, — — adscendens vel inferior, —
 Hohlvenensack, sinus venarum cavarum, s. *Sinus*.
 Hohlvenensystem, n., systema — —, s. *Système*.
 Hollenstein, lapis infernalis, s. *Pierre*.
 Holz, wood, Bois.
 Holzartig, Holzig, wood-like, woody, Ligneux.
 Holzast, m., woody branch, s. *Branche*.
 Holzbock, m., Cerambyx, Capricorne.
 Holzbohrer, m., C. ligniperda, s. *Cossus*.
 Holzessig, Holzsäure, pyroligneous acid, s. *Pyroligneux*.
 Holzfressend, xylophagous, Xylophage.
 Holzkohle, charcoal, Charbon.
 Holzraupe, f., larva C. ligniperdi, s. *Cossus*.
 Holzthee, f., Holztrank, m., Decoctum lignorum, s. *Decoctum*.
 Holzversteinigung, f., fossil wood, s. *Fossil*.
 Homogen, homogeneous, Homogène.
 Homogenität, homogeneity, Homogénéité.
 Homöopathie, homœopathia, Homœopathie.
 Honig, honey, Miel.
 Honigartig, Honigsuss, honey-like, honied, Mielleux.
 Honigbiene, Apis mellifica, s. *Abeille*.
 Honigblase, f., honey-bag of bee, s. *Estomac*.
 Honigdrüse, nectariferous gland, s. *Nectaire*.
 Honigfressend, adj., mellivorous, Mellivore.
 Honiggefäß, -behälter, nectary, Nectaire.
 Honiggeschwulst, Honiggeschwür, meliceris, Mélicéris.

HUF

Honiggrübchen, nectariferous pore, *s. Nectaire*.
 Honigklee, Melilotus, Mélilot.
 Honigklee, gemeine, *M. officinalis*, —
Honigkuckuk, *m.*, *Cuculus indicatorius*, *s. Indicateur*.
 Honigsaft, nectar of plants, *s. Nectar*.
 Honigstein, honey-stone, Méllite.
 Honigsteinsäure, mellitic acid, *s. Méllitate*.
 Honigsteinsäure Salze, mellitates, —
 Honigtragend, nectariferous, Nectarifère.
 Honigwasser, hydromel, Hydromel.
Honigwein, *m.*, vinous —, mead, —
Honigzellen, *f.*, *pl.*, honeycomb cells, *s. Cellule*.
 Hopfen, Humulus, Houblon.
 Hopfenextract, Extr. humuli, *s. Houblon*.
 Hopfenkegel, -zapfen, strobilus *H. lupuli*, —
Hopfenklette, *f.*, *Arctium lappa*, Bardane.
 Hopfensprossen, *f.*, *pl.*, young shoots of *Humulus lupulus*, —
 Hopfentinktur, Tinctura humuli, —
 Hordein, hordeina, Hordeïne.
 Horn, horn, Corne.
 Horn der Seitenventrikel des Gehirns, abwärtssteigendes, — hinteres, — vorderes, descending —, posterior —, anterior horn of lateral ventricle of the brain, —
 Hornartig, corneous, horn-like, Cératoïde, Corné.
 Hornartiges Auswuchs, horn-like excrescence, Kératiase.
 Hörnchen, cucullus, Cornet.
Hornecht, *m.*, *Esox belone*, *s. Brochet*.
 Hörner der Gebärmutter, cornua uteri, *s. Hörner des Schildknorpels*, horns of thyroid cartilage, *s. Corne*.
 Hörner des Zungenbeins, horns of the hyoid bone, —
 Hornerv, *s. Gehörnerv*.
Hornförmig, *adj.*, horn-shaped, Corniforme.
 Hornhaut des Auges, tunica cornea oculi, Cornée.
 Hornhaut, kegelförmige, conical cornea, —
 Hornhautblätter, vesicula corneæ, *s. Achlys*.
 Hornhautbruch, ceratocele, Cératocèle.
Hornhautfistel, *f.*, fistula corneæ, *s. Fistule*.
 Hornhautfleck, nubecula —, Nubécule.
 Hornhautgeschwür, ulcus —, Encaume.
Hornhautstaphylom, *n.*, staphyloma corneæ, *s. Staphylôme*.
 Hornisse, Vespa crabro, *s. Guêpe*.
Hornmohn, *m.*, *Glaucium*, olim *Chelidonium*.
Hornsubstanz, *Horngewebe*, *f.*, corneous tissue, *s. Tissu*.
Hornvieh, *n.*, horned cattle, *s. Cornu*.
Hornviehbremse, *f.*, *Æstrus bovis*, *s. Æstre*.
 Hospital, hospital, Hôpital.
 Hospitalbrand, hospital-gangrene, *s. Pourriture*.
 Hospitalfieber, — fever, *s. Hôpital*.
 Huf, hoof, Sabot.
 Huflattich, *T. farfara*, *s. Tussilage*.
 Huflattich, grosser, *T. petasites*, —
Hüftbeckenerv, *m.*, nervus ilio-hypogastricus, *s. Ilio-Hypogastrique*.

HUP

Hüftbein, *s. Darmbein*.
Hüftbeinbruch, *m.*, hernia ischiatica, Ischiocèle, *s.*, also, *Hernie*.
 Hüftbeinkamm, *s. Darmbeinkamm*.
 Hüftbeinloch, foramen obturatorium, *s. Obturateur*.
 Hüftbeinlochblutader, vena obturatoria, —
 Hüftbeinlochmuskel, äusserer, — innerer, Obturator externus, — internus, —
 Hüftbeinlochnerv, nervus obturatorius, —
 Hüftbeinlochsclagader, art. obturatoria, —
Hüftblutadern, *f.*, *pl.*, venæ iliacæ, *s. Iliaque*.
Hüftdrüsen, *f.*, *pl.*, glandulæ iliacæ, —
 Hüfte, haunch, Hanche.
Hüftgeflecht, *n.*, plexus iliacus, *s. Iliaque*.
 Hüftgelenk, hip-joint, *s. Coxo-Fémoral*.
 Hüftgicht, ischiagra, Ischiagre.
 Hüft-Grimmdarmsclagader, arteria ilio-colica, *s. Ilio-Colique*.
 Hüftkranz, *s. Kranzdarmbeinsclagader*.
Hüftleistennerv, *m.*, nervus ilio-inguinalis, *s. Ilio-Inguinal*.
 Hüftlenden-*s. Lendendarmbeinsclagader*.
 Hüftmuskeln, Hüftbeinmuskeln, *pl.*, musculi iliaci, *s. Iliaque*.
 Hüftnerv, grosser, — kleiner, nervus sciaticus major, — minor, *s. Sciatique*.
 Hüftschlagader, äussere, — gemeinschaftliche, — innere, arteria iliaca externa, — communis, — interna, *s. Iliaque*.
 Hüftschwindsucht, phthisis ischiadica, *s. Ischiatique*.
 Hüftweh, ischialgia, Ischialgie.
 Hügel des Sehnervens, *s. Sehnhügel*.
Huhn, *n.*, *Hühner*, *pl.*, *P. gallus*, *s. Faisan*.
 Hühnerarten, Gallinaceæ, Gallinacées.
 Hühnerauge, clavis pedis, Cor.
 Hühnerpocken, *s. Hundspocken*.
Hülfsband, *n.*, *Hülfsbänder*, *pl.*, ligamentum accessorium, *s. Accessoire*.
 Hilfsmittel, *s. Heilmittel*.
 Hüllchen, involuclum, Involucelle.
 Hülle, involucrum, Envelope, Involucre.
 Hüllkätzchen, cupula, Cupule.
 Hülse, husk, pod, Gousse.
 Hülsen-Familie, Hülsenpflanzen, Leguminosæ, Légumineuses.
 Hülsenfrucht, legumen, Legume.
 Hülsenwurm, Echinococcus, Echinocoque.
 Hummel, Bombus, Bourdon.
 Hummer, Astacus gaurmarus, Homard.
 Hunderblättrige, —, *s. Centifolien-Rose*.
 Hündisch, canine, cynic, Canin, Cynique.
 Hundshunger, fames canina, *s. Canin*.
 Hundskampf, spasmus cynicus, *s. Cynique*.
 Hundstag, -tage, *pl.*, dog-day, *s. Canicule*.
 Hundstern, dog-star, Canicule.
 Hundswürger, Cynanchium, Cynanque.
 Hundswuth, rabies canina, *s. Rage*.
 Hundszahn, dens caninus, *s. Canin*.
 Hundszunge, Cynoglossum, Cynoglosse.
 Hunger, hunger, Faim.
Hungercur, *f.*, cure by abstinence, —
 Hupfen, subsultus, Soubresaut.
 Hupfen der Flechsen, *s. Sehnenhupfen*.

HYD

Husten, cough, Toux.
Hut, hat, Chapeau.
Hut eines Brennkolbens, head of a still, Chapiteau.
Hut eines Pilzes, pileus fungi, *s. Chapeau*.
Hydatide, -en, pl., hydatid, Hydatide.
Hydatidöse Geschwulst, hydatid. tumour, —
Hydatismus, hydatismus, Hydatisme.
Hydrat, hydras, Hydrate.
Hydraulik, hydraulics, Hydraulique.
Hydraulisch, hydraulic, —
Hydriodat, hydriodas, Hydriodate.
Hydriodsäure, hydriodic acid, *s. Hydriodate*.
Hydriodsaure Salze, hydriodates, —
Hydriodsaures —, Hydriodinsaures Kali, hydriodate of potass, *s. Iode*.
Hydrochlorinsäure, hydrochloric acid, *s. Hydrochlorate*.
Hydrochlorinsaure Salze, hydrochlorates —
Hydrochlorinsaurer Baryt, hydrochlorate of barytes, *s. Barite*.
Hydrochlorinsaurer Kalk, hydrochlorate of lime, *s. Hydrochlorate*.
Hydrochlorinsaures Ammonium, hydrochlorate of ammonia, —
Hydrocyansäure, hydrocyanic acid, *s. Hydrocyanate*.
Hydrocyansaures Salz, hydrocyanate, —
Hydrogenschwefelantimonoxyd, Hydro-sulfuretum luteum oxidi Stibii sulfurati, *s. Antimoine*.
Hydrometer, hydrometer, Hydromètre.
Hydrometrie, hydrometry, Hydrométrie.
Hydrometrisch, hydrometrical, Hydrométrique.
Hydrophobie, *f.*, hydrophobia, Hydrophobie.
Hydrophobisch, hydrophobic, Hydrophobique.
Hydropsie, hydrops, Hydropsie.
Hydroselensäure, hydro-selenic acid, *s. Hydro-Séléniat*.
Hydroselensaure Salze, hydro-seleniates, —
Hydrostatik, hydrostatics, Hydrostatique.
Hydrotellursäure, hydrotelluric acid, *s. Hydrotellurate*.

HYS

Hydrothionsäure, hydrosulphuric acid, *s. Hydrosulfate*.
Hydrothionsaure Salze, hydrosulphates, —
Hydroxanthssäure, xanthic acid, *s. Hydroxanthique*.
Hygrometer, hygrometer, Hygromètre.
Hygrometrie, hygrometry, Hygrométrie.
Hygrometrisch, hygrometrical, Hygrométrique.
Hymen, hymen, Hymen.
Hymenopteren, Hymenoptera, Hymenoptères.
Hymenopterolög, hymenopterologist, Hymenoptérologue.
Hymenopterologie, hymenopterology, Hymenoptérologie.
Hyoscyamin, hyoscyamine, *s. Jusquiame*.
Hyperästhesien, Hyperaestheses, *s. Hyper-esthésie*.
Hyperboreisch, hyperboreal, Hyperboré.
Hypersthenie, hypersthenia, Hypersthénie.
Hypersthenisch, hypersthenic, Hypersthénique.
Hypertonie, hypertonia, Hypertonie.
Hypertrophie des Herzens, hypertrophy of the heart, *s. Hypertrophie*.
Hyperzoodynamie, hyperzoodynamia, Hyperzoodynamie.
Hypnologie, hypnology, Hypnologie.
Hypnologisch, hypnological, Hypnologique.
Hypochondre, hypochondrium, Hypochondre.
Hypochondrisch, hypochondriac, Hypochondriaque.
Hypochondrischer Schmerz, — pain, —
Hypogastrisch, hypogastric, Hypogastrique.
Hyposthenie, hyposthenia, Hyposthénie.
Hyposthenisch, hyposthenic, Hyposthénique.
Hysterie, hysteria, Hystérie.
Hysterisch, hysterical, Hystérique.
Hysterisches Uebel, passio hysterica, —
Hysterorrhoe, hysterorrhœa, Hystérorrhée.
Hysterotom, hysterotomus, Hystérotome.
Hysterotomie, hysterotomy, Hystérotomie.

I.

IDE

Iatrolept, iatralipta, Iatrolepte.
Iatroleptik, iatraliptice, Iatroleptique.
Iatrochemie, *f.*, iatrochymia, Iatrochimie.
Iatromathematik, *f.*, iatromathematics, *s. Iatromathématique*.
Ichthyolith, ichthyolite, Ichthyolithe.
Ichthyolithologie, ichthyolithology, Ichthyolithologie.
Ichthyolithologisch, ichthyolithological, Ichthyolithologique.
Ichthyologie, ichthyology, Ichthyologie.
Ichthyologisch, ichthyological, Ichthyologique.
Ichthyophäg, *s.* Fischesser.
Idealisch, ideal, Idéal.

IKT

Ideologisch, ideological, *s. Idéologie*.
Idee, idea, Idée.
Ideen, angeborne, innate ideas, *s. Inné*.
Identisch, identical, Identique.
Identität, identity, Identité.
Identitätsystem, identity-system, —
Idiopathie, *f.*, idiopathia, Idiopathie.
Idiopathisch, idiopathic, Idiopathique.
Idiosynkrasie, idiosyncrasy, Idiosyncrasie.
Idiot, idiota, Idiot.
Idiotismus, idiotism, Idiotisme.
Igel, Erinaceus, Hérisson.
Ignatiusbohne, faba St. Ignatii, *s. Fève*.
Ikosandrie, Icosandria, Icosandrie.
Ikterisch, icteric, Ictérique.

INN

Ikongraphie, iconography, Iconographie.
 Ikongraphisch, iconographic, Iconographique.
 Imme, s. Biene.
 Immerwährendes Blasenpflaster, perpetual blister, s. *Vésicatoire*.
 Impetiginöses Geschwür, impetiginous sore, s. *Impétigo*.
 Impfung, s. Einimpfung.
 Impotenz, f., impotentia, Impotence.
 Impotenz, männliche, — virilis, Impuissance
 Indianische rothe Erbsen, semina Abri precatorii, s. *Abrus*.
 Indianische Kokkelbeere, bacca Cocculi indici, s. *Coquecule*.
 Indianischer Brodbaum, s. Sagubaum.
 Indianischer Pfeffer, s. Jährige Beissbeere.
 Indianischer Safran, s. Gelbwurz.
 Indig, indigo, Indigo.
 Indigo-blau, indigo-blue, —
 Indigopflanze, Indigofera, Indigotier.
 Ineinanderfliessend, confluent, Confluent.
 Influenza, f., influenza, Influence.
 Infusion, f., infusio, Infusion.
 Infusionstierchen, Infusoria, Infusoirs.
 Ingredienz, ingredient, Ingrédient.
 Ingwer, Ingber, ginger, Gingembre.
 Ingwersäure, f., acidum zingibericum, —
 Ingwersyrup, Syrupus Zingiberis, —
 Inkrustirt, adj., incrusted, Incrusté.
 Inkrustirung, incrustatio, Incrustation.
 Innere, internal, Interne.
 Innere Zwischenknochenmuskeln, musculi interossei interni, s. *Interosseux*.
 Innere Zwischenrippenschlagader, arteria intercostalis interna, s. *Intercostal*.
 Innerer Augenwinkel, internal angle of the eye, s. *Interne*.
 Innerer Hammermuskel, Internus mallei s. Tensor tympani, Salpingo-Malléen.
 Innerer dicker Schenkelmuskel, Vastus internus femoris, s. *Vaste*.

ITA

Inneres Ohr, internal ear, s. *Oreille*.
 Innerlich, Inwendig, internal, Intrinsèque.
 Insect, Insekt, insect, Insecte.
 Insektdieb, m., Ptinus fur, s. *Ptin*.
 Insekten mit halben Flügeldecken, hemipterous insects, Hémiptères.
 Insektlehre, Insektkunde, s. Entomologie.
 Intermaxillarknochen, intermaxillary bone s. *Intermaxillaire*.
 Intermittirender Puls, intermittent pulse, s. *Intermittent*.
 Inulin, n., inulina, Inuline.
 Inunctionscur, f., s. *Iatraliptik*.
 Iod, Iode, Iodin, Iodine, iodine, Iode.
 Iodigsäure, iodous acid, s. *Iodeux*.
 Iodine-, Iodsäure, iodic acid, s. *Iodate*.
 Iodinetinktur, f., tincture of iodine, s. *Iode*.
 Iodsaure Salpetersäure, — Phosphorsäure, — Schwefelsäure, acidum iodo-nitricum, — iodo-phosphoricum, — iodo-sulphuricum, s. *Iodo-Nitrique*.
 Iodsaures Salz, iodate, Iodate.
 Iodwasserstoffsäure, s. Hydriodsäure.
 Ipekakuanha, Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha.
 Irdisch, terrestrial, Terrestre.
 Iris, f., s. Schwertlilie,
Iris-Familie, f., Iridæ, Iridées.
 Irismangel, m., irideremia, Irideremie?
 Irisschnitt, iridectomy, Iridectomy.
 Irisvorfall, iridoptosis, Iridoptose.
 Irrereden, madness, Aphrosyne.
 Irrgang, m., s. Labyrinth.
 Irritibilität, f., irritability, Irritabilité.
 Irrlicht, f., ignis fatuus, s. *Feu*.
 Ischurie, ischuria, Ischurie.
 Islandische Flechtengallerte, Iceland-moss-jelly, s. *Lichen*.
 Islandisches Moos, Cetraria —, Physcia islandica, —
 Isop, Hyssopus, Hyssope.
 Italianischer Kellerhals, Daphne gnidium, s. *Garou*.

J.

JOC

Jahresfieber, n., febris annua, s. *Annuel*.
 Jährige Beisbeere, Capsicum annuum, s. *Piment*.
 Jakobsfiebertriebendes pulver, Jamespulver, James' fever-powder, s. *Antimoine*.
 Jalappenextract, Extr. Jalappæ, s. *Jalap*.
 Jalappenharz, resina Jalappæ, s. Jalappii, —
 Jalappenseife, sapo Jalappæ, —
 Jalappenseifentinktur, Tinct. saponis —, —
 Jalappentinktur, Tinctura Jalappæ, —
 Jalappenwinde, f., Convolutus jalappa, —
 Jalappenwurzel, radix Jalappæ, —
 Jamaicanischer Pfeffer, Jamaikapfeffer, All-spice, s. *Piment*.
 Jatrophasäure, jatrophi acid, s. *Jatrophate*.
 Jatrophasaure Salze, jatrophiates, —
 Jauche, f., ichor, Ichor.
 Jochbein, os zygomaticum, Zygame.

JUC

Jochbeinmuskel, grösserer, Zygomaticus major, s. *Zygomatique*.
 Jochbeinmuskel, kleinerer, — minor, —
 Jochbeinmuskeln, musculi zygomatici, s. *Zygomato-Labial*.
 Jochbinde, f., s. Schulterbinde.
 Jochbogen, zygomatic arch, s. *Zygomatique*.
 Jochförmig, s. Zygomatisch.
 Jochförmiger Fortsatz — Jochfortsatz — des Schafenbeins, s. Wangenfortsatz.
 Johannisbeere, currant, s. *Groseillier*.
 Johannisbeerstrauch, Ribes, Groseillier.
 Johanniskraut, Hypericum, Millepertuis.
 Jucken, prurigo, Prurigo.
 Jucken, krankhaftes der Genitalien, pruritus morbidus partium genitalium, —
 Juckende Krätze der Augenlieder, psorophthalmie, Psorophthalmie.

JUN

Judenharz, -pech, asphaltum, Asphalte.
 Judenkirsche, Physalis, Coqueret.
 Judenpechöl, oleum asphalti, *s. Asphalte*.
 Judenzopf, plica, Plique.
Julep, m., julapium, Julep.
 Jung, Jungling, adolescent, Adolescent.

JUR

Jungfernhäutchen, -zeichen, *s. Hymen*.
 Jungfernhonig, virgin-honey, *s. Miel*.
 Jungfernwachs, — wax, *s. Cire*.
 Junglingsalter, adolescence, Adolescence.
 Jurisprudenz, medicinische, medical jurisprudence, Jurisprudence Médicale.

K.

KAL

Kabelgau, Morrhua vulgaris, Morue.
Kabinetskäfer, m., *A. musæorum*, *s. Anthrène*.
 Kachektisch, cachecticus, Cachectique.
 Kachexie, cachexia, Cachexie.
Kadmium, n., cadmium, Cadmium.
 Kafe, Kaffee, coffee, Café.
 Kaffebaum, Coffea, Cafier.
 Kaffebitter, Kaffestoff, cafeina, Cafiene.
Kaffeebohne, f., coffee-berry, *s. Cafier*.
 Kahl, bald, smooth, Chauve, Glabre.
 Kahlheit, Kahlkopf, baldness, Calvitie.
Kahlrücken, m., Gymnotus, Gymnote.
 Kahnbein, os naviculare vel scaphoides, *s. Carpe*, *Naviculaire*, et *Scaphoïde*.
 Kahnförmig, scaphoides, Scaphoïde.
 Kahnförmige Grube, fossa navicularis, —
 Kahnförmiges Bein, *s. Kahnbein*.
Kaiman, m., *L. alligator*, *s. Crocodile*.
 Kaiserschnitt, cæsar. operation, *s. Césarien*.
 Kajunuss, cashew-nut, *s. Acajou*.
 Kajuputbaum, *s. Cajaputbaum*.
Kakao, cacao, chocolate, *s. Cacaotier*.
 Kakaobaum, Theobroma, Cacaotier.
 Kakaobohne, fructus *T. cacao*, —
 Kakaobutter, oleum concretum —, —
 Kakoehymie, cacoehymia, Cacoehymie.
 Kakoehymisch, cacoehymus, Cacoehyme.
 Kakomorphie, cacomorphia, Cacomorphie.
 Kakonychie, caconychia, Caconychie.
 Kakophonie, cacophonia, Cacophonie.
 Kakophonisch, cacophonius, Cacophonique.
 Kakopragie, cacopragia, Cacopragie.
 Kakorachitis, cacorachitis, Cacorachite.
 Kakospermie, cacospermia, Cacospermie.
 Kakosphyxie, cacosphyxia, Cacosphyxie.
 Kakosplanchnie, cacosplanchnia, Cacosplanchnie.
 Kakothymie, cacoehymia, Cacoehymie.
 Kakotrichie, cacotrichia, Cacotrichie.
 Kakotrophie, cacotrophia, Cacotrophie.
 Kalb, vitulus, *s. Bœuf*.
 Kälberfussgallerte, calve's-foot jelly, —
 Kalbfleisch, caro vitulina, veal, —
 Kalihydrat, Kaliumoxydhydrat, m., *s. Aetzendes Kali*.
 Kalisch, alkaline, Alcalin.
 Kalk, lime, Chaux.
 Kalk, geloschter, slaked lime, —
 Kalkartig, calcareous, Calcaire.
 Kalkerde, reine, pure lime, *s. Chaux*.
 Kalkgas, Kalkspathsäure, carbonic acid, *s. Carbonique*.
 Kalkoxyd, Kalciumoxyd, oxide of calcium, *s. Chaux*.

KAM

Kalkstein, m., limestone, *s. Calcaire*.
 Kalkwasser, Liquor calcis, *s. Chaux*.
 Kalmus, Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
 Kalmusschwertel, *s. Wasserschwertlilie*.
 Kalmuswurzel, radix *A. calami*, *s. Acore*.
 Kalomel, calomelas, Calomel.
 Kalt, cold, Froid.
 Kaltbereitetes, *s. Baldrianextract*.
 Kälte, cold, Froid.
 Kälte, heftige, intense cold, *s. Intense*.
 Kalte Umschläge, cold poultices, *s. Froid*.
 Kaltend, frigorific, Frigorifique.
 Kalter wässriger Aufguss der Chinarinde, cold infusion of Cinchona-bark, *s. Infusion*.
 Kalter Brand, mortificatio, Mortification.
 Kaltes Bad, Kalte Bäder, cold bath, — baths, *s. Froid*.
 Kameelpardel, Camelopardalis, Girafe.
 Kamelstrauss, *S. camelus*, *s. Autruche*.
 Kamille, gemeine, Matricaria chamomilla, *s. Camomille*.
 Kamille, römische, Anthemis nobilis, —
 Kamillenblumen, flores Chamomillæ, —
 Kamillenextract, Extractum —, —
 Kamillenöl, — aufgegossenes, Oleum —, Oleum infusum Chamomillæ, —
 Kamillenwasser, Aqua Chamomillæ, —
 Kamisol, strait-waistcoat, Camisole.
 Kamm, crest, Crête.
 Kamm, comb, *s. Pectiné*.
 Kamm der Vögel, crista avium, *s. Crête*.
 Kammlättrig, pectinifolius, Pectinifolié.
 Kammer, chamber, Chambre.
 Kammförmig, pectinatus, Pectiné.
 Kammförmige Fleischgewächse, cristæ, Crêtes.
 Kammmuschel, Pecten, Peigne.
 Kammmuscheln, versteinerte, pectinites, Pectinites.
 Kammmuskel, Pectineus, *s. Pectiné*.
Kammuskeln, pl., musculi pectinati (cordis), —
 Kampfer, Kampher, camphor, Camphre.
 Kampherbaum, Kampherlorbeerbaum, m., *Laurus camphora*, —
 Kampheressig, Acetum camphoratum, —
 Kampheressigjulep, Julapium camphoræ acetosum, —
 Kampherhaltig, adj., *s. Gekamphert*.
 Kampherhaltige Arzneimittel, camphorated remedies, —
 Kampherhaltiger zusammeng. Angelikwurzelgeist, Spiritus Angelicæ camphoratus compositus, *s. Angélique*.

KAT

Kampherliniment, Kamphersalbe, Lini-
mentum camphoratum, *s. Camphre*.
Kampheröl, oleum camphoratum, —
Kampherpflanze, Camphorosma, Camphrée
Kamphersäure, camph. acid, *s. Camphorate*.
Kampherseifenpflaster, camphorated soap-
plaster, *s. Camphre*.
Kampherspiritus, camphorated spirit, —
Kanal, canal, duct, Canal, Conduit.
Kaneel, weisse, Canella alba, *s. Cannelle*.
Kanguruh, Halmaturus, Kanguroo.
Kaninchen, Lepus cuniculus, Lapin.
Kantharide, Cantharis, Cantharide.
Kantharidenpflaster, Empl. cantharidis, —
Kantharidensalbe, Unguentum —, —
Kantharidentinctur, Tinctura —, —
Kantharidin, cantharidina, Cantharidine.
Kapelle, cupella, Coupelle.
Kaperbaum, -staude, Capparis, Caprier.
Käppchen, Kappe, hood, Capuchon.
Kappenförmig, hood-like, Capuchonné.
Kappenmuskel, Trapezius, Trapèze.
Kapsel, capsule, Capsule.
Kapselartig, -förmig, capsular, Capsulaire.
Kapselband, -bänder, pl., — ligament, —
Kapselstaar, m., capsular or membranous
cataract, Cataracte membraneuse.
Kapybara, f., Hydr. capybara, *s. Cabiai*.
Karbunkel, carbuncle, Charbon.
Kardamöm, Kardamomen, pl., semen A-
momi cardamomi, Cardamome.
Kardamomentinctur, Tinct. Cardamomi, —
Kardialgie, cardialgia, Cardialgie.
Kardialogie, cardialgia, Cardialgie.
Karette, Carotte, C. imbricata, *s. Chelonée*.
Karotiden, carotid arteries, *s. Carotide*.
Karpfe, Cyprinus carpio, *s. Carpe*.
Karpfenstein, lapillus carpionis, —
Karpflogle, *s. Flockenlesen*.
Karpologie, carpologia, Carpologie.
Kaschukügelchen, Catechu-troches, *s. Ca-
chou*.
Käse, cheese, Fromage.
Käseförmig, caseiform, Caséiforme.
Käsemilbe, f., Acarus siro, *s. Acare*.
Käsewasser, n., serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
Käsig, caseous, Caséeux.
Käsige Theile der Milch, — part of milk, —
Kaskarilla, *s. Cascarille*.
Käsoxyd, caseous oxyde, *s. Caséique*.
Kässaure, caseic acid, *s. Caséate*.
Kässaures Ammonium, caseas ammoniæ, —
Kässaures Salz, caseate, —
Kassave, f., cassava, Cassave.
Kässtoff, caseum, Caséum.
Kastanie, chestnut, Chataigne.
Kastanienbaum, Castanea, Chataignier.
Kastanienbaum, wilder, *s. Rosskastanie*.
Kasuar, Casuarius, *s. Casque*.
Katalepsie, catalepsia, Catalepsie.
Kataleptisch, cataleptic, Cataleptique.
Kataplasme, cataplasma, Cataplasme.
Katarakta, cataract, Cataracte.
Katarrh, catarrh, Catarrhe.
Katarrhalisch, catarrhal, Catarrhal.

KEI

Katechubaum, m., A. catechu, *s. Arèque*.
Kathartin, cathartina, Cathartine.
Katheter, catheter, Catheter.
Kätzchen, amentum, Chaton.
Kätzchenähnlich, Kätzcentragend, amen-
taceous, Amentacé.
Kätzcheubaum-Familie, f., Amentaceæ, A-
mentacées.
Käuen, masticatio, Mastication.
Kaulplatte, tadpole, Tétard.
Kaumittel, masticatoria, *s. Masticatoire*.
Kaumuskel, Masseter, Masséter.
Kaumuskelnerv, m., nervus masseterinus, —
Kaumuskel Schlagader, art. masseterina, —
Kauzahn, m., grinding-tooth, *s. Machelier*.
Kaviar, caviar, Caviar.
Kegel, m., cone, *s. Conoïde*.
Kegelaugen, conophthalmus, Conophthalme.
Kegelförmig, conoid, Conoïde.
Kehllader, -vene, äussere, — innere, ext. —
—, internal jugular vein, *s. Jugulaire*.
Kehlzusschnitt, incisura jugularis, —
Kehldeckel, epiglottis, Epiglottide.
Kehldeckelentzündung, epiglottitis, Epi-
glottite.
Kehldrüsen, pl., jugular glands, *s. Jugulaire*.
Kehle, jugulum, Gorge.
Kehlflosser, Jugulares (Pisces), Jugulaires.
Kehlgrube, fossa jugularis, *s. Jugulaire*.
Kehlkopf, larynx, Larynx.
Kehlkopfarterie, Kehlkopfschlagader, la-
ryngeal artery, *s. Laryngé*.
Kehlkopfbänder, pl., — ligaments, —
Kehlkopfhöhle, f., cavum laryngis, *s. Cave*.
Kehlkopfknochen, cartilagine, *s. Larynx*.
Kehlkopfmuskeln, pl., muscoli —, —
Kehlkopfnerven, nervi —, *s. Laryngé*.
Kehlkopfschwindsucht, phthis. laryngea, —
Kehlkopftasche, f., ventriculus laryngis, *s. Ventricle*.
Kehlloch, foramen jugulare, *s. Jugulaire*.
Kehlsucht, quinsy, Esquinancie.
Keichen, anhelatio, Anhélation.
Keichend, anhelosus, Anhéleux.
Keichhusten, pertussis, Coqueluche.
Keil, cuneus, Coin.
Keilbein, os sphenoides, Sphénoïde.
Keilbeine, Keilförmige Beine, ossa cunei-
formia, *s. Cuneiforme*.
Keilbeinflügel, *s. Flügel*.
Keilbeingaumenknoten, ganglion sphenopala-
tinum, *s. Sphéno-Palatin*.
Keilbeingaumenloch, n., foramen —, —
Keilbeingaumennerven, nervi sphenopala-
tini, —
Keilbeingaumenschlagadern, arteriæ sphenopala-
tinæ, —
Keilbeinhöhlen, sinus sphenoidales, *s. Sinus*.
Keilbeinhörnchen, Cornets sphénoïdaux.
Keilbeinkieferspalte, fissura sphenomax-
illaris, *s. Sphéno-Maxillaire*.
Keilbeinspalte, — sphenoidalis, *s. Sphénoïdal*.
Keilförmig, cuneiform, sphenoid, Cuneiforme, Sphénoïde.
Keilförmige Blätter, cuneiform leaves, —

KIE

Keilfortsatz, m., proc. basilaris, s. *Basilaire*.
Keim, germ, Germe.
Keimchen, n., corculum, Corcule.
Keimen, -ung, germinatio, Germination.
Keimfleck, m., macula germinativa, —
Keimgang, funiculus, Funicle.
Keimgrube, hilum, Hile.
Keimhaut, nucleanium, Hilofère.
Keimling, vegetable embryo, Embryon.
Keimloch, micropyla, Micropyle.
Keimpulverhäufchen, soridium, s. *Conide*.
Keimsack, amnion vegetabile, Amnios.
Keimwürzelchen, radicle, s. *Micropyle*.
Kelch, calyx, Calice.
Kelchblatt, -blätter, pl., sepal, Sépale.
Kelchchen, caliculus, Calicule.
Kelchförmig, caliciformis, Caliciforme.
Kelchlos, acalycinus, Acalycin.
Kelchspelze, gluma, Balle.
Kellerassel, -wurm, A. officin., s. *Armadillo*.
Kellerhals, m., Daphne, Daphne.
Kellerh. gemeiner, D. mezereum, s. *Garou*.
Kellerhalsrinde, f., cortex D. mezerei, —
Kellerhalswurzel, f., radix — — —
Kellerwürmertinctur, Tinctura Millepedum, s. *Armadillo*.
Kelotom, celotomus, s. *Celotomie*.
Kennzeichen, character, Caractère.
Keratotom, ceratotomus, Cératotome.
Keratotomie, ceratotomia, Cératotomie.
Kerbzahn, crenatura, Crénulure.
Kerbzählig, crenulatus, Crénulé.
Kerkerfieber, jail-fever, s. *Fièvre*.
Kermes, *Kermeswurm*, m., C. ilicis, s. *Kermes*.
Kern, kernel, Amande.
Kern, core, s. *Cœur*.
Kernhaut, endopleura, Endoplèvre.
Kernholz, heart of a tree, s. *Cœur*.
Kerze, f., bougie, Bougie.
Kettenwurm, s. Bandwurm.
Keulenförmig, claviformis, Claviforme.
Keulenschwamm, m., Clavaria, Clavaire.
Keuschbaum, Vitex, Gatillier.
Kiefer, maxilla, Machoire.
Kiefer, Pinus, Pin.
Kieferarterie, äussere, — innere, art. maxillaris ext., — interna, s. *Maxillaire*.
Kiefergelenk, m., articulatio temporo-maxillaris, s. *Temporo-Maxillaire*.
Kieferknoten, s. Unterkieferknoten.
Kieferschlundmuskel, Mylo-Pharyngeus, Mylo-Pharyngien.
Kiefersprossen, f., pl., turiones pini, s. *Pin*.
Kieferzungenbeinmuskel, Mylo-hyoideus, Mylo-Hyödien.
Kieferzungenmuskel, Mylo-glossus, Mylo-Glosse.
Kiel, carina, Carène.
Kielförmig, carinatus, Caréné.
Kiemen, branchiæ, Branchies.
Kiemenbögen, branchial arches, s. *Branchial*.
Kiemendeckel, gill-cover, s. *Opercule*.
Kiemenhaut, f., branchial membrane, s.
Kiemenöffnung, — orifice, s. *Branchies*.

KLE

Kind, child, Enfant.
Kindbettblutfluss, m., lochia, Lochies.
Kindbetterin, puerpera, s. *Puerperal*.
Kindbetterinfieber, n., febris puerperalis, —
Kindbetteinigung, lochia, Lochies.
Kinderdiät, pædotrophia, Pédotrophie.
Kinderhusten, s. Keichhusten.
Kinderkrämpfe, pl., convulsions of children, Eclampsie.
Kinderlosigkeit, atechnia, Atechnie.
Kindermesswage, baromacrometrum, Baromacromètre.
Kindheit, childhood, Enfance.
Kindspech, meconium, Méconium.
Kindwasser, liquor amnii, s. *Liqueur*.
Kindzähne, pl., dentes decidui, s. *Décidu*.
Kinn, mentum, Menton.
Kinnarterie, art. mentalis, s. *Mentonnier*.
Kinnbacken, m., s. Kinnlade.
Kinnbackendrüse, maxillary glands, s. *Maxillaire*.
Kinnbackenhöhle, f., — antrum, s. *Antre*.
Kinnbackenkrampf, trismus, s. *Tétanus*.
Kinnflechte, mentagra, Mentagre.
Kinnlade, maxilla, Machoire.
Kinnladenhelm, Galète.
Kinnnerv, nervus mentalis, s. *Mentonnier*.
Kinnwinkel, angulus —, s. *Mental*.
Kinnzungenbeinmuskel, Genio-hyoideus, Genio-Hyödien.
Kinnzungenmuskel, Genio-glossus, Génio-Glosse.
Kino-Gummi, Kino-Harz, kino, Kino.
Kino-tinktur, Tinctura Kino.
Kiotom, kiotomus, Kiotome.
Kirschbaum, Prunus cerasus, Cerisier.
Kirsche, fructus P. cerasi, Cerise.
Kirschkern, m., nucleus fructus — — —
Kirschlorbeer, Prunus lauro-cerasus, Lauro-Cérise.
Kirschlorbeerblätter, folia Lauro-cerasi, —
Kirschlorbeerwasser, Aqua de foliis —, —
Kirschneraht, glover's suture, s. *Suture*.
Kissampelos, Cissampelos, Cissampelos.
Kitzler, clitoris, Clitoris.
Kitzlernerv, m., nervus clitorideus, —
Kitzlerschlagader, Kitzlervene, arteria —, vena clitoridea, —
Klamm, m., spasmus cruris, s. *Spasme*.
Klammer, fulcrum, Crampon.
Klappe, valve, Valve, Valvule.
Klapperrose, klatschrose, s. Feldmohn.
Klapperschlange, Crotalus, Crotale.
Klapperschlangenzwurz, Polygala senega, s. *Polygala*.
Klar, clear, Clair.
Klaue, claw, Onglet.
Klauenförmig, unguiformis, Onguiforme.
Kleber, gluten, Gluten.
Klebpflaster, harztiges Bleipflaster, Emplastrum adhæsivum, — resinae, s. *Adhésif*.
Klebrig, glutinous, Glutineux.
Kleiartig, Kleienartig, furfuraceous, Furfuracé.
Kleie, Kleye, furfur, Son.

KNI

Kleienartiger Bodensatz, furfuraceous sediment, *s. Furfuracé.*
Kleiengrind, m., Porrigo furfurans, —
 Kleinblättrig, microphyllous, Microphyllé.
 Kleinblumenblättrig, micropetalous, Micropétale.
 Kleine Welt, microcosm, Microcosme.
 Kleine Zwiebel, *s. Knospenzwiebel.*
 Kleiner Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles, Laxator tympani minor, Acoustico-Malléen.
 Kleiner Finger, digitus minimus, *s. Doigt.*
 Kleiner Muskel der Ohrleiste, Helicis minor, Concho-Hélicien.
 Kleiner Rautenmuskel, Rhomboideus minor, *s. Rhomboidul.*
 Kleiner Rollhügel, tr. minor, *s. Trochanter.*
 Kleiner Sumpfhahnenfuss, Kleines Speerkraut, R. flammula, *s. Rénoncule.*
 Kleinfrüchtig, microcarpus, Microcarpe.
 Klein-Gehirnschlagadern, pl., arteriæ cerebellicæ, *s. Cérébelleux.*
 Kleinhirn, n., cerebellum, Cervelet.
 Kleinkopfig, capitulatus, Capitulé.
 Kleinkopfig, microcephalus, Microcéphale.
 Kleinster Gesässmuskel, Gluteus minimus, *s. Fessier.*
 Kleinwurzellig, microrrhizus, Microrrhize.
 Klettendistel, -kraut, A. lappa, Bardane.
 Klettenwurzel, f., radix Arctii lappæ, —
 Kletterfuss, m., -füsse, pl., pes scansorius, *s.*
 Kletternd, climbing, Grimpant.
 Klimacterisch, climacteric, Climactérique.
 Klimatisch, climatic, Climatérique.
 Klimatische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
 Klingen—s. Brausen—der Ohren.
 Klinik, medicina clinica, *s. Clinique.*
 Klinikum, clinical institution, —
 Klinisch, clinica, Clinique.
 Klinische Anstalt, clinical institution, —
 Klinischer Arzt, — physician, *s. Clinique.*
 Klisiometer, clisiometrum, Cliséomètre.
 Klitoris, clitoris, Clitoris.
 Kloak, cloaca, Cloaque.
 Klonisch, clonicus, Clonique.
 Klonischer Krampf, spasmus clonicus, —
 Klopfen, pulsation, Battement.
 Klumpfuss, m., club-foot, Pied-bot.
 Klyster, Klystier, enema, Clystère.
 Klysterspritze, — syringe, Entérenchyta.
 Knabenkraut, Orchis, Orchis.
 Knabenkräuter, Orchideæ, Orchidées.
 Knacken, Knarren, crepitatio, Crépitation.
 Knallend, fulminans, Fulminant.
 Knallgold, fulminating gold, —
 Knallpulver, fulminating powder, —
 Knallsäure, fulminic acid, —
 Knallsaure Salze, fulminates, —
 Knallsilber, fulminating silver, —
 Knie, knee, Genou.
 Kniebeuge, f., ham, Jarret.
 Kniebrüch, -geschwulst, gonoc., Gonocèle.
 Knieförmig, geniculatus, Genouillé.
 Kniegelenk, m., knee-joint, *s. Fémoro-tibial.*
 Kniegelenkschlagadern, f., pl., arteriæ articulares genu, *s. Genou.*

KNO

Kniegicht, gonyagra, Gonagre.
 Kniegrube, Kniekehle, *s. Kniebeuge.*
 Kniekapsel, f., capsula genu, *s. Capsule.*
 Kniekehlenblutader, f., v. poplitea, *s. Poplité.*
 Kniekehlenrüsen, f., glandulæ popliteæ, —
 Kniekehlenmuskel, Popliteus, —
 Kniekehlen Schlagader, arteria poplitea, —
 Kniescheibe, patella, Rotule.
 Kniescheibenband, ligamentum patellæ, —
 Kniescheibenverrenkung, f., luxatio —, —
 Knieschmerz, gonalgia, Gonalgie.
 Knoblauch, Allium sativum, *s. Ail.*
 Knoblauchkraut, E. alliaria, *s. Alliaire.*
 Knoblauchsyrup, Syrupus Allii, *s. Ail.*
 Knöchel, äusserer, malleolus externus, *s.*
 Knöchel, innerer, — internus, *s. Malléole.*
 Knöchelbein, *s. Sprungbein.*
 Knöchelchen, n., ossiculum, Osselet.
 Knöchelschlagadern, arteriæ malleolares, *s. Malléolaire.*
 Knochen, bone, Os.
 Knochenablätterung, *s. Abblätterung.*
 Knochenartige oder knorpelartige Verhärtung, osteocele, Ostéocèle.
 Knochenauswuchs, exostosis, Exostose.
 Knochenband, m., lig. of bone, *s. Ligament.*
 Knochenbildung, formation — —, *s. Ostéose.*
 Knochenbrand, caries ossium, Nécrose.
 Knochenbruch, *s. Beinbruch.*
 Knochenentzündung, ostealgitis, ostitis, Ostéalgite, Ostite.
 Knochen-, Beinerde, f., earth of bone, *s. Terre.*
 Knochenerweichung, *s. Knochenweichkeit.*
 Knochenerzeugung, f., osteogenia, Ostéogénie.
 Knochenfäule, Knochenfress, *s. Beinfrass.*
 Knochenfleischgeschwulst, osteosarcoma, Ostéosarcome.
 Knochenfuge, *s. Knochenmath.*
 Knochengeschwulst, osteoncus, Ostéoncie.
 Knochenhaut, *s. Beinhaut.*
 Knochenhäutchen, od. Beinhaut, der Hirnschale, pericranium, Péricrane.
 Knochenhäuter, Osteodermi, Ostéodermes.
 Knochenkern, m., punctum ossificationis, *s. Pointe.*
 Knochenknorpel, m., cartilago ossium formativa, *s. Cartilage.*
 Knochenkrankheit, dysostosis, Dysostose.
 Knochenlehre, osteology, Ostéologie.
 Knochenmark, marrow, *s. Médullaire.*
 Knochennarbe, Beinnarbe, callus, Cal.
 Knochenmath, sutura ossium, *s. Suture.*
 Knochenphosphor, m., phosphorus of bone, *s. Phosphore.*
 Knochenplatte, f., lamina ossis, *s. Lame.*
 Knochen Säure, *s. Phosphorsäure.*
 Knochen Schmerz, ostealgia, Ostéalgie.
 Knochen Speckgeschwulst, osteosteoma, Ostéostéatôme.
 Knochen splitter, splinter, Esquille.
 Knochen substanz, f., osseous tissue, *s. Tissu.*
 Knochen system, — system, *s. Système.*
 Knochen thiere, pl., Osteozoa, Ostéozoaires.
 Knochen Verbindung durch Bänder, syndesmosis, Syndesmose.

KNO

Knochenverbindung durch Muskeln, *syssarcosis*, *Syssarcose*.
 Knochenverbindung durch Sehnen, *syntenosis*, *Syntenose*.
 Knochenverderbniss, *osteophthoria*, *Ostéophthorie*.
 Knochenversteinerung, *fossil bone*, *Ostéolite*.
 Knochenweichkeit, *mollities ossium*, *Malacostéose*, *Ostéomalacie*.
 Knochenzange, *bone-forceps*, *Ostagre*.
 Knochenzerbrechlichkeit, *fragilitas ossium*, *Ostéopsathyrose*.
 Knochenzergliederung, *s. Osteotomie*.
 Knochenzermalmung, *f.*, *comminutio ossis*, *s. Comminution*.
 Knöchern, Knochig, *osseous*, *Osseux*.
 Knollen, *tuber*, *Tubercule*.
 Knollenkraut, *A. glycyphyllus*, *s. Astragale*.
 Knollenwurz, *s. Braunwurz*, *knotige*.
 Knollfuss, *elephantopus*, *Eléphantope*.
 Knollig, *tuberosus*, *Tubéreux*.
 Knolliger Hahnenfuss, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *s. Rénoncule*.
 Knollsucht, *s. Elephantiasis*.
 Knopf, Knöpfe, *pl.*, *button*, *Bouton*.
 Knöpfchen, *cephalopodium*, *Céphalopode*.
 Knöpfe an den Pflanzen, *articuli plantarum*, *s. Article*.
 Knopfförmig, *condyloid*, *Condyloïde*.
 Knopffortsatz, *m.*, *condyloid process*, —
 Knopfloch, *button-hole*, *Boutonnière*.
 Knopfnah, *interrupted suture*, *s. Suture*.
 Knopfkapsel, *coccum*, *Coque*.
 Knorpel, *cartilage*, *Cartilage*.
 Knorpel, *giesskannenförmiger*, *s. Giessbeckenknorpel*.
 Knorpelartig, *adj.*, *s. Knorpelig*.
 Knorpelartige Körper, *cartilaginous bodies*, *s. Articulaire*.
 Knorpelbeschreibung, *description of cartilages*, *Chondrographie*.
 Knorpelentzündung, *chondritis*, *Chondrite*.
 Knorpelfische, *Pisces cartilaginosi*, *s. Cartilagineux*, *et Osseux*.
 Knorpelhaft, *f.*, *s. Knorpelverbindung*.
 Knorpelhaut, *perichondrium*, *Périchondre*.
 Knorpelhautentzündung, *perichondritis*, *Périchondrite*.
 Knorpelig, *cartilaginous*, *Cartilagineux*.
 Knorpellehre, *chondrologia*, *Chondrologie*.
 Knorpelsystem, *cartilag. system*, *s. Système*.
 Knorpelverbindung, *Knorpliche Verbindung*, *synchondrosis*, *Synchondrose*.
 Knorpelzerlegung, *chondrotomia*, *Chondrotomie*.
 Knorpelzungemuskel, *Chondro-glossus*, *Chondro-Glosse*.
 Knorrenmuskel, *kleiner*, *Anconeus*, *Anconé*.
 Knöspchen, *gemma*, *Gemmule*.
 Knospe, Knospen, *pl.*, *gemma*, *Bourgeon*.
 Knospen der Bäume, *gemmae arborum*, —
Knospengauge, *n.*, *young bud*, *s. Œil*.
 Knospentragend, *gemmaiparus*, *Gemmipare*.
 Knospentreiben, *s. Knospern*.

KON

Knospenzwiebel, *bulbillus*, *Bulbille*.
 Knospern, *gemma*, *Gemma*.
 Knötchen, *nodule*, *Nouette*.
 Knoten, *ganglion*, *Ganglion*.
 Knoten, *nodus*, *Noeud*.
 Knoten an den Gelenken, *node in joints*, *Nodosité*.
 Knotenförmig, *gangliform*, *Gangliforme*.
 Knotenförmige Binde, *s. Sonne*.
 Knotensucht, *f.*, *tuberc. disease*, *s. Tubercule*.
 Knurren im Leibe, *s. Leibkollern*.
 Kochen, *Kochung*, *coctio*, *Coction*.
 Kochsalz, *m.*, *culinary salt*, *s. Chlorure*.
 Kochsalzsäure, *s. Salzsäure*.
 Kohl, *Brassica*, *Chou*.
 Kohl, *indianischer*, *A. esculentum*, *s. Arum*.
 Kohle, *pit-coal*, *Houille*.
 Kohlenoxydgas, *carb. oxide*, *s. Carbonique*.
 Kohlensäure, *carbonic acid*, *s. Carbonate*.
 Kohlensaure Bittererde oder Talkerde, *carbonate of magnesia*, —
 Kohlensaure Kalkerde, — *of lime*, —
 Kohlensaure Salze, *carbonates*, *s. Carbonate*.
 Kohlensaures, *basisches*, *Ammoniak*, *sub-carbonate of ammonia*, —
 Kohlensaures, *neutrales*, *Ammoniak*, *carbonate of ammonia*, —
 Kohlensaures, *basisches*, *Kali*, *sub-carbonate of potass*, —
 Kohlensaur., *neutral.*, —, *carbonate* —, —
 Kohlensaures, *basisches*, *Natron*, *sub-carbonate of soda*, —
 Kohlensaur., *neutral.*, —, *carbonate* —, —
 Kohlenstoff, *carbon*, *Carbon*.
 Kohlenstoffmesser, *s. Anthrakometer*.
 Kohlenstoffsäure, *s. Kohlensäure*.
 Kohlenwasserstoffgas, *carburetted hydrogen gas*, *s. Carboné*.
 Kohlige Säure, *carbonous acid*, *s. Carboneux*.
 Kokkelskorn, *s. Indianische Kokkelbeere*.
 Kokosbaum, *Kokospalme*, *s. Cocosbaum*.
 Kolben, *spadix*, *Spadice*.
 Kolbenmoos, *Lycopodium*, *Lycopode*.
 Kolchicum, *Colchicum*, *Colchique*.
 Kolik, *colic*, *Colique*.
 Kolon, *colon*, *Colon*.
 Koloquinthe, *Cucumis colocynthis*, *s. Coloquinte*.
 Koloquinthenextract, *Ext. colocynthis*, —
 Koloquinthengurke, *pomum* —, —
 Koloquinthenkugeln, *trochisci colocynthis*, —, *s.*, *also*, *Alhandal*.
 Koloquinthenmark, *m.*, *pulpa* —, —
 Koloquinthenöl, *aufgegossenes*, *oleum infusum colocynthis*, —
 Koloquinthentinctur, *Tinctura* —, —
 Kolostrum, *colostra*, *Colostrum*.
 Kondylöm, *condyloma*, *Condylome*.
 Kongeraal, *m.*, *Conger*, *Congre*.
 Königschinarinde, *cortex Cinchonæ cordifoliae*, *s. Quinquina*.
 Königskrankheit, *s. Gelbsucht*.
 Königssalbe, *basilicum*, *Basilicon*.
 Königswasser, *Aqua regia*, *s. Hydrochloronitrique*.

KOR

Konisch, conoides, Conoïde.
 Kopaivabaum, s. Copahubaum.
 Kopf, Köpfe, pl., head, Tête.
 Kopf des Ellenbogenbeins, s. Olekranon.
 Kopfabscsess, cephalopyosis, Céphalopyose.
 Kopf-Armarterie, -blutader, arteria —, vena brachio-cephalica, s. *Brachio-Céphalique*.
 Kopfarterie, äussere, — gemeinschaftliche, — innere, arteria carotis externa, — communis, — interna, s. *Carotide*.
 Kopffartig, cephaloides, Céphaloïde.
 Kopfausschlag, eruption on head, s. *Achores*.
 Kopfbad, capitiluvium, Capitiluve.
 Kopfbäum, m., Cephalanthus, Céphalanthe.
 Kopfbein, os magnum, s. *Carpe*.
 Kopfbinde, f., head-bandage, Capistre.
 Kopfblutader, v. cephalica, s. *Céphalique*.
 Kopfblutgeschwulst der Neugeborenen, tumor capitis sanguineus recens-natorum, Céphalamatome.
 Kopfbruch, hernia capitis, s. *Hernie*.
 Köpfchen, capitulum, Capitule.
 Köpfchen, s. Kügelchen.
 Kopfeiterung, s. Kopfabscsess.
 Kopffieber, n., cerebral fever, s. *Céphalonose*.
 Kopfförmig, capitatus, Capitè.
 Kopfgelenk, m., articulatio occipito-atloidea, s. *Occipito-Atloïdien*.
 Kopfgicht, cephalagra, Céphalagre.
 Kopfg grind, Tinea, Teigne.
 Kopfggr., bösartiger, Tinea maligna, — Kopfggr., favöser, Tinea favosa, — Kopfggr., hirseähnliche, Tinea granulata, — Kopfhäube, f., amnios, Galéa.
 Kopfhülle, cucullus, Couvre-Chef.
 Kopfkrankheit, cephalonosos, Céphalonose.
 Kopflaus, Pediculus capitis, s. *Pou*.
 Kopfleiden, cephaloponia, Céphaloponie.
 Kopfllosigkeit, acephalia, Acéphalie.
 Kopfmesser, cephalometer, Céphalomètre.
 Kopfmuskeln, pl., musculi capitis, s. *Tête*.
 Kopfnicker, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus, Sterno-Cleido-Mastoidien.
 Kopfreinigend, cephalartic, Céphalartique.
 Kopfreinigende Mittel, cephalartica, — Kopfschlagader, art. cephalica, s. *Céphalique*.
 Kopfschlagadern, s. Karotiden.
 Kopfschmerz, cephalalgia, Céphalalgie.
 Kopfschmerz, drückender, carebaria, Carébarie.
 Kopfschmerz, heftiger, s. Kopfgicht.
 Kopftragend, s. Kopfförmig.
 Kopfwassersucht, s. Wasserkopf.
 Kopfwüh, n., cephalæa, Céphalée.
 Kopfzerlegung, —otomia, Céphalotomie.
 Kopfzieher, m., crotchet?, Tire-Tête.
 Koralie, coral, Corail.
 Korallenschwamm, m., Clavaria coralloides, s. *Clavaire*.
 Korbmuschel, m., Mactra, Macre.
 Koriander, Coriandrum, Coriandre.
 Koriandersamen, semina Coriandri, —
 Korinthentraubenstock, V. apyrena, s. *Vigne*.
 Kork, cork, Liege.
 Korkartig, adj., suberous, Subéreux.

KRA

Korkbaum, -eiche, Quercus suber, s. *Chêne*.
 Korksäure, suberic acid, s. *Subérate*.
 Korksäure Salze, suberates, —
 Korn, corn or grain, Grain.
 Korn, Korn-gewicht, grain-weight, —
 Korn, indianischer, Zea mays, s. *Maïs*.
 Kornähre, f., spike of cereal plants, Epi.
 Körnchen, granulum, Granule.
 Körnen, granulatio, Granulation.
 Körnerfressend, granivorus, Granivore.
 Körnerlack, lacca in granis, s. *Laque*.
 Körnerstorax, styrax sicca, s. *Styrax*.
 Kornkäfer, C. granaria, s. *Calandre*.
 Kornnelke, f., Agrostemma githago, s. *Githage*.
 Kornrittersporn, Delphinium consolida, s. *Dauphinelle*.
 Kornrose, s. Feldmohn.
 Kornzapfen, m., Secale cornutum, s. *Ergot*.
 Körper, body, Corps.
 Körper, fibröse, fibrous bodies, —
 Körper, holziger, corpus ligneum, —
 Körperchen, corpusculum, Corpuscule.
 Körperkrieslauf, m., greater—systemic—circulation, s. *Circulation*.
 Körperlehre, f., somatologia, Somatologie.
 Körperlich, corpuscular, Corpusculaire.
 Körperschnitt, somatotomia, Somatotomie.
 Korsicanisches Moos, s. Wurmmoos.
 Kraftlosigkeit, debilitas, Acratie, Débilité.
 Kosmetik, ars cosmetica, Cosmétique.
 Kosten, degustatio, Dégustation.
 Koth, m., stercus, s. *Stercoral*.
 Kothabgang, expulsio stercoris, Défécation.
 Kothabscess, stercoral abscess, s. *Stercoral*.
 Kothausleerend, coprocriticus, Coprocritique.
 Kothausleerende Mittel, coprocritica, —
 Kothausleerung, coprophoria, Coprophorie.
 Kothbrechen, coproemesia, Coproémèse.
 Kothfistel, stercoral fistula, s. *Stercoral*.
 Kothverhärtung, coprosclerosis, Coprosclérose.
 Kourbarillharz, s. Animeharz.
 Kraft, Kräfte, pl., strength, Dynamie.
 Kraft, force, power, Force.
 Kraftbrühe, analeptic broth, Consommé.
 Kräftig, energetic, Energique.
 Kraftlehre, f., s. Dynamik.
 Kraftmangel, adynamia, Adynamie.
 Kraftmesser, dynamometer, Dynamomètre.
 Krahenaugen, pl., nuces vomicae, s. *Noix*.
 Krahenaugenauszug, geistiger, Extractum alcoholicum nucis vomicae, —
 Krahenaugenextract, Extractum —, —
 Krahenaugentinctur, Tinctura —, —
 Krahenbeere, f., s. Apenbeere.
 Krahenfuss, s. Hahnenfuss.
 Krallen, claw, Ongle.
 Kramersäure, krameric acid, s. *Kramérate*.
 Kramersäure Salze, kramerates, —
 Krampf, spasm, Spasme.
 Krampfadern, s. Variköse Blutader.
 Krampfadernbruch, m., varicocele, Varicocèle.
 Krampfadernknoten, varix, Varice.
 Krampfadernschnitt, circsotomia, Circsotomie.

KRA

Krampfähnlich, Krampffartig, spasmodic, Spasmodique.
 Krampffartige Aufrichtung des männlichen Gliedes, priapismus, Priapisme.
 Krampffisch, Torpedo, Torpille.
 Krampffhaft, Krampffig, s. Krampfähnlich.
 Krampfhusten, m., tussis conv., s. *Convulsif*.
 Krampfflehre, f., spasmologia, Spasmologie.
 Krampffschlagadergeschwulst, s. Variköses Aneurysma.
 Krampffstillend, antispasmodic, Antispasmodique.
 Kraniologie, craniology, Craniologie.
 Kraniologisch, craniological, Craniologique.
 Kraniometrie, craniometry, Craniométrie.
 Kraniopathie, craniopathy, Craniopathie.
 Kranioscop, cranioscopist, Cranioscop.
 Kranioscopie, craniocopy, Cranioscopie.
 Krank, diseased, sick, Malade.
 Kranke, ægrotus, Malade.
 Krankenhaus, hospital, s. *Nosocomial*.
 Krankenverpfleger, nosocomus, Nosocome.
 Krankenwärter, male attendant on the sick, Infirmier.
 Krankenwärterinn, female —, Infirmière.
 Krankhaft, Kranklich, morbid, Morbide.
 Krankhafte Hautfarbe, dyschroëa, Dyschroë.
 Krankhafte Beschaffenheit, morbid condition, s. *Dyscholie*.
 Krankhafte Geilheit, satyriasis, Satyriase.
 Krankhafter Schweiss, dishydria, Dyshydrie.
 Krankheit, disease, Maladie.
 Krankheiten des Geschmacks, Dysgeusie, Dysgeusies.
 Krankheiten des Sehvermögens, Dysopsie, Dysopsies.
 Krankheitsabnahme, f., decl. morbi, s. *Déclin*.
 Krankheitsanlage, diathesis ad morbum, s. *Diathèse*.
 Krankheitsentscheidung, cr. morbi, s. *Crise*.
 Krankheitserscheinungen, pl., phenomena morbi, s. *Epiphénomène*.
 Krankheitslehre, nosology, Nosologie.
 Krankheitszeichen Krankheitszufall, symptomata morbi, s. *Symptôme*.
 Krankheitszunahme, f., exacerbatio morbi, s. *Exacerbation*.
 Krankmachend, morbific, Morbifique.
 Kranologie, cranology, Cranologie.
 Kranz, crown, Couronne.
 Kranzader, -blutader, cor. vein, s. *Coronaire*.
 Kranzarterie, -arterien, pl., — artery, —
 Kranzband, coronary ligament, —
 Kranzbein, s. Stirnbein.
 Kranzförmig, coronary, Coronaire.
 Kranzgeflecht, n., plexus coronarius, —
 Kranznaht, coronal suture, s. *Coronal*.
 Kranznerv, m., nervus circumflexus brachii, s. *Circonflexe*.
 Kranzschlagader, s. Kranzarterie.
 Krätzbohne, f., faba D. prurientis, s. *Dolic*.
 Krätze, psora, scabies, Gale.
 Krätzförmig, psoriform, Psoriforme.
 Krätzig, psoric, Psorique.

KRE

Krätzmilbe, Sarcptes scabiei, s. *Sarcopte*.
 Krätzmittel, pl., antipsorica, s. *Anti-Psorique*.
 Kraus, crispatus, Crépu, Crispé.
 Krause, crispatio, Crispation.
 Krauselförmig, turbinatus, Turbiné.
 Kraut, Kräuter, pl., herb, Herbe.
 Krautartig, herbaceus, Herbacé.
 Kräuterbuch, herbarium, Herbie.
 Kräuterrassend, herbivorous, Herbivore.
 Kräuterkenner, herbalist, Herboriste.
 Kräuterkunde, s. Botanik.
 Kräutersäfte, m., pl., s. Pflanzensäfte.
 Kräuter-, s. Pflanzenversteinerung.
 Kräuterwissenschaft, s. Kräuterkunde.
 Krebs, cancer, Cancer.
 Krebs, Cancer, Crabe.
 Krebsartig, cancerous, carcinomatus, Cancéreux, Carcinomateux.
 Krebsaugen, oculi cancrorum, s. *Ecrevisse*.
 Krebsgeschwür, canceroussore, s. *Cancéreux*.
 Krebsscheeren, cancri chelæ, s. *Crabe*.
 Krebssteine, lapides cancrorum, s. *Ecrevisse*.
 Kreide, creta, Craie.
 Kreideluft, f., s. Kohlensäure.
 Kreidig, cretaceus, Crayeux.
 Kreisförmig, circular, Circulaire.
 Kreislauf, circulation, Circulation.
 Kreisl. des Blutes beim Foetus, foetal —, —
 Kreisschlüsselchen, gyroma, Gyrome.
 Kresse, cress, Cresson.
 Kresse, indianische, Trapæolum majus, —
 Kreuz, cross, Croix.
 Kreuz, eisernes, cruz ferrea, —
 Kreuz eines Pferds, equi tergum, Croupe.
 Kreuzband, crucial ligament, s. *Croisé*.
 Kreuzband des Fusses, cruciform ligament of the foot, s. *Cruciforme*.
 Kreuzbänder des Kniegelenks, crucial ligaments of knee-joint, s. *Croisé*.
 Kreuzbeere, bacca R. cathartici, s. *Nerprun*.
 Kreuzbeersyrup, m., Syrupus Rhamni, —
 Kreuzbein, n., sacrum, Sacré.
 Kreuzbeindrüsen, f., pl., sacral glands, —
 Kreuzbeinkanale, sacral canal, —
 Kreuzbeinlöcher, vorderen — hinteren, foramina sacralia ant., — — posteriora, —
 Kreuzblume, Polygala, Polygale.
 Kreuzdarmbeinbänder, sacro-iliac ligaments, s. *Sacro-Iliacque*.
 Kreuzdarmbeinfuge, — symphysis, —
 Kreuzdorn, Rhamnus, Nerprun.
 Kreuzdornbeere, s. Kreuzbeere.
 Kreuzdorn-Familie, Rhamni, Rhamnoïdes.
 Kreuzförmig, crucial, Crucial.
 Kreuzförmig, cruciform, Cruciforme.
 Kreuzförmige Blumenkrone, — corolla, —
 Kreuzgeflecht, sacral plexus, s. *Sacré*.
 Kreuzknorrenband, n., ligamentum sacrotuberosum, s. *Sacro-Sciatique*.
 Kreuzknoten, m., sacral ganglion, s. *Sacré*.
 Kreuzmuskel, Kreuzlendenmuskel, Sacro-lumbalis, Sacro-Lombaire.
 Kreuznerven, sacral nerves, s. *Sacré*.
 Kreuzschlagadern, — arteries, —
 Kreuzschnitt, crucial incision, s. *Crucial*.

KRY

Kreuzstachelband, n., ligamentum sacro-spinosum, s. *Sacro-Sciatique*.
Kreuztragend, adj., crucifer, Crucifère.
Kreuztragende Pflanzen, Cruciferae, Crucifères.
Kreuzung der Sehnerven, decussatio nervorum opticorum, s. *Décussation*.
Kreuzweh, s. *Lendenweh*.
Kriechend, reptile, Reptile.
Kriechende Thiere, s. *Reptilien*.
Kriechendes Thier, a reptile, Reptile.
Kriegesarzneikunde, Chirurgia, vel Medicina, militaris, s. *Chirurgie*.
Krise, crisis, Crise.
Kristall, s. *Krystall*.
Kritisch, critical, Critique.
Kritische Ausleerung, — evacuation, —
Kritische Erscheinungen, — phenomena, —
Kritischer Tag, *Kritische Tage*, pl., critical day, — days, —
Krokodill, Crocodilus, Crocodile.
Kronartig, coronary, Coronaire.
Krönchen, Blumen-, corollula, Corollule.
Krone, crown, Couronne.
Krone der Zähne, corona dentium, —
Kronenblatt, Kronblatt, petal, Pétale.
Kronenförmig, adj., coronoid, Coronoïde.
Kronenförmiger Fortsatz, — process, —
Kronenfortsatz, same, —
Kronenlos, adj., apetalous, Apétale.
Kronenspelze, glumella, s. *Balle*.
Kronung, crowning, Couronnement.
Kropf, bronchocele, Bronchocèle.
Kropf, ingluvies, Jabot.
Kröpfig, goitrous, Goitreux.
Kröte, Bufo, Crapaud.
Kroton, Croton, Croton.
Krotonin, crotonina, Crotonine.
Krotonöl, Oleum Tiglii, s. *Croton*.
Krotonöltrochisken, trochisci olei Tiglii, —
Krotonsamen, semina Tiglii, —
Krotonsäure, crotonic acid, s. *Crotonate*.
Krotonsäure Salze, crotonates, —
Krumm, bent, curved, Courbé.
Krummbein, crus arcuatum, s. *Arqué*.
Krummdarm, ileum intestinum, Iléon.
Krummes Incisions-Messer, curved scalpel, or bistoury, Ankylotome.
Krümmung, arcuatio, Arcuation.
Krümmung, curvatura, Courbure.
Krümmung der Knochen, — ossium, —
Kruste, crusta, Croute.
Krustenthiere, Crustacea, Crustacées.
Krustig, crustaceus, Crustacé.
Kryptogamie, Cryptogamia, Cryptogamie.
Kryptogamisch, — gamic, Cryptogamique.
Krystall, crystal, Cristal.
Krystallähnlich, crystalloid, Cristalloïde.
Krystallbildung, formation of crystals, s. *Cristallonomie*.
Krystallinisch, crystalline, Cristalline.
Krystallinse, crystalline lens, —
Krystallisirt, adj., crystallized, s.
Krystallisirung, crystallisatio, Cristallisation.

KUR

Krystallmesskunst, s. *Krystallometrie*.
Krystallographie, crystallography, Cristallographie.
Krystallologie, —logy, Cristallologie.
Krystallometrie, —metry, Cristallométrie.
Krystallonomie, —nomy, Cristallonomie.
Krystallotechnie, —techny, Cristallotechnie.
Krystallotomie, —tomy, Cristallotomie.
Kuchen, cake, Gateau.
Kuchenkraut, A. pulsatilla, s. *Anémone*.
Kuchlein, n., tabella, Tablette.
Kugel, f., globus, Globe.
Kugel, hysterische, globus hystericus, —
Kugelblume, Globularia, Globulaire.
Kügelchen, globulus, Globule.
Kügelchen, trochiscus, Trochisque.
Kugelig, Kugelrund, globular, Globuleux.
Kuh, vacca, s. *Bœuf*.
Kühlend, refrigerant, Réfrigérant.
Kühlende Mittel, refrigerantia, —
Kühlung, refrigeratio, Réfrigération.
Kuhmilch, lac vaccinum, s. *Lait*.
Kuhpocke, -pocken, pl., cow-pox, Vaccine.
Kuhpockenausschlag, m., vaccine eruption, —
Kuhpockenfieber, n., vaccine fever, —
Kuhpockenimpfung, s. *Vaccination*.
Kukkuksbein, s. *Steissbein*.
Kukkukschnabel, cuckoo's-bill, s. *Coccycephale*.
Kümmel, Carum, Carvi.
Kümmel, römische, s. *Mutterkümmel*.
Kümmelgeist, Spiritus Carui, s. *Carvi*.
Kümmelkäfer, Ptinus, Ptin.
Kümmelöl, Oleum Carui, s. *Carvi*.
Kümmelpflaster, Emplastrum Carui, —
Kümmelwasser, Aqua Carui, —
Künstlich, artificial, Artificiel, Factice.
Künstlicher After, artificial anus, —
Künstlicher Bisam, — musk, s. *Musc*.
Kupfer, copper, Cuivre.
Kupfer im Gesicht, gutta rosea, Couperose.
Kupferammonium, Kupfersalmiak, ammoniuret of copper, s. *Ammoniure*.
Kupferfinne im Gesicht, acne, Acné.
Kupferhaltig, containing copper, s.
Kupfericht, coppery, Cuivreux.
Kupferoxyd, ammoniakhaltiges schwefelsaures, s. *Kupferammonium*.
Kupferrauch, copperas, Couperose.
Kupfersauerhonig, Mellitum de Acetate cupri, s. *Oxymel*.
Kupfervitriol, vitriolum cupri, s. *Vitriol*.
Kürbiss, Cucurbita, Courge.
Kürbissartige Pflanzen, Cucurbitaceae, Cucurbitacées.
Kürbisswurm, m., gourd-worm, Cucurbitain.
Kurkuma, Curcuma, Curcuma.
Kurz, short, Court.
Kurzathmen, brachypnoea, Brachypnée.
Kurzathmig, short-breathed, —
Kurzathmigkeit, s. *Kurzathmen*.
Kurze Gefässe, pl., vasa brevia, s. *Court*.
Kurzer Abzieher des Daumens, Abductor brevis pollicis manûs, s. *Abducteur*.

KUR

Kurzer Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor brevis femoris, *s. Adducteur*.
 Kurzer Ausstrecker des Daumens, Extensor brevis pollicis manûs, *s. Court*.
 Kurzer Ausstrecker der grossen Zehe, Extensor brevis hallucis, —
 Kurzer Ausstrecker der Zehen, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis, —
 Kurzer Beuger des Daumens, Flexor brevis pollicis manûs, —
 Kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers, Flexor brevis minimi digiti manûs, —
 Kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, —
 Kurzer Beuger der Zehen, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, —
 Kurzer Rückwärtsdreher, Supinator radii brevis, —
 Kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, —

KYS

Kurzer Wadenbeinmuskel, Peroneus brevis, *s. Péronier*.
 Kurzflügelig, brachypterus, Brachyptère.
 Kurzsichtiger, *s. Myops*.
 Kurzsichtigkeit, myopia, Myopie.
 Kutte, cucullus, Capuchon.
 Kuttelfisch, Sepia officinalis, *s. Sèche*.
 Kyanogen, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
 Kyanometer, cyanometer, Cyanomètre.
 Kyanose, *f.*, *s. Blausucht*.
 Kylinderförmig, cylindrical, Cyllindroïde.
 Kynanthropie, cynanthropia, Cynanthropie.
 Kystanastrophe, cystanastrophe, Cystanastrophe.
 Kystoparalyse, cystoparalysis, *s.*
 Kystoplegie, cystoplegia, Cystoplégie.
 Kystotöm, cystotomus, Cystotome.
 Kystospasmus, *s. Blasenkrampf*.
 Kystostenochorie, cystostenochoria, Cystosténochorie.

L.

LAN

Labdanharz, ladanum, Ladanum.
 Labkraut, Galium, Gaillet.
 Labkräuter-Familie, Rubiaceæ, Rubiacées.
 Labmagen, abomasum, Caillette.
 Laboratorium, laboratory, Laboratoire.
 Labyrinth, labyrinth, Labyrinthe.
 Lachen, *n.*, laughter, Rire.
 Lachen, sardonisches, sardonic grin, —
 Lachmuskel, musculus risorius Santorini, *s. Peaucier*.
 Lachs, Salmo salar, *s. Saumon*.
 Lack, lac, Laque.
 Lackschildlaus, Coccus laccæ, —
 Lacktinktur, geistige, Tinctura Laccæ alcoholica, —
 Lacktinktur, wässerige, — — aquosa, —
 Lager, Läger, *pl.*, stratum, strata, Couche.
 Lagerfieber, febris castrensis, *s. Fièvre*.
 Lähmend, paralytic, Paralytique.
 Lähmer, *m.*, Lixus paraplecticus, *s. Paraplégique*.
 Lähmung, paralysis, Paralysie.
 Laich, Leich, ova vel sperma piscium.
 Lakrizensaft, *s. Süssholzwurzelsaft*.
 Lambdäförmig, lambdoid, Lambdoidal.
 Lambdäförmige Naht, — suture, —
 Lambdakismus, lambdacism, Lambdacisme.
 Lambdanah, *s. Lambdäförmige Naht*.
 Lamberts nuss, filbert, *s. Coudrier*.
 Lamm, agnus, Agneau.
 Lammfleisch, caro agnina, —
 Lamprete, *P. marinus*, *s. Pétromyzon*.
 Ländkrankheit, *s. Epidemie*.
 Landschildkröte, *f.*, tortoise, Tortue.
 Landvögel, *pl.*, land-birds, *s. Oiseau*.
 Lang, longus, Long.
 Länge, *f.*, longitude, Longitude.
 Längenbruch, longit. fracture, *s. Fracture*.
 Längenspalte des grossen Gehirns, fissura longitudinalis cerebri, *s. Scissure*.

LAU

Langer Abzieher des Daumens, Abductor longus pollicis manûs, *s. Abducteur*.
 Langer Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor longus femoris, *s. Adducteur*.
 Langer Ausstrecker, Extensor longus, *s. Extenseur*.
 Langer Beuger, Flexor —, *s. Fléchisseur*.
 Langer Halsmuskel, Longus colli, *s. Long*.
 Langer Pfeffer, Piper longum, *s. Poirre*.
 Langer, Längster Rückenmuskel, *s. Rückgratstrecker*.
 Langer Zehenbeuger, Flexor longus digitorum pedis, *s. Fléchisseur*.
 Langgespitzt, acuminatus, Acuminé.
 Langwierig, *s. Chronisch*.
 Lanzettblättrig, lancifolius, Lancifolié.
 Lanzette, lancet, Lancette.
 Lanzettförmig, lanceolatus, Lancéolé.
 Lanzettlich, same, —
 Läppchen, lobule, Lobule.
 Lappen, lobe, Lobe.
 Lappen-Amputation, *f.*, flap-amputation, *s. Amputation*.
 Lappig, lobatus, Lobé.
 Larve, Larven, *pl.*, larva, Larve.
 Larvenblume, *s. Maskenblume*.
 Larvenblüthler, Personatæ, Personées.
 Lasseisen, phlebotomum, Flamme.
 Latwerge, electuary, Electuaire.
 Lau, Lauwarm, *adj.*, tepid, Tiède.
 Lauch, Allium, Ail.
 Lauchgeruch, *m.*, alliaceous odour, —
 Lauf, tarsus avium, *s. Tarse*.
 Laufkäfer, Carabus, Carabe.
 Laus, Pediculus, Pou.
 Läusekrankheit, Pedicularis, Pédiculaire.
 Läusesamen, mexikanischer, sabadilla, Cevadille.
 Läusesucht, *s. Lausekränkheit*.
 Lauwarmes Bad, tepid bath, *s. Bain*.

LEB

Lavendel, *Lavandula*, Lavande.
 Lavendelblumen, flores *Lavandulæ*, —
 Lavendelöl, *Oleum Lavandulæ*, —
 Lavandelspiritus, einfacher, — zusammen-
 gesetzter, *Sp.*—*simplex*, — *compositus*, —
 Laxirend, laxative, Laxatif.
 Laxirmittel, *eccoprotica*, *s. Eccoprotique*.
 Leben, life, Vie.
 Lebendig-bären, *zootocia*, Zootocie.
 Lebendiger Kalk, quicklime, *s. Chaux*.
 Lebendiggebärend, *viviparus*, Vivipare.
 Lebendiggebärendes Thier, *zootocon*, *s. Zootocie*.
 Lebensbaum, *arbor vitæ*, *s. Arbre*.
 Lebensgeister, *m., pl.*, vital spirits, *s. Vital*.
 Lebenskraft, vital power, —
 Lebenslehre, biologie, Biologie.
 Lebensluft, vital air, *s. Oxygène*.
 Lebens-Magnetismus, animal magnetism, Zoomagnetisme.
 Lebenswasser, *n.*, *aqua vitæ*, *s. Eau*.
 Lebensweise, mode of life, *s. Diète*.
 Leber, liver, Foie.
 Leberabscess, *hepatapostema*, *s. Hépatalgie*.
 Leberader, hepatic vein, *s. Hépatique*.
 Leberähnlich, liver-like, *s. Hépatisation*.
 Leberaloe, *Aloe hepatica*, *s. Aloès*.
 Leberarterie, linke, — rechte, *arteria hepatica dextra*, — — *sinistra*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Leberbänder, *ligam. hepatis*, *s. Ligament*.
 Leberbeschaaung, *inspectio anatomica hepatis*, Hépatoscopie.
 Leberbeschreibung, *descriptio anatomica* —, Hépatographie.
 Leber-Blasenkanal, *hepato-cystic duct*, *s. Canal*, et *Héato-Cystique*.
 Leberblume, *A. hepatica*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Leberbruch, *hepatocèle*, Hépatocèle.
 Leberdrüsen, *f., pl.*, *glandulæ hepaticæ*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Leberegel, *Fasciola hepatica*, *s. Fasciole*.
 Leberentzündung, *hepatitis*, Hépatite.
 Leberfieber, *n.*, *febris hepatica*, *s. Fièvre*.
 Leberflügel, -lappen, rechter und linker, *lobus hepatis dexter et sinister*, *s. Lobe*.
 Leberfluss, *hepatorrhœa*, Hépatirrhée.
 Lebergallengang, Lebergang, *ductus hepaticus*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Lebergeflecht, *n.*, *plexus hepaticus*, —
 Lebergeschwür, *hepatelcosis*, Hépatelcose.
 Leberklette, *A. eupatorium*, *s. Aigremoine*.
 Leberläppchen, *n.*, *lobulus Spigellii*, *s. Lobule*.
 Leberlappen, *s. Leberflügel*.
 Lebermittel, *remedia hepatica*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Lebermoose, *Hepaticæ*, Hépatiques.
 Leberpulsader, Leberschlagader, *arteria hepatica*, *s. Hépatique*.
 Lebermerz, *hepatalgia*, Hépatalgie.
 Leberschwamm, *Boletus hepaticus*, *s. Bolet*.
 Leberschwindsucht, *phthisis hepatica*, *s. Hépatophraxie*.
 Leberspalte, grosse, *fissura transversa*, vel *porta*, *hepatis*, *s. Scissure*.
 Lebersteinkrankheit, *hepatolithiasis*, Hépatolithiase.

LEI

Leberverstopfung, *hepatemphraxia*, Hépatemphraxie.
 Leberwurm, *s. Leberegel*.
 Leblos, *apsychus*, *s. Apsychie*.
 Lecksaft, *linctus*, Eclegme, Looch.
 Leder, leather, Cuir.
 Lederartig, *choroid*, *Choroïde*.
 Lederhaut, -häutchen, *chorion*, Chorion.
 Lederhaut, *endopleura*, Endoplèvre.
 Leer, *jejunos*, *s. Jéjunum*.
 Leerdarm, *jejunum*, Jéjunum.
 Lefze, *labrum*, *labium*, Labre, Lèvre.
 Lefzen des Muttermundes, *labia orificii uteri*, *s. Lèvre*.
 Lefzen der weiblichen Schaam, *labia pudendi muliebris*, —
 Leguan, *Iguana vulgaris*, *s. Iguaniens*.
 Lehre, *doctrina*, Doctrine.
 Lehre von den Krankheiten der Thiere, *zoonosologia*, Zoonosologie.
 Lehre von den Krankheits-Zufallen, *symptomatology*, Symptomatologie.
 Lehre von den Steinen, *s. Lithologie*.
 Lehrsatz, *dogma*, Dogme.
 Leib, *m.*, Leiber, *pl.*, *s. Körper*.
 Leibarzt, *s. Oberarzt*.
 Leibesbeschaffenheit, constitution, Constitution.
 Leibesfrucht, *foetus*, Foetus.
 Leibesstellung, *situs corporis*, Attitude.
 Leibknollern, *borborygmi*, Borborygmes.
 Leiblaus, *Pediculus corporis*, *s. Pou*.
 Leichenartig, *cadaverous*, Cadavéreux.
 Leichenöffnung, *sectio cadaveris*, *s. Cadavérique*.
 Leichenschau, *s. Nekroscopie*.
 Leichenuntersuchung, same, —
 Leichnam, cadaver, Cadavre.
 Leichter Schauer, slight shivering, Frissonnement.
 Leiden, weisses, *leucopathia*, Leucopathie.
 Leidenschaft, emotion, *s. Affection*.
 Leim, glue, Colle.
 Leimend, *agglutinative*, Agglutinatif.
 Leimmittel, *agglutinantia*, —
 Lein, *Linum usitatissimum*, *s. Lin*.
 Leinmehl, *farina seminis Lini*, —
 Leinöl, *oleum seminis* —, —
 Leinsamen, *semen* —, *semina* —, —
 Leinwände, gezupfte, scraped lint, Charpie.
 Leiste, *helix*, Hélix.
 Leiste, innere weispaltige, *s. Anthelix*.
 Leisten, *inguen*, Aine, *s.*, also, *Inguinal*.
 Leistenabscess, *m.*, *inguinal abscess*, —
 Leistenband, äusseres, *s. Poupert'sches*.
 Leistenband, inneres, *ligamentum inguinale internum*, *s. Inguinal*.
 Leistenbeule, *bubo*, Bubon.
 Leistenbruch, *bubonocèle*, Bubonocèle.
 Leistenbrüste, *f., pl.*, *mammæ inguinales*, *s. Inguinal*.
 Leistendrüsen, *inguinal glands*, —
 Leistengegend, *f.*, *inguinal region*, —
 Leistengrube, *f.*, *inguinal fossa*, —
 Leistenkanal, *m.*, *inguinal canal*, —

LIN

Leistenring, hinterer, — innerer, posterior —, internal abdominal ring, *s. Anneau*.
 Leistenring, vorderer, — äusserer, anterior —, external abdominal ring, —
 Leistenschmerz, bubonalgia, Bubonalgie.
 Leiter, scala, Echelle.
 Lenden, loins, Lombes.
 Lendenabscess, lumbar abscess, *s.*
 Lendenarterien, — arteries, *s. Lombaire*.
 Lendenbruch, m., — hernia, Laparocèle.
 Lendendrüsen, pl., — glands, *s. Lombaire*.
 Lendengeflecht, n., lumbar plexus, —
 Lendengegend, lumbar region, —
 Lendenknoten, m., lumbar ganglion, —
 Lendenkreuzgeflecht, n., lumbo-sacral ganglion, *s. Lombo-Sacral*.
 Lendenmuskel, grosser, Psoas magnus, *s. Lombaire*.
 Lendenmuskel, kleiner, Psoas parvus, —
 Lendenmuskel, viereckiger, Quadratus lumborum, —
 Lendenmuskelerzündung, f., inflammation of Psoas muscle, Psoite?
 Lendennerven, lumbar nerves, *s. Lombaire*.
 Lendenschlagadern, *s. Lendenarterien*.
 Lendenweh, lumbago, Lumbago.
 Lendenwirbel, lumbar vertebrae, *s. Lombaire*.
 Lerche, Alauda, Alouette.
 Lerchenbaum, Larix, Mélèze.
 Lerchenschwamm, Boletus laricis, *s. Agaric*.
 Leuchtend, luminous, Lumineux.
 Leuchtkäfer, m., Lampyrus, *s. Noctiluque*.
 Leucin, Leucine, leucina, Leucine.
 Leuköm, leucoma, Leucome.
 Leukophlegmatic, leucophlegmasia, Leucophlegmatie.
 Leukophlegmatisch, leucophlegmaticus, Leucophlégmatisque.
 Lexikograph, lexicographus, Lexicographe
 Lexikon, lexicon, —
 Leyer, Leier, f., lyra, Lyre.
 Licht, light, Lumière.
 Lichtscheu, photophobia, Photophobie.
 Liebesapfel, S. lycopersicum, *s. Morelle*.
 Liebesbecker, -trank, philtrum, Philtre.
 Liebesfieber, n., febris erotica, *s. Erotische*.
 Liebesgenuss, aphrodisiasmus, Aphrodisiasme.
 Liebeswahnsinn, erotomanie, Erotomanie.
 Liebeswuth, same, —
 Lienterie, lenteria, Lienterie.
 Ligatur, f., ligatura, Ligature.
 Lilie, Lilium, Lis.
 Lilie, weisse, Lilium album, —
 Lilien, pl., Liliaceæ, Liliacées.
 Lilienförmig, liliaceus, Liliacé.
 Lilienöl, oleum Lilii infusum, *s. Lis*.
 Limonade, lemonade, Limonade.
 Limone, Limonie, lemon, Limon.
 Limonienbaum, Citrus limonium, —
 Linde, Lindenbaum, Tilia, Tilleul.
 Linde, europäische, T. europæa, —
 Lindenblüthen, f., pl., flores Tiliæ, —
 Lindernde, Mittel, *s. Palliative*.
 Linderung, f., palliation, Palliation.

LOF

Linie, Linien, pl., line, Ligne.
 Linie, rauhe, linea aspera femoris, —
 Linie, ungenannte, linea innominata, —
 Linie, weisse, linea alba abdominis, —
 Linienförmig, Linealisch, linear, Linéaire.
 Linke Schlüsselbeinschlagader, f., arteria subclavia sinistra, *s. Sous-Clavier*.
 Linker Herzkammer, ventriculus cordis sinister, *s. Ventricle*.
 Linker—s. Oberer—Magenmund.
 Linse, lentil, Lentille.
 Linsendrüsen, pl., lent. glands, *s. Lenticulaire*.
 Linsenförmig, lenticular, Lenticulaire.
 Linsenförmige Wärzchen, — papillæ, —
 Linsenglas, lens, Lentille.
 Linsenkapsel, capsula lentis, *s. Capsule*.
 Linsenkern, nucleus capsulæ —, *s. Noyau*.
 Linsenknöchelchen, n., os lenticulare, vel orbiculare, *s. Lenticulare*.
 Linsenstaar, *s. Grauer Staar*.
 Lippe, Lippen, pl., lip, Lèvre.
 Lippen—s. Lefzen—d. weiblichen Schaam.
 Lippenabscess, m., labial abscess, *s. Labial*.
 Lippenbändchen, n., frenulum labiorum, —
 Lippenbildung, künstliche, formation of artificial lips, Cheiloplastique.
 Lippenblüthler, pl., Labiatae, Labiées.
 Lippenblutung, labial hæmorrhage, Chéilorrhagie.
 Lippenbuchstaben, — consonants, *s. Labial*.
 Lippendrüsen, labial glands, —
 Lippenentzündung, cheilitis, Chéilite.
 Lippenfühlsitzen, labial palpi, *s. Labial*.
 Lippengeschwulst, ödematose, cheilophyma, Chéilophyme.
 Lippengeschw., harte, cheiloncus, Chéilon.
 Lippenkrebs, cheilocarcinoma, Chéilocarcinôme.
 Lippenpomade, f., lip-salve, *s. Pomade*.
 Lippenschlagader, arteria labialis, *s. Labial*.
 Lippenschmerz, cheilalgia, Chéilalgie.
 Lippig, labiate, Labié.
 Liquidambar, *s. Flüssiger Storax*.
 Liquor, liquor, Liqueur.
 Lispeln, lispig, Blésité.
 Lithologie, lithologia, Lithologie.
 Lithotom, lithotomus, Lithotome.
 Lobelie, Lobelia, Lobélie.
 Lobelie, heilsame, Lobelia syphilitica, —
 Lobelienwurzel, f., radix Lobeliæ, —
 Loch, Löcher, pl., orifice, hole, Orifice.
 Loch, eirundes, *s. Botallisches Loch*.
 Loch—s. Fenster—eirundes, — rundes.
 Lochienfluss, *s. Kindbettreinigung*.
 Löffelförmig, adj., spoon-shaped, Cochléariforme.
 Löffelkraut, Cochlearia, Cranson.
 Löffelkraut, gemeines, C. officinalis, —
 Löffelkrautconserven, Cons. Cochleariæ, —
 Löffelkrautextract, Extractum —, —
 Löffelkrautgeist, Spiritus —, —
 Löffelkrautöl, Oleum —, —
 Löffelkrautwasser, Aqua —, —
 Löffelkresse, *s. Löffelkraut*.
 Löffelreihher, Platealea, Spatule.

LUF

Loheiche, *Quercus robur*, s. *Chêne*.
 Lolch, *Lolium*, Ivraie.
 Lorbeer, Lorbeerbaum, *Laurus*, Laurier.
 Lorbeerbeeren, *baccæ Lauri*, —
 Lorbeerblätter, *folia Lauri*, —
 Lorbeerkirsche, s. Kirschlorbeere.
 Lorbeeröl, *Oleum Lauri*, s. *Laurier*.
 Lösbar, Löslich, soluble, Soluble.
 Lösbarkeit, solubility, Solubilité.
 Löser, m., s. Blättermagen.
 Löslichkeit, s. Lösbarkeit.
 Lösung, solution, Solution.
 Löwenzahn, *Leontodon*, Pissen-lit.
 Löwenzahnextract, *Extractum Taraxaci* —
 Löwenzahnsaft, ausgepresster, *Succus expressus*, —
 Lücke, *lacuna*, Diastème, *Lacune*.
 Luft, air, *Air*.
 Luft, atmosphärische, atmospheric —, —
 Luftartig, aeriform, *Aériforme*.
 Luftbad, n., air-bath, s. *Bain*.
 Luftbauch, *physocœlia*, *Physocélie*.
 Luftbeschreibung, aerography, *Aérographie*.
 Luftbläschen, n., air-vesicle, s. *Vésicule*.
 Luftblase, f., air-bladder, —
 Luftbrust, *pneu.-thorax*, *Pneumo-Thorax*.
 Lüftchen, Lufthauch, aura, *Aura*.
 Luftdickigkeitsmesser, s. Luftmesser.
 Lufterscheinung, meteor, *Météore*.
 Lufterscheinungslehre, s. Meteorologie.
 Luftführend, aeriferous, *Aérifère*.
 Luftgefäße, air-vessels, s. *Trachée*.
 Luftgeschwulst, s. Windgeschwulst.
 Luftig, aerial, *Aérien*.
 Luftkraftlehre, s. Aerodynamik.
 Luftleer, adj., deprived of air, s.
 Luftleere *Magnesia*, calcined *magnesia*, s. *Magnésie*.
 Luftleerer Kalk, burnt lime, s. *Chaux*.
 Luftlehre, aerology, *Aérologie*.
 Luftloch, Luftlöcher, pl., stigma, *Stigmate*.
 Luftmesser, aerometer, *Aéromètre*.
 Luftmesskunst, aerometry, *Aérométrie*.
 Luftröhre, trachea, *Trachée-Artère*.
 Luftröhren, tracheæ, s. *Trachée*.
 Luftröhrenäste, s. Bronchien.
 Luftröhrenblutadern, *venæ bronchiales*, s. *Bronchial*.
 Luftröhrenblutfluss, tracheorrhagia, *Trachéorrhagie*.
 Luftröhrenbruch, bronchial or tracheal rupture, *Bronchocèle*.
 Luftröhrendeckel, s. Kehldeckel.
 Luftröhrendrüsen, s. Bronchialdrüsen.
 Luftröhrenentzündung, tracheitis, *Trachéite*.
 Luftröhrenkopf, larynx, *Larynx*.
 Luftröhrenkopffentzündung, laryngitis, *Laryngite*.
 Luftröhrennerven, m., pl., bronchial nerves, s. *Bronchial*.
 Luftröhrenschlagadern, bronch. arteries, —
 Luftröhrenschnitt, bronchotomy, tracheotomy, *Bronchotomie*, *Trachéotomie*.

LUN

Luftröhrenschwindsucht, phthisis bronchialis et trachealis, s. *Bronchial*, et *Trachéal*.
 Luftröhrenspalte, rima glottidis, s. *Glotte*.
 Luftsäure, s. Kohlensäure.
 Luftsäure — s. Kohlensäure — Salze.
 Luftscheu, s. Aerophobie.
 Luftstein, s. Aerolith.
 Luftwarze, f., Luftwarzen, pl., s. Luftloch.
 Luftwege, m., pl., air-passages, s. *Voie*.
 Luftzelle, f., -zellen, pl., air-cell, s. *Cellule*.
 Lunge, lung, *Poumon*.
 Lungen, lungs, *Poumons*.
 Lungenabscess, vomica, *Vomique*.
 Lungenadern, -blutadern, s. Lungenvenen.
 Lungenarterie, s. Lungenschlagader.
 Lungenbeschreibung, f., pneumographia, *Pneumographie*.
 Lungenbläschen, n., pulmonary vesicle, s. *Vésicle*.
 Lungenblutfluss, pneumorrhagia, *Pneumorrhagie*.
 Lungenbruch, pneumocœle, *Pneumocèle*.
 Lungenentzündung, —nia, *Pneumonie*.
 Lungenentzündung, ächte, — vera, pneumonitis, *Pneumonite*, s., also, Falsche.
 Lungengefäße, n., pl., pulmonary vessels, s. *Pulmonaire*.
 Lungengeflecht, pulmonary plexus, —
 Lungengeschwür, n., s. Lungenabscess.
 Lungenhaut, pulmonary pleura, s. *Pulmonaire*.
 Lungenherz, pulmonary heart, —
 Lungenherzkammer, pulmonary ventricle, s. *Ventricule*.
 Lungenkraut, *Pulmonaria*, *Pulmonaire*.
 Lungenkraut, officinelles, *P. officinalis*, —
 Lungenkreislauf, m., lesser or pulmonary circulation, s. *Circulation*.
 Lungenläppchen, n., lobule of lung, s. *Lobule*.
 Lungenlappen, m., lobe of —, s. *Lobe*.
 Lungenlehre, f., pneumology, *Pneumologie*.
 Lungenmagennerv, pneumogastric nerve, s. *Pneumo-Gastrique*.
 Lungenmarkschwamm, m., fungus medullaris pulmonum, s. *Encéphaloïdes*.
 Lungenmittel, pulmonary remedies, s. *Pneumonique*.
 Lungennerven, — veins, s. *Pulmonaire*.
 Lungenprobe, docimasia pulmonum, s. *Docimasie*.
 Lungenpulsader, Lungenschlagader, pulmonary artery, s. *Pulmonaire*.
 Lungenschlagfluss, — apoplexy, —
 Lungenschmerz, pneumonalgia, *Pneumonalgie*.
 Lungenschnitt, —tomia, *Pneumotomie*.
 Lungenschwindsucht, pulmonary phthisis, *Pneumophthoé*.
 Lungen-speckgeschwulst, f., steatoma pulmonum, s. *Stéatôme*.
 Lungenstein, m., pulmonary concretion, s. *Pneumolithiase*.
 Lungensteinbildung, formation of — —, *Pneumolithiase*.
 Lungensucht, s. Lungenschwindsucht.
 Lungensüchtig, pulmonic, *Pulmonique*.

LUX

Lungentuberkel, pulmonary tubercle, *s. Tubercule*.
 Lungenvenen, pl., — veins, *s. Pulmonaire*.
 Lungenvenensack, sinus venarum pulmonalium, *s. Sinus*.
 Lungenverhartung, f., induration of lung, *s. Lungenverhartung*, scirröse, pneumo-scirrhus, *s. Pneumorrhagie*.
 Lungenverstopfung, pneumonemphraxis, Pneumemphraxie.
 Lungenwassersucht, hydropneumonia, Hydropneumonie.
 Lungenwurzel, f., root of lung, *s. Racine*.
 Lungenzelle, f., Lungenzellen, pl., pulmonary cell, *s. Cellule*.
 Lungenzellgewebe, f., cellular structure of lung, *s. Cellulaire*.
 Lupin, Lupinus, Lupin.
 Lustseuch, syphilis, Syphilis.
 Lustseuchenwuth, — mania, Syphilomanie.
 Lutum, lutum, Lute.
 Luxiren, exarthrema, Exarthrème.

LYM

Lymphabscess, lymphatic abscess, *s. Abcès*.
 Lymphähnlicher Durchfall, lymphatic diarrhoea, Lymphochèzie.
 Lymphatisch, lymphatic, Lymphatique.
 Lymphatische Gefässe, — vessels, —
Lymphdrüsen, f., pl., — glands, —
 Lymphe, lymph, Lymphé.
Lymphgefässbeschreibung, f., angeiohydrographia, Angéiohydrographie.
 Lymphgefässe, *s. Lymphatische Gefässe*.
 Lymphgefässerweiterung, lympheurysma, Lympheurysme.
Lymphgefässfieber, n., lymphatic fever, *s. Lymphangéite*.
Lymphgefässlehre, f., angeiohydrologia, Angéiohydrologie.
Lymphgefässsystem, n., lymphatic system, *s. Lymphatique*.
Lymphgefässszergliederung, f., angeiohydrotomia, Angéiohydrotomie.
 Lymphknoten, m., lymphatic ganglion, *s. Lymphatique*.

M.

MAG

Magen, stomach, Estomac.
Magenabscess, m., gastric abscess, *s. Abcès*.
 Magenadern, Magenblutadern, gastric veins, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magenarterien, gastric arteries, —
 Magenarzneien, *s. Magenmittel*.
 Magenblutung, gastrorrhagia, Gastrorrhagie.
 Magenbrei, *s. Speisebrei*.
 Magenbrennen, *s. Sodbrennen*.
 Magenbruch, gastrocele, Gastrocèle.
 Magenbürste, stomach-brush, *s. Excussion*.
Magendrücken, n., — oppression, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magendrüse, grosse, pancreas, Pancréas.
Magendurchlöcherung, f., perforation of the stomach, Gastrobrose.
 Magenentzündung, gastritis, Gastrite.
Magenfieber, n., gastric fever, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magengefässe, gastric vessels, —
Magengeflechte, n., pl., plexus gastrici, —
 Magengrimmdarmnetz, gastro-colic omentum, *s. Gastro-Colique*.
Magenhaut, f., Magenhäute, pl., gastric membranes, *s. Gastrique*.
 Mageninfarct, gastric obstruction, *s. Gastrangiémphraxie*.
Magenkrampf, m., — spasm, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magenkrankheit, — disease, Gastropathie.
Magenkrankheiten, pl., Gastroses, *s. Gastrose*.
 Magenkranzarterie, rechte untere, art. cor. ventriculi dextra inferior, *s. Coronaire*.
Magenkranzgeflecht, n., plexus coronarius ventriculi, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magenkranzschlagader, arteria coronaria ventriculi, *s. Coronaire*.
Magenkrebs, m., cancer —, *s. Carcinôme*.
 Magenlebernetz, omentum gastro-hepaticum, *s. Gastro-Hépatique*.

MAG

Magenleberschlagader, arteria gastro-hepatica, *s. Gastro-Hépatique*.
 Magenleiden, *s. Magenkrankheit*.
 Magenmittel, stomachics, *s. Stomacal*.
 Magenmund, oberer, superior—cardiac—
 orifice of stomach, Cardia.
 Magenmund, unterer, inferior —, Pylore.
Magennetzdrüsen, f., pl., gastro-epiploic glands, *s. Gastro-Epiploïque*.
Magennetznerven, m., pl., — nerves, —
 Magenetzschlagader, linke, — rechte, left —, right gastro-epiploic artery, —
Magennetzvenen, f., pl., — veins, —
Magenpflaster, n., stomach-plaster, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magenruhr, *s. Lienterie*.
 Magensaft, succus gastricus, *s. Gastrique*.
 Magenschlagader, arteria gastrica, —
Magenschleimhaut, f., mucous membrane of stomach, *s. Muqueux*.
 Magenschmerz, gastric —, stomach-pain, Gastéralgie, Stomacalgie.
Magenschwindsucht, — phthisis, *s. Phthisie*.
 Magenspritze, f., stomach-syringe.
 Magenstein, m., — concretion, Gastrolite?
 Magenzipfel, reticulum, Bonnet.
Magenzwölffingerdarmenitzündung, f., gastroduodenitis, Gastro-Duodénite.
 Magenzwölffingerdarmschlagader, gastroduodenal artery, *s. Gastro-Duodénal*.
 Magnesia, magnesia, Magnésie.
 Magnesiakügelchen, Tabellæ de Magnesiâ, —
 Magnesium, magnesium, Magnésium.
 Magnesiumoxyd, oxyde of magnesium, *s. Magnésie*.
 Magnesium-, Magniumoxyd, schwefelsaures, sulphate of magnesia, —

MAN

Magnet, Magneten, pl., magnet, *s.*
Magnetisch, magnetic, Magnétique.
Magnetismus, magnetism, Magnétisme.
Magnetnadel, magnetic needle, *s.* *Aiguille*.
Magnetometer, —ometer, Magnétomètre.
Magnolie, *f.*, Magnolia, Magnolie.
Mahlercolik, *s.* Bleicolik.
Mahlergold, aurum mosaicum, *s.* *Or*.
Mähne, mane, Crinière.
Mahoganibaum, Swietenia, Mahogan.
Maiblume, Convallaria, Muguet.
Maiblume, gemeine, *C.*, maialis, —
Maiblumenessig, Acetum Convallariæ, —
Mais, Mays, Zea, Maïs.
Maiwurmkäfer, Meloe, Méloe.
Majoran, Origanum, Origan.
Makrobiotik, macrobiotics, Macrobiotique.
Malpighisches Netz, corpus mucosum vel reticulare, *s.* *Corps*.
Malz, malt, Drèche.
Malztrank, malt-liquor, —
Mandel, amygdala, Amande.
Mandel des kleinen Gehirns, tonsilla cerebelli, *s.* *Cervelet*, et *Noyau*.
Mandel im Halse, *s.* Halsmandel.
Mandelartig, amygdaline, Amygdalin.
Mandelbaum, Amygdalus, Amandier.
Mandelbräune, angina tonsillaris, *s.*
Mandelentzündung, antiaditis, Antiadite.
Mandelgeschwulst, —oncus, Antiadonce.
Mandelmilch, lac amygdalæ, *s.* *Emulsion*.
Mandelöl, oleum —, *s.* *Amygdalin*.
Mandelseife, pasta, vel sapo —, —
Mandelsyrup, *m.*, Syrupus —, —
Mandragora, A. mandragora, Mandragore.
Mangan, Manganes, *s.* Braunstein.
Manganoxyd, *s.* Braunsteinoxyd.
Mangold, Beta, Bette.
Mangoldkraut, B. vulgaris, —
Manie, mania, Manie.
Manihot, Manioc, J. manihot, Manioc.
Manna, manna, Manne.
Manna, gereinigte, — depurata, —
Manna in Körnern, — in lacrymis, —
Manna in Röhren, — canellata, —
Mannaüsche, *f.*, F. ornus, et rotundifolia, —
Mannastoff, -zucker, mannita, Mannite.
Mannbares Alter, *s.*
Mannbarkheit, puberty, Puberté.
Mannerscheu, androphobia, Androphobie.
Mannigfalt, *n.*, manyplies, Omasum.
Männlich, adj., male, Male,
Männliche Blüthe, flos masculus, —
Männliche Geschlechtsorgane, organa sexus masculi, —
Männliche Hoden, pl., testes masculi, —
Männliches Farrnkrout, Aspidium—Polypodium—filiæ mas, *s.* *Fougère*.
Männliches Geschlecht, male sex, *s.* *Male*.
Männliches Glied, membrum virile, Verge.
Männliches Unvermögen, anandria, Anandrie.
Mannlos, adj., anandrus, Anandre.
Mannlose Pflanzen, pl., plantæ anandræ, —
Mannlosigkeit, *f.*, anandria, Anandrie.

MAS

Mannstreu, Eryngium, Panicaut.
Mannstreu, stinkende, E. foetidum, —
Manntollheit, andromania, Andromanie.
Mannweib, *s.* Hermaphrodit.
Mannweiblich, androgynus, Androgyne.
Mantel, mantle, Manteau.
Marasmus, marasmus, Marasme.
Margarinfett, margarina, Margarine.
Margarinsäure, margaric acid, *s.* *Margarate*.
Margarinsaure Salze, margarates, —
Marienkäfer, —kuh, Coccinella, Coccinelle.
Mark, medulla, Moelle, Médulle.
Mark im Hirne, — cerebri, *s.* *Médullaire*.
Mark der Hirnschale, diploe, *s.* *Moelle*.
Markasit, *s.* Bismuth.
Markentzündung, myelitis, Myélite.
Markgefäße, pl., medullary vessels, *s.* *Médullaire*.
Markhaut—*s.* Netzhaut—im Auge.
Markig, medullary, Médullaire.
Markknopf, *s.* Markzwiebel.
Markknopfschenkel, *m.*, pl., crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam, *s.* *Pédoncule*.
Markkugeln, *s.* Warzenförmige Körper.
Marksaft, succus medullaris, *s.* *Médullaire*.
Markschwamm, *m.*, fungus medullaris, —
Marksegel, hinteres, velum medullare posterius, *s.* *Voile*.
Marksegel, vorderes, — — anterius, —
Markschubstanz, *f.*, substantia medullaris, *s.* *Médullaire*.
Markzapfen, *m.*, conus medullaris, —
Markzwiebel, bulbous rhachidicus, *s.* *Moelle*.
Marmor, marble, Marbre.
Marmortisch, marble-slab, —
Marschfieber, *n.*, marsh-fever, *s.* *Marais*.
Märzviole, V. odorata, *s.* *Violette*.
Maschine, machine, Machine.
Masern, Rubeola, Rougeole.
Masernkrankheit, *f.*, same, —
Maske, mask, Masque.
Maskenblume, personate corolla, *s.* *Personé*.
Mastdarm, rectum, Rectum.
Mastdarmblutadern, *f.*, pl., hæmorrhoidal veins, *s.* *Hémorrhoidal*.
Mastdarmblutgefäße, — vessels, —
Mastdarmbruch, *m.*, hernia recti, Archocèle.
Mastdarmentzündung, rectitis, Rectite.
Mastdarmfistel, fistula ani, Archosyrinx.
Mastdarmgeflecht, *n.*, hæmorrhoidal plexus, *s.* *Hémorrhoidal*.
Mastdarmgekröse, —rectum, Mésorectum.
Mastdarmheber, *s.* Afterheber.
Mastdarmnerven, *m.*, pl., nervi hæmorrhoidales, *s.* *Hémorrhoidal*.
Mastdarmöffnung, *f.*, *s.* After.
Mastdarmschlagadern, hæmorrhoidal arteries, *s.* *Hémorrhoidal*.
Mastdarmverengerung, st. ani, *s.* *Stricture*.
Mastdarmvorfall, prolapsus —, Archoptose.
Mastix, mastix, Mastic.
Mastixbaum, *s.* Mastixpistachie.
Mastixgeist, einfacher, — zusammengesetzter, Spiritus Mastiches simplex, —
 — compositus, *s.* *Mastic*.

MEE

Mastixpistachie, *P. lentiscus*, *s. Pistache*.
 Mastwurm, *m.*, *s. Afterwurm*.
 Matt, dull, *Mat*.
 Mattigkeit, weariness, *Abattement*.
 Maulbeerbaum, *Morus*, *Murier*.
 Maulbeere, *fructus Mori*, *Mure*.
 Maulbeerförmig, moriform, *Moriforme*.
 Maulbeergewächs, *n.*, tumor moriformis, —
 Maulbeerholzsäure, moric acid, *s. Morate*.
 Maulbeerraupe, *f.*, *Maulbeerspinner*, *m.*, caterpillar of *Bombyx mori*, *s. Murier*.
 Maulesel, mule, *Mulet*.
 Maulwurf, *Talpa*, *Taupe*.
 Maulwurfgeschwulst, *talpa*, —
 Maus, *Mus*, *Souris*.
 Maudorn, *Ruscus*, *Fragon*.
 Maudorn, stachliger, *R. aculeatus*, —
 Mäuseschwänzenartig, *myurus*, *Myure*.
 Maxillarfühlspitzen, maxillary palpi, *s. Maxillaire*.
 Maxillarknochen, maxillary bones, —
 Mechoacanne, *C. mechoacanna*, *Méchoacan*.
 Meckelscher-, *s. Keilbeingaumen*—knoten.
 Meckernde Stimme, *ægophonia*, *Egophonie*.
 Medianadern, median veins, *s. Médian*.
 Medianlinie, median line, *s. Ligne*.
 Medicinisch, medical, *Médical*.
 Medicinisch, medicinal, *Médicinal*.
 Medicinischer Bissen, *bolus*, *Bol*.
 Medinawurm, *F. medinensis*, *s. Filaire*.
 Medium, medium, *Milieu*.
 Medullarcarcinom, *n.*, medullary carcinoma, *s. Médullaire*.
 Medullarschwamm, *s. Markschwamm*.
 Meduse, Medusen, *pl.*, *Medusa*, *Méduse*.
 Meer, sea, *Mer*.
 Meeraal, Conger, *Congre*.
 Meeradler, *Raia aquila*, *s. Aigle*.
 Meeranemone, *Actinia*, *Actinie*.
 Meereichel, *m.*, *Balanus*, *Balane*.
 Meerfenchel, *Crithmum*, *Bacile*.
 Meergras, *Alga*, *Algue*.
 Meergrün, *glaucus*, *Glauque*.
 Meerigel, *m.*, *Echinus*, *Oursin*.
 Meerigel, gemeine, — essbare, *Echinus vulgaris*, — esculentus, —
 Meerkrebs, *Astacus marinus*, *Homard*.
 Meerrettig, *C. armoracia*, *s. Cranson*.
 Meersalz, *s. Gemeines Salz*.
 Meersalzsäure, *s. Salzsäure*.
 Meerschildkröte, *Chelonia*, *Chélonée*.
 Meerschildkröte, grüne, *C. midas*, —
 Meerschwamm, *m.*, *spongia marina*, *s. Eponge*.
 Meerschwammkohle, *f.*, *spongia usta*, —
 Meerwinde, *f.*, *C. soldanella*, *s. Liséron*.
 Meerzahn, *m.*, *s. Dentalie*.
 Meerzunge, *Solea vulgaris*, *s. Pleuronecte*.
 Meerzwiebel, *Scilla maritima*, *s. Scille*.
 Meerzwiebeleessig, *Acetum Scillæ*, —
 Meerzwiebelextract, *Extractum* —, —
 Meerzwiebelpulver, zusammengesetztes, *Pulvis Scillæ compositus*, —
 Meerzwiebelsalbe, *Unguentum Scillæ*, —
 Meerzwiebelsauerhonig, *Oxymel* —, —
 Meerzwiebelstoff, *scillitina*, *Scillitine*.

MES

Meerzwiebeltinctur, *Tinct. Scillæ*, *s. Scille*.
 Meerzwiebelwein, *Vinum Scillæ*, —
 Meerzwiebelwurzel, *radix Scillæ*, —
 Megerkraut, *Asperula*, *Aspérule*.
 Mehl, farina, *Farine*.
 Mehlblume, *Primula farinosa*, *s. Farineux*.
 Mehlfleck, *m.*, *s. Aussatz*, weisse.
 Mehlfügelicht, *adj.*, lepidopterous, *Lepidoptère*.
 Mehlfügelichte Insekten, *Lepidoptera*, —
 Mehlhund, *aphtha*, *Aphthe*.
 Mehlig, *farinosus*, *Farineux*.
 Mehlwurzel, *f.*, *s. Manihot*.
 Meibomische Talgdrüsen, *glandulæ ciliares*, *s. Ciliaire*.
 Meisel, Messel, *turunda*, *Tente*.
 Meissel, *scalprum*, *Ciseau*.
 Meisterwurz, *Imperatoria*, *Impératoire*.
 Mekonsäure, meconic acid, *s. Méconate*.
 Mekonsaure Salze, meconates, —
 Melancholie, melancholia, *Mélanchole*.
 Melancholisch, —cholic, *Mélancholique*.
 Melancholisches Temperament, melancholic temperament, —
 Melanose, melanosis, *Mélanose*.
 Melisse, *Melissa*, *Mélisse*.
 Melone, *Cucumis melo*, *s. Concombre*.
 Melone, melon, *Melon*.
 Melonendistel, *m.*, *Cactus*, *Cactier*.
 Melonenkürbiss, *m.*, *C. melopepo*, *s. Courge*.
 Membrane, *membrana*, *Membrane*.
 Menispermäure, menispermic acid, *s. Ménispermate*.
 Menispermäure Salze, menispermates, —
 Mensch, Man, *Homme*.
 Menschenblattern, *s. Menschenpocke*.
 Menschenfressend, *andro*—, *anthropophagous*, *Androphage*, *Anthropophage*.
 Menschenfresser, cannibal, man-eater, —
 Menschenfresserie, *s. Anthropophagie*.
 Menschengestaltungslehre, *f.*, *anthropomorphologia*, *Anthropomorphologie*.
 Menschenhass, *misanthropy*, *Misanthropie*.
 Menschenheilkunde, *f.*, *s. Anthroponosologie*.
 Menschenpocke, *variola*, *Variole*.
 Menschenscheu, *s. Mannerscheu*.
 Menschenzergliederer, *s. Anthropotom*.
 Menschenzergliederung, *s. Anthropotomie*.
 Menschenzergliederungskunde, art of dissecting the human body, *s. Anthropotomie*.
 Menschlich, *adj.*, human, *Humaine*.
 Menschlicher Körper, — body, *s. Corps*.
 Menstruation, menstruat, *Menstruation*.
 Mentalarterie, art. mentalis, *s. Mentonnier*.
 Menyanthin, *menyanthina*, *Méyananthine*.
 Mercur, *Mercurius*, *s. Merkur*.
 Merkmal, character, *Caractère*.
 Merkur, mercury, *Mercure*.
 Merkuriälsch, mercurial, *Mercuriel*.
 Merkuriälsch, *s. Quecksilberkrankheit*.
 Merykologie, *merycologia*, *Mérycologie*.
 Mesenterium, mesentery, *Mésentère*.
 Mesmerismus, *m.*, mesmerism, *Mesmérisme*.
 Messer, knife, *Couteau*.

MIL

Messer, gebogenes, ancylostomus, Ankylostome.
 Messer, gerades, straight knife, *s. Couteau*.
 Messer, verborgenes, Bistouri caché.
 Messer, zweischneidiges, two-edged knife, *s. Couteau*.
 Messerförmig, adj., knife-shaped, Cultriforme.
 Messerscheide, Solen, Solen.
 Messerschluckend, cultrivorus, Cultrivore.
 Metal, metal, Métal.
 Metallähnlich, adj., metalloid, Métalloïde.
 Metallähnlicher Körper, — body, —
 Metallbereitung, *s. Metallurgie*.
 Metallbeschreibung, *f.*, metallography, Métallographie.
 Metallhaltend, metalliferus, Métallifère.
 Metallisch, metallic, Métallique.
 Metallurg, metallurgist, *s.*
 Metallurgie, metallurgy, Métallurgie.
 Metallurgisch, metallurgic, Métallurgique.
 Metamorphose, -phosis, Métamorphose.
 Metaphysik, metaphysics, Métaphysique.
 Metaphysiker, — physician, Métaphysicien.
 Metaphysisch, — physical, Métaphysique.
 Metastase, metastasis, Métastase.
 Metastatisch, metastatic, Métastatique.
 Meteorisch, meteoric, Météorique.
 Meteorismus, meteorism, Météorisme.
 Meteorolog, meteorologist, Météorologue.
 Meteorologie, meteorology, Météorologie.
 Meteorologisch, — logic, Météorologique.
 Meteorstein, *s. Aerolith*.
 Meth, mead, *s. Hydromel*.
 Methode, method, Méthode.
 Methodisch, methodical, Méthodique.
 Methodisten, — *ici* medici, Méthodistes.
 Mexicanischer Läusesamen, sabadilla, Cévadille.
 Miasma, miasm, Miasme.
 Miasmatisch, miasmatic, Miasmatique.
 Miesmuschel, essbare, — gemeine, Mytilus edulis, — communis, *s. Moule*.
 Mikroskop, microscopium, Microscope.
 Mikroskopisch, microscopic, Microscopique.
 Mikroskopischer Gegenstand, — object, —
 Mikrosphyxie, microsphyxia, Microsphyxie
 Milbe, Acarus, Acare.
 Milch, milk, Lait.
 Milch, abgerahmte, skim-milk, —
 Milchabsonderung, galactosis, Galactose.
 Milchähnlich, -artig, milk-like, Lactescent.
 Milchausfließen, — irrhoa, Galactirrhée.
 Milchbart, *s. Milchhaare*.
 Milchbereitung, galactopoiesis, Galactopoïèse.
 Milchblume, *s. Kreuzblume*.
 Milchborke, *f.*, *s. Milchschorf*.
 Milchbrustgang, *s. Brustgang*.
 Milchdiät, *f.*, milk-diet, *s. Diète*.
 Milchdrinken, galactoposia, Galactoposie.
 Milchdrüse, mammary gland, *s. Mammaire*.
 Milchdrüsen, *s. Mutterdrüsen*.
 Milchdrüsenschlagadern, *f.*, pl., mammary arteries, *s. Mammaire*.

MIL

Milchenthaltend, *s. Milchführend*.
 MilCHFieber, galactopyra, Galactopyre.
 MilCHFistel, *f.*, mammary fistula, *s. Fistule*.
 MilCHFressend, — phagus, Galactophage.
 Milchführend, lactiferous, Lactifère.
 Milchgänge, *m.*, pl., ductus lactiferi, —
 Milchgebend, milk-yielding, Lactescent.
 Milchgefäße, lacteal vessels, *s. Lacté*.
 Milchgütemesser, *s. Milchmesser*.
 Milchhaare, down of the chin, Duvet.
 MilChhaltig, galactophorus, Galactophore.
 MilChharnen, galacturia, Galacturie.
 MilChig, milky, Lacté.
 MilChmachend, adj., galactopoietic, Galactopoiétique.
 MilChmachende Mittel, galactopoietica, —
 MilChmangel, agalactia, Agalactie.
 MilChmesser, galactometer, Galactomètre.
 MilChmesskunst, — metria, Galactométrie.
 MilChnahrung, milk-diet, *s. Galactoposie*.
 MilChprüfer, *s. Milchmesser*.
 MilChrahm, cream, Creme.
 MilChröhrchen, *n.*, pl., tubuli lactiferi, *s. Galactophore*.
 MilChruhr, *f.*, fluxus coeliacus, *s. Cæliaque*.
 MilChsaft, chyle, Chyle.
 MilChsaftbehälter, *m.*, receptaculum chyli, *s. Reservoir*.
 MilChsäure, lactic acid, *s. Lactate*.
 Michsaure Salze, lactates, —
 MilChschorf, crusta lactea, *s. Croute*.
 MilChspeise, milk-food, Laitance.
 MilChsuppe, juscum lactis, *s. Lait*.
 MilChüberfluss, — plerosis, Galactoplérose.
 MilChverhaltung, retention of the milk, *s. Rétention*.
 MilChversetzung, metastasis — —, Galactoplanie.
 MilChwasser, *n.*, serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
 MilChwurz, *f.*, *P. vulgaris*, *s. Polygala*.
 MilChzahn, milk-tooth, *s. Dent*.
 MilChzucker, sugar of milk, *s. Lait*.
 MilChzuckersäure, *s. Schleimsäure*.
 Milder Sublimat, *s. Mildes Chlorinquecksilber*.
 Mildernde Mittel, remedia epicerastica, *s. Epicérastique*.
 Mildes Chlorinquecksilber, protochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure*.
 Mildes Kali, — Natron, sub-carbonate of potass, — of soda, *s. Carbonate*.
 Miligras, Milium, Millet.
 Milz, spleen, Rate.
 Milzbeschreibung, *f.*, splenographia, Splénographie.
 Milzblutader, vena splenica, *s. Splénique*.
 Milzblutfluss, splenorrhagia, Splénorrhagie.
 Milzbruch, splenocèle, Splénocèle.
 Milzdrüsen, pl., splenic glands, *s. Splénique*.
 Milzentzündung, splenitis, Splénite.
 Milzgeflecht, splenic plexus, *s. Splénique*.
 Milzgeschwulst, splenoncus, Splénoncie.
 Milzlehre, splenologia, Splénologie.
 Milzmittel, splenic remedies, *s. Splénique*.
 Milzschlagader, arteria splenica, —

MIT

Milzschmerz, splenalgia, Splénalgie.
 Milzschwindsucht, f., splenic phthisis, s. *Phthisie*.
 Milzsucht, f., s. Hypochondrie.
 Milzwassersucht, f., hydrops lienis, s. *Hydropsie*.
 Milzzerlegung, splenotomia, Splénotomie.
 Mimosengummi, s. Arabisches Gummi.
 Minderers Geist, Sp. Mindereri, s. *Acétate*.
 Mineral, mineral, Minéral.
 Mineralienkunde, mineralogy, Minéralogie.
 Mineralisch, adj., s. Mineral.
 Mineralisches Mohr, Æthiops mineral, s. *Mercur*.
 Mineralisches Turpeth, s. Brechquecksilber.
 Mineralkermes, mineral kermes, s. *Kermes*.
 Mineralog, mineralogist, Minéralogiste.
 Mineralogisch, —logical, Minéralogique.
 Mineralreich, mineral kingdom, s. *Minéral*.
 Mineralwässer, mineral waters, —
 Misanthrop, misanthropist, Misanthrope.
 Mischung, crasis, Crase.
 Mischung der Säfte, crasis humorum, —
 Mischung, schlechte, — üble, der Säfte, dyscrasia, Dyscrasie.
 Mismuth, despondency, Dysthymie.
 Mispel, medlar, Néfle.
 Mispelbaum, Mespilus, Néflier.
 Missbildung, cacomorphia, Cacomorphie.
 Missbildung, monstrosity, Monstruosité.
 Missgebären, abortio, Avortement.
 Missgebären, aboriri, Avorter.
 Missgebildet, deformed, Amorphe.
 Missgeburt, monster, Monstre.
 Missgestalt, s. Missbildung.
 Missgestaltet, misshapen, Amorphe.
 Missgestaltung, amorphia, Amorphie.
 Missgriff, hallucinatio, Hallucination.
 Mistel, Viscum, Gui.
 Mistelbeere, misle-toe berry, —
 Mistelleim, viscus, —
 Mithridat, n., mithridatum, Mithridate.
 Mitleiden der Theile, consensus partium, Consentement des parties.
 Mitleidenschaft, sympathy, Sympathie.
 Mittel, gelind kühlende, slightly cooling remedies, s. *Tempérant*.
 Mittel, n., s. Heilmittel.
 Mittel des Nabels, Nabelmitte, mesomphalon, Mésomphale.
 Mittelarmblutadern, venæ medianæ brachii, s. *Médian*.
 Mittelarmnerv, nervus medianus —, —
 Mittelfell, Mittelfelle, pl., mediastinum, mediastina, Médiastin.
 Mittelfell, hinteres, — vorderes, mediastinum posterius, — anterius, —
 Mittelfelldrüsen, f., pl., glandulæ mediastinæ, s. *Médiastin*.
 Mittelfellhöhle, f., cavum mediastini, —
 Mittelfellschlagadern, art. mediastinæ, —
 Mittelfinger, digitus medius, s. *Doigt*.
 Mittelfleisch, s. Perinäum.
 Mittelfleischnath, f., raphe perinæi, s. *Raphé*.
 Mittelfleisch, s. Dammschlagader.

MON

Mittelfuss, metatarsus, Métatarse.
 Mittelfussbänder, metatarsal ligaments, s. *Métatarsien*.
 Mittelfussgelenke, — articulations, —
 Mittelfussknochen, ossa metatarsi, —
 Mittelfussschlagader, art. metatarsica, —
 Mittelgehirn, n., mesocephalon, Mésocéphale.
 Mittelhand, metacarpus, Métacarpe.
 Mittelhandbein des Daumens, os metacarpi pollicis, s. *Métacarpien*.
 Mittelhandgelenke, pl., metacarpal joints, —
 Mittelhandknochen, ossa metacarpi, —
 Mittelhandsäge, metacarpal saw, —
 Mittelklopper, mesothenar, Mésothénar.
 Mittelpunkt, centrum, Centre.
 Mittelsalz, m., neutral salt, s. *Neutre*.
 Mittelwegerich, P. media, s. *Plantain*.
 Mitternacht, midnight, Minuit.
 Mittlere Bauchgegend, s. Bauchgegend.
 Mittlere Fingergelenke, condyli, s. *Métacondyle*.
 Mittlere Kreuzschlagader, arteria sacralis media, s. *Sacré*.
 Mittlere Muschel, concha media, s. *Cornet*.
 Mittlerer Gesässmuskel, Gluteus medius, s. *Fessier*.
 Mittlerer Rippenhalter, Scalenus medius, s. *Scalène*.
 Mittleres Ohr, middle ear, s. *Oreille*.
 Mixtur, mistura, Mixture.
 Mohn, Papaver, Pavot.
 Mohn-Familie, Papaveraceæ, Papaveracées.
 Mohnköpfe, capita Papaveris, s. *Pavot*.
 Mohnkopfsyrup, diacodium, Diacode.
 Mohnsaft, opium, Opium.
 Mohnsamen, semina Papaveris, s. *Pavot*.
 Mohnsamenöl, Oleum seminis, —
 Mohnsäure, s. Mekonsäure.
 Möhre, Daucus, Carotte.
 Molken, serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
 Monandrie, monandria, Monandrie.
 Monat, month, Mois.
 Monatfluss, fluxus menstr., s. Menstrues.
 Monatlich, menstrual, Menstruel.
 Monatliche Reinigung, s. Monatfluss.
 Monatsreinigung befördernde Mittel, emmenagoga, s. *Emménagogue*.
 Monatszeit, f., menstrual period, s. *Menstruel*.
 Monchskappenförmige Muskeln, pl., s.
 Monchskappenmuskel, Trapezium, Dorso-Sus-Acromien.
 Mond, moon, Lune.
 Mondbein, os semilunare, s. *Carpe*.
 Mondförmig, lunatus, Luné.
 Mondkalb, mola, Mole.
 Mondsamen, Menispermum, Ménisperme.
 Mondsamen-Familie, f., Menispermeæ, Ménispermees.
 Mondsucht, f., s. Nachtwandeln.
 Mondsüchtig, lunatic, Lunatique.
 Monoecie, Monoecia, Monoécie.
 Monogynie, Monogynia, Monogynie.
 Monokotyledonen, plantæ monocotyledonæ, s. *Monocotylédon*.
 Monomanie, monomania, Monomanie.

MUS

Monro'sches Loch, foramen Monroi.
 Monsoon, monsoon, Mousson.
 Moos, Mos, Muscus, Mousse.
 Moosbeere, *V. oxycoccus*, Canniberge.
 Moose, Musci, Mousses.
 Mooshaube, -kappe, f., calyptra, Calypstre.
 Moosig, muscosus, Mousseux.
 Mooskelch, perichæcium, Périchèse.
 Moosstengel, stem of mosses, Surcule.
 Morast, marsh, Marais.
 Morastig, marshy, Marécageux.
 Morchel, Morchella, Morille.
 Morgagnische Grube, fossa navicularis urethrae, *s. Naviculare*.
 Morgagnische Tasche, v. laryngis, *s. Ventricle*.
 Morgendämmerung, morning-twilight, *s. Crépuscule*.
 Morgenländischer weisser Widerstoss, behen album, Béhen blanc.
 Morphium, morphia, Morphine.
 Mörsel, mortar, Mortier.
 Moschus, m., musk, Musc.
 Moschusjulep, musk-julep, —
 Moschustinctur, Tinctura de Moscho, —
 Moskite, Mosquite, mosquito, Mosquite.
 Mücke, Culex, Cousin.
 Mulatte, mulatto, Mulatre.
 Mumie, mummy, Momie.
 Mund, mouth, Bouche.
 Mundbeschreibung, stomatographia, Stomatographie.
 Mundblutfluss, —rrhagia, Stomatorrhagie.
 Mundfäule, stomacace, Stomacace.
 Mundhöhle, cavum oris, *s. Buccal*.
 Mundklemme, trismus, Trismus.
 Mundkrampf der Kinder, tr. neonatorum, —
 Mundmittel, stomatica, *s. Stomatique*.
 Mundschliesser, sph. oris, *s. Sphincter*.
 Mundschmerz, stomatalgia, Stomatalgie.
 Mundschwämmchen, *s. Mundsohr*.
 Mundscorbut, m., *s. Mundfäule*.
 Mundsohr, -söhre, aphtha, aphthæ, Aphthe.
 Mundspalte, rictus oris, *s. Fente*.
 Mundspiegel, speculum oris, *s. Speculum*.
 Mündung, orifice, *s. Bouche*.
 Mundwinkel, angulus oris, *s. Angle*.
 Münze, Mentha, Menthe.
 Murmeln, murmur, Bourdonnement.
 Muschel, Muschelschale, concha, Coquille.
 Muschel, Muscheln, pl., concha, Cornet.
 Muschel, Mytilus, Moule.
 Muschelschneckenlehre, conchyliologia, Conchyliologie.
 Muschelseide, f., byssus, Bissus.
 Muscologie, muscologie, Muscologie.
 Muscologisch, muscological, Muscologique.
 Musik, music, Musique.
 Musikomanie, musicomania, Musicomanie.
 Muskate, Muskatennuss, nutmeg, Muscade.
 Muskatenbaum, Myristica, Muscadier.
 Muskatenblumenöl, oil of mace, *s. Macis*.
 Muskatenblumentinctur, tincture —, —
 Muskatenblüthe, mace, Macis.
 Muskatennussöl, oleum Myristicæ, *s. Muscadier*.

MUT

Muskatöl, ausgepresstes, oleum expressum
 Myristicæ, *s. Muscadier*.
 Muskatschale, innere, mace, Macis.
 Muskel, Muskeln, pl., muscle, Muscle.
 Muskel der breite Binde, Musculus fasciæ latae, *s. Fascia*.
 Muskelbauch, -kopf, -schwanz, belly, head, tail of a muscle, *s. Muscle*.
 Muskelbeschreibung, *s. Myographie*.
 Muskelbewegung, muscular motion, *s. Muskelbinde*, f., — fascia, *s. Musculaire*.
 Muskelentzündung, myositis, Myosite.
 Muskelfaser, muscular fibre, *s. Musculaire*.
 Muskelhaut, f., — membrane, —
 Muskelhautnerv, nervus musculo-cutaneus, *s. Musculo-Cutané*.
 Muskelkrankheit, Muskelleiden, myopathia, Myopathie.
 Muskellage, f., layer of muscles, *s. Couche*.
 Muskellehre, myologia, Myologie.
 Muskelreizbarkeit, f., muscular irritability, *s. Irritabilité*.
 Muskelscheide, sheath of a muscle, *s. Musculaire*, et *Vagin*.
 Muskelschmerz, myodynia, Myodynîe.
 Muskelschwäche, myasthenia, *s. Musculaire*.
 Muskelzerlegung, *s. Myotomie*.
 Muskelzerreissung, —rrhexia, Myorrhexie.
 Muskularunruhe, f., convulsibility, Convulsibilité.
 Musskraut, Corchorus, Corète.
 Muthlos, athymus, *s. Muthlosigkeit*, athymia, Athymie.
 Mutter, *s. Gebärmutter*.
 Mutterbänder, *s. Breite*, und *Ronde*.
 Mutterdrüsen, cotyledones, *s. Cotylédon*.
 Muttererstickung, *s. uterina*, *s. Suffocation*.
 Mutterflecken, m., *s. Muttermal*.
 Muttergang, m., *s. Mutterscheide*.
 Muttergrund, fundus uteri, *s. Base*.
 Mutterhäring, alosa, Alose.
 Mutterharz, galbanum, Galbanum.
 Mutterharzöl, Oleum galbani, —
 Mutterharzpflaster, Emplastrum —, —
 Mutterharztinctur, Tinctura —, —
 Mutterkämille, M. parthenium, *s. Matricaire*.
 Mutterkorn, m., Secale cornutum, *s. Ergot*.
 Mutterkranz, pessary, Pessaire.
 Mutterkraut, Matricaria, Matricaire.
 Mutterkuchen, placenta, Placenta.
 Mutterkümmel, *s. Römische Kümmel*.
 Muttermal, Muttermahle, nævus, nævi, Nævus, Envie.
 Muttermittel, metrenchyta, *s. Metrenchyte*.
 Muttermund, os uteri, *s. Orifice*.
 Mutterröhre, Fallopian tubes, *s. Trompe*.
 Mutterscheide, vagina uteri, Vagin.
 Mutterscheidenblutfluss, colporrhagia, hæmorrhagia vaginæ, Colporrhagie.
 Mutterscheidenbruch, hernia vaginæ, Colpocèle.
 Mutterscheidenvorfall, prolapsus vaginæ, Colpoptose.
 Mutterspiegel, speculum uteri, *s. Speculum*.
 Mutterstein, *s. Gebärmutterstein*.

MYO

Muttersteinbildung, hysterolithiasis, Hystérolithiase.
 Muttertrompeten, s. Mutterröhre.
 Mutterwuth, hysteromania, Hystéromanie.
 Mutterzapfen, s. Mutterkranz.
 Mütze, reticulum, Bonnet.
 Mütze, calyptra, Calypstre.
 Mütze, mitra, Mitre.
 Mützenförmig, mitræformis, Mitreforme.
 Mützenförmige Herzklappen, valvulæ mitrales, s. *Mitral*.
 Myographie, myographia, Myographie.
 Myologie, myologia, Myologie.
 Myops, myops, Myope.

MYT

Myotomie, myotomia, Myotomie.
 Myriapoden, Myriapoda, Myriapodes.
 Myricin, n., myricina, Myricine.
 Myrobalane, myrobalanus, Myrobalan.
 Myrrhe, myrrha, Myrrhe.
 Myrrhenextract, wässeriges, Extractum Myrrhæ aquosum, —
 Myrrhenöl, ätherisches, Ol. æthereum —, —
 Myrrhentinctur, Tinctura de Myrrhâ, —
 Myrrhologie, myrrhologia, Myrrhologie.
 Myrte, Myrtenbaum, Myrtus, Myrte.
 Myrten-Familie, Myrtaceæ, Myrtacées.
 Myrtenförmig, myrtiform, Myrtiforme.
 Mytilaceen, Mytilaceæ, Mytilacées.

N.

NAC

Nabel, umbilicus, Ombilic.
 Nabel, hylus, Hile.
 Nabelblutader, s. Nabelvene.
 Nabelblutbruch, hæmatomphalocèle, Hématomphalocèle.
 Nabelblutfluss, omphalorrhagia, Omphalorrhagie.
 Nabelbruch, exomphalus, Exomphale.
 Nabeldarmbruch, enteromphalus, Entéromphale.
 Nabelgefäße, umbilical vessels, s. *Ombilical*.
 Nabelgegend, umbilical region, —
 Nabelgekrösgefäße, omphalo-mesenteric vessels, s. *Omphalo-Mésentérique*.
 Nabelgeschwulst, —oncus, Omphalencie.
 Nabelgrube, umbilical fossa, s. *Ombilical*.
 Nabelring, m., annulus umbilicalis, —
 Nabelschlagader, arteria umbilicalis, —
 Nabelschnitt, —tomia, Omphalotomie.
 Nabelschnur, Nabelstrang, funis umbilicalis, s. *Ombilical*.
 Nabelvene, vena umbilicalis, —
 Nabelwindbruch, pneumatomphalus, Pneumatomphale.
 Nachblutung, f., secondary hæmorrhage, s. *Hémorrhage*.
 Nachdenken, reflectio, Réflexion.
 Nachgeburt, after-birth, Arrière-Faix.
 Nachlass, remissio, Rémission.
 Nachlassendes Fieber, remittent fever, —
 Nachlassung, virium resolutio, Dialyse.
 Nacht, night, Nuit.
 Nachtblattern, epinyctides, Epinyctides.
 Nachtblinder, hemeralopus, Héméralope.
 Nachtblindheit, hemeralopia, Héméralopie.
 Nachtblumend, noctiflorus, Noctiflore.
 Nachtfieber, night-fever, s. *Nocturne*.
 Nachtgleiche, æquinoctium, Equinoxe.
 Nachtlisch, nocturnal, Nocturne.
 Nachtlische Befleckung, oneirogonus, polutio nocturna, Onéirogone.
 Nachtleuchtend, noctilucus, Noctiluque.
 Nachtmännchen, incubus, Incube.
 Nachtschatten, Solanum, Morelle.
 Nachtschatten, gemeiner, S. nigrum, —
 Nachtsehen, s. Nyktalopie.

NAH

Nachtwandeln, n., noctambulism, Noctambulisme.
 Nachtwandler, noctambulist, Noctambule.
 Nachwehen, after-pains, s. *Tranchées*.
 Nacken, nucha, Nuque.
 Nackenband, ligamentum nuchæ, —
 Nackengegend, posterior cervical region, —
 Nackenmuskeln, m., pl., — — muscles, —
 Nackenschlagader, tiefe, arteria cervicalis profunda, s. *Cervical*.
 Nackenwarzenbeinmuskel, Complexus minor, s. *Complexus*.
 Nackt, naked, Nu.
 Nacktblumig, nudiflore, Nudiflore.
 Nackte Samen, naked seeds, s. *Gymnospermie*.
 Nadel, needle, Aiguille.
 Nadelähnlich, -förmig, acicular, Aciculaire.
 Nadelöhr, acūs foramen, Chas.
 Nadelstechen, Nadelstich, s. *Acupunctur*.
 Nagel, pin, Epingle.
 Nagel, nail, claw, Ongle, Onglet.
 Nagelbein, -beinchen, os unguis, Unguis.
 Nagelförmig, unguiform, Onguiforme.
 Nagelfügung, f., gomphosis, Gomphose.
 Nagelgeschwulst, onychophyma, Onychophyme.
 Nagelgeschwür, paronychia, Panaris.
 Nagelglied, n., ungueal phalanx, s. *Ungéal*.
 Nagelkrümme, Nagelkrümmung, onychogryptosis, Onychogryptose.
 Nagelmutter, f., matrix unguis, s. *Ongle*.
 Nagelwurzel, f., radix unguis, —
 Nahrend, Nahrhaft, alibile, Alibile.
 Nahrung, alimentum, Aliment.
 Nahrungsflüssigkeit, f., nutrient fluid, —
 Nahrungsmittel, n., pl., alimentary remedies, or substances, s.
 Nahrungsmittelbeschreibung, bromatographia, Bromographie.
 Nahrungsmittel lehre, Nahrungsmittelkunde, bromatologia, Bromatologie.
 Nahrungssaft, chyle, Chyle.
 Nahrungs saftenthaltend, —ous, Chylifère.
 Nahrungslauch, alimentary canal, s. *Canal*.
 Naht, suture, Suture.
 Naht, dreieckige, s. Lambda förmige —

Napel, Napelkraut, *A. napellus*, s. *Aconit*.
 Napfmuschel, -schnecke, *Patella*, *Patelle*.
 Naphtha, naphtha, Naphthe.
 Narbchen, cicatrix, *Cicatrice*.
 Narbe, cicatrix, *Cicatrice*.
 Narcisse, *Narcissus*, *Narcisse*.
 Narcisse, doppelte, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, —
 Narcotisch, narcotic, *Narcotique*.
 Narcotischer Stoff, s. *Narkotin*.
 Narcotischer Zustand, —mus, *Narcotisme*.
 Narkotin, narcotina, *Narcotine*.
 Nase, nose, *Nez*.
 Nasenaugennerv, *nervus naso-ocularis*, s. *Naso-Oculaire*.
 Nasenbeinausschnitt, *fissura nasalis*, s. *E-chancrure*.
 Nasenbeine, -knochen, *ossa nasi*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenbildung, künstliche, s. *Rhinoplastik*.
 Nasenbluten, *epistaxis*, *rhinorrhagia*, *Epistaxe*, *Rhinorrhagie*.
 Nasenflügel, -lappen, *ala nasi*, s. *Aile*.
 Nasenfortsatz, *processus nasalis*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasengang, *ductus nasalis*, —
 Nasengänge, *meatus nasales*, s. *Méat*.
 Nasengaumenknoten, *ganglion naso-palatinum*, s. *Naso-Palatin*.
 Nasengaumennerv, *nerv. naso-palatinus*, —
 Nasengeschwür, stinkendes, s. *Ozene*.
 Nasenhöhle, *cavum naris*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenhöhlen, innere, *fossæ nasales*, —
 Nasenhöhlenscheidewand, *septum narium*, s. *Cloison*, et *Diaphragme*.
 Nasenjucken, -kriebeln, *pruritus narium*, *Rhinocnesme*.
 Nasenkanal, *ductus nasalis*, s. *Canal*.
 Nasenknorpel, m., *cartilago nasalis*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenknoten, m., *ganglion nasalis*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenkrebs, —*carcinoma*, *Rhinocarcinôme*.
 Nasenloch, *nostril*, *Narine*.
 Nasenlöcher, hintere, *nares posteriores*, —
 Nasenmittel, *rhinenchyta*, s. *Rhinenchyte*.
 Nasennerven, m., pl., *nervi nasales*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenöffnung, s. *Nasenloch*.
 Nasenpolyp, *polypus nasalis*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenrücken, m., *dorsum nasi*, s. *Dos*.
 Nasenscheide- s. *Nasenhöhlenscheidewand*.
 Nasenschlagadern, *arteriæ nasales*, s. *Nasal*.
 Nasenschleimfluss, -rrhinia, *Blénorrhinie*.
 Nasenschleimhaut, *membrana mucosa*, vel *pituitaria*, *nasi*, s. *Pituitaire*.
 Nasenschmerz, *rhinalgia*, *Rhinalgie*.
 Nasenspritze, *nostril-syringe*, *Rhinenchyte*.
 Nasenstimme, f., *rhinophonia*, *Rhinophonie*.
 Nasenverstopfung, *rhinostegnosis*, *Rhinostegnose*.
 Nath, Näthe, pl., *raphe*, *Raphé*.
 Nath des Hodensacks, *raphe scroti*, —
 Nath des Mittelfleisches, — *perinæi*, —
 Nathknochen, *ossicula suturarum*, s. *Osselet*, et *Wormien*.
 Nathknorpel, *cartilagine* —, s. *Cartilage*.
 Natronisirtes weinsteinsaures Kali, *Tartas potassæ et sodæ*, s. *Tartrate*.
 Natter, *Coluber*, *Coleuvre*.
 Natterwurz, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Bistorte*.

Natur, natura, *Nature*.
 Naturaliste, naturalist, *Naturaliste*.
 Naturbeschreiber, Naturhistoriker, physiographus, *Physiographie*.
 Naturbeschreibung, *physiographia*, *Physiographie*.
 Naturforscher, s. *Naturaliste*.
 Naturgeschichte, *Natural History*, *Histoire Naturelle*.
 Naturlehre, Naturkunde, *Natural Philosophy*, *Physique*.
 Naturphilosoph, — philosopher, *Physicien*.
 Naturreiche, n., pl., *regna naturæ*, s. *Règne*.
 Naturspiele, *lusus naturæ*.
 Nebel, nebula, *Brouillard*.
 Nebelfleck, nebula, *Achlys*, *Néphélion*.
 Nebelspeicheldrüse, *parotis accessoria*, s. *Parotide*.
 Nebenaugenauge, *ocellus*, *stemma*, s. *Œil*.
 Nebenbänder, n., pl., *accessory ligaments*, s. *Accessoire*.
 Nebenblatt, *stipula*, *Stipule*.
 Nebenfaden, *paraphysis*, *Paraphyse*.
 Nebenhode, *epididymis*, *Epididyme*.
 Nebenhöhlen der Nase, *sinus nasi accessorii*, s. *Sinus*.
 Nebenkronenblatt, —*petalum*, *Parapétale*.
 Nebenniere, Nebennieren, pl., *renal capsules*, s. *Capsule*, et *Surrénal*.
 Nebennierenschlagadern, *arteriæ suprarenales*, s. *Surrénal*.
 Nebenschale, f., *accessory valve*, s. *Valvule*.
 Nebenschlagadern des Arms, *arteriæ brachii collaterales*, s. *Collateral*.
 Nebentheile, *accessory parts*, s. *Accessoire*.
 Nebenzwiebel, f., s. *Knospenzwiebel*.
 Neger, negro, *Nègre*.
 Nekrolog, *necrologium*, *Nécrologe*.
 Nekrophobie, *necrophobia*, *Nécrophobie*.
 Nekroscopie, *necroscopia*, *Nécroscopie*.
 Nekrose, *necrosis*, *Nécrose*.
 Nekrotomie, *necrotomia*, *Nécrotomie*.
 Nekrotomisch, *necrotomical*, *Nécrotomique*.
 Nelke, *Dianthus*, *Œillet*.
 Nelkenkraut, s. *Benediktenkraut*.
 Nelkenwurzel, s. *Benediktenwurzel*.
 Neriolöl, *Ol. de floribus Aurantii*, *Neroli*.
 Nerv, Nerve, Nerven, pl., *nerve*, *Nerf*.
 Nerv, grosser sympathischer, *great sympathetic nerve*, s. *Sympathique*.
 Nerve, nervure, *Nervure*.
 Nervenentzündung, *neuritis*, *Neurite*.
 Nervenfieber, *neuropya*, *Névropyre*.
 Nervengeflechte, *plexus nervosi*, s. *Plexus*.
 Nervengewebe, f., *nervous tissue*, s. *Tissu*.
 Nervenhaut—s. *Netzhaut*—des Auges.
 Nervenhülle, s. *Nervenscheide*.
 Nervenknoten, *nervous ganglion*, *Gongrone*, s., also, *Ganglion*.
 Nervenkrankheiten, *Neuroses*, *Névroses*.
 Nervenlehre, *neurology*, *Neurologie*.
 Nervenloses Blatt, *nerveless leaf*, s. *Nervure*.
 Nervenmark, n., s. *Marks substanz*.
 Nervenpaare, n., pl., *pairs of nerves*, s. *Nerf*.

Nervenröhre, siphunculus, Siphon.
 Nervensaft, m., nervous fluid, *s. Nerveux*.
 Nervenscheide, neurilyma, Névrilemme.
 Nervenschmerz, *s. Neuralgie*.
 Nervenschnitt, dissection, or division, of nerves, Neurotomie.
 Nervenschwäche, neurasthenia, Névrasthenie.
 Nervenstärkend, *s. Herzstärkend*.
 Nervenstärkende Mittel, nervina, *s. Nervin*.
 Nervenstich, m., nervi punctura, *s. Piqure*.
 Nervensubstanz, *s. Graue*.
 Nervensystem, nervous system, *s. Nerveux*.
 Nervenwärtchen, — papillæ, *s. Papille*.
 Nervenwurzelchen, pl., roots of nerves, *s. Racine*.
 Nervig, marked with nerves, Nerveux.
 Nerviges Blatt, folium nervosum, —
 Nervöser Schmerz, nervous pain, —
 Nessel, Urtica, Ortie.
 Nessel-Familie, Urticæ, Urticées.
 Nesselfieber, -sucht, Urticaria, Urticaire.
 Nest, nidus, Nid.
 Nestmachen, nidificatio, Nidification.
 Netz, epiploon, omentum, Epiploon.
 Netz, rete, Réseau.
 Netz, grosses, omentum majus, *s. Epiploon*.
 Netz, kleines, omentum minus, —
 Netzartig, reticular, Réticulaire.
 Netzauge, facette-eye, *s. Facette*.
 Netzblasenhodensacksbruch, epiplocystoschocele, Epiplocystoschéocèle.
 Netzbruch, epiplocele, Epiplocèle.
 Netzchen, n., reticulum, Réticule.
 Netz und Darmbruch, entero-epiplocele, Entéro-Epiplocèle.
 Netzdarmhodensackbruch, epiplo-enteroschocele, Epiplo-Entéroschéocèle.
 Netzdarmnabelbruch, entero-epiplomphalus, Entéro-Epiplomphe.
 Netzentzündung, epiploitis, Epiploïte.
 Netzfleischbruch, sarcepiplocèle, Sarco-Epiplocèle.
 Netzförmig, retiformis, Dictyoïde, Retiforme.
 Netzhaut im Auge, retina, Rétine.
 Netzhaut des Malpighi, *s. Malpig. Netz*.
 Netzhautentzündung, retinitis, Rétinite.
 Netzhautschlagader, arteria centralis retinæ, *s. Rétine*.
 Netzhodensackbruch, epiploschocele, Epiploschéocèle.
 Netzig, reticulated, Réticulé.
 Netz und Magengefässe, pl., vasa gastroepiploica, *s. Gastro-Epiploïque*.
 Netznabelbruch, -omphalus, Epiplomphe.
 Netznabelfleischbruch, *s. Fleischnetznabelbruch*.
 Netzschenkelbruch, epiplomerocèle, Epiplo-Mérocèle.
 Netzsclagadern, arteriæ epiploicæ, *s. Epiploïque*.
 Netzvorfall, m., *s. Netzbruch*.
 Neunauge, *s. Flusslamprete*.
 Neunblättrig, enneaphyllus, Ennéaphylle.

Neunmännig, enneandrous, *s. Ennéandrie*.
 Neunmännige Blüten, flores enneandri, —
 Neunsaamig, enneaspermus, Ennéasperme.
 Neunweibig, enneagynous, *s.*
 Neunweibige Pflanzen, plantæ enneagynæ, *s. Ennéagynie*.
 Neuralgie, neuralgia, Névralgie.
 Neurilemmite, neurilymitis, Névrilemmite.
 Neurographie, — ographia, Neurographie.
 Neuropteren, Neuroptera, Névroptères.
 Neuropterolog, —logus, Névroptérologue.
 Neurosen, Neuroses, Névroses.
 Neutrales Boraxsaures Natron, sub-borate of soda, *s. Borate*.
 Neutrales — *s. Kohlensaures* — Natron.
 Neutrales Salz, neutral salt, *s. Neutre*.
 Neutralisiren, to neutralize, Neutraliser.
 Nichtnatürliche Dinge, non-naturals.
 Nicken, nystagmus, Nystagme.
 Nickhaut, membrana nictitans, *s. Clignotant*.
 Nicotianin, m., nicotianina, Nicotianine.
 Niederdrückende Muskeln, *s. Niederziehende Muskeln*.
 Niederdrückung der Hirnschale, depression of the cranium, *s. Dépression*.
 Niederdrückung der Kopfknochen, depression of the cranial bones, —
 Niederfallen, oder Vorfall, des obern Augenlieds, blepharoptosis, Blépharoptose.
 Niedergebogen, reclinator, Recliné.
 Niedergedrückt, depressus, Déprimé.
 Niedergeschlagenheit, defectio animi, *s. Abaissement*.
 Niederhängend, adj., *s. Ueberhängend*.
 Niederholder, Sambucus ebulus, *s. Sureau*.
 Niederkommen, parturiri, Accoucher.
 Niederkunst, parturitio, Accouchement.
 Niederschlag, præcipitatum, Précipité.
 Niederschlagung, — cipitatio, Précipitation.
 Niederschlucken, deglutitio, Déglutition.
 Niederziehend, depressing, *s. Abaisseur*.
 Niederziehende Muskeln, — muscles, —
 Niederziehender Augenmuskel, Depressor oculi, —
 Niederzieher, *s. Herabzieher*.
 Niederziehung, depression, Abaissement.
 Niere, Nieren, pl., kidney, Rein.
 Nierenabscess, m., renal abscess, *s. Abcès*.
 Nierenbecken, pelvis renum, Bassinet.
 Nierenblutadern, venæ renales, *s. Rénal*.
 Nierenblutfluss, —rrhagia, Néphrorrhagie.
 Nierenbruch, nephrocele, Néphrocèle.
 Niereneiterung, *s. Nierenabscess*.
 Nierenentzündung, nephritis, Néphrite.
 Nierenfett, sebum, Suif.
 Nierenförmig, kidney-shaped, Néphroïde.
 Nierenförmig, reniformis, Réniforme.
 Nierenförmiges Blatt, folium reniforme, —
 Nierengefässe, renal vessels, *s. Néphremphraxie*.
 Nierengeschwür, nephrelcosis, Néphrélcose.
 Nierenkapseln, renal capsules, *s. Rénal*.
 Nierenkelche, pl., calices renum, *s. Calice*.
 Nierenkrankheit, kidney-disease, *s. Nephrolithiasis*.

NIE

Nierenmark, m., substantia tubulosa renis, s. *Rein*.
Nierenmittel, nephritica, s. *Néphritique*.
Nierenschlagadern, art. renales, s. *Rénal*.
Nierenschmerz, nephralgia, Néphralgie.
Nierenschnitt, nephrotomia, Néphrotomie.
Nierenschwindsucht, f., nephritic phthisis, s. *Néphritique*, et *Phthisie*.
Nierenstein, — concretion, Néphrolithe.
Nierensteinkrankheit, nephrolithiasis, Néphrolithiase.
Nierensteinschnitt, nephrolithotomia, Néphrolithotomie.
Nierenvereiterung, s. *Nierengeschwür*.
Nierenwürzchen, pl., papillæ renis, s. *Calice*.
Nierenwassersucht, f., hydrops renis, s. *Hydropisie*.
Niesewurz, *Nieskraut*, Achillæa ptarmica, Ptarmique.
Nies-, *Niesemittel*, remedia ptarmica, —
Niespulver, sternutatory powder, —
Nieswurz, Helleborus, Hellébore.
Nieswurzelkur, f., —ismus, Helléborisme.

NYM

Nilkrokodil, m., C. vulgaris, s. *Crocodile*.
Nilpferd, Hippopotamus, Hippopotame.
Nitrogen, azote, Azote.
Noaharche, f., Arca Noæ, s. *Arche*.
Nomenclatur, —clature, Nomenclature.
Nordischer Nussbaum, Acer saccharinum, s. *Erable*.
Nosographie, nosographia, Nosographie.
Nosologie, nosologia, Nosologie.
Nosologisch, nosological, Nosologique.
Nostomanie, nostomania, Nostomanie.
Nothzucht. -züchtigung, raptus. Viol.
Nuss, Nüsse, pl., nux, nûces, Noix.
Nussbaum, Corylus avellana, s. *Coudrier*.
Nussbohrer, m., Curculio nucum, —
Nussgelenk, m., enarthrosis, Enarthrose.
Nusschale, putamen nucis, s. *Coquille*.
Nutritsalbe, Unguentum nutritum vel lithargyri, s. *Litharge*.
Nyktalopie, nyctalopia, Nyctalopie.
Nymphe, nympa, pupa, Nymphé.
Nymphen, nymphæ, Nymphes.
Nymphomanie, —mania, Nymphomanie.

O.

OBE

Oberarm, humerus, Humérus.
Oberarmbein, os brachii, — humeri, —
Oberarmbeinhals, collum ossis —, s. *Col*.
Oberarmbeinhalsbruch, fractura colli —, —
Oberarmbeinkopf, m., caput ossis —, s. *Tête*.
Oberarzt, archiater, Archiatre.
Oberaugenhöhlennerv, m., nervus supra-orbitalis, s. *Sus-Orbitaire*.
Oberaugenhöhlenschlagader, arteria —, —
Oberbauch, epigastrium, Epigastre.
Oberbauchgegend, regio epigastrica, s. *Epigastrique*.
Oberbauchschlagader, arteria —, —
Obere Muschel, concha superior, s. *Cornet*.
Oberer Augenmuskelnerv, nervus patheticus, s. *Nerf*.
Oberer gerader Augenmuskel, Rectus superior oculi, s. *Droit*.
Oberer schiefer Augenmuskel, Obliquus superior oculi, s. *Oblique*.
Oberer schräger Kopfmuskel, Obliquus capitis superior, —
Oberer Schultblatt, s. *Obergräten-muskel*.
Oberes Augenlid, palpebra superior, Epicoele.
Oberflächlich, adj., superficial, Superficiel.
Oberflächliche Schläfenschlagader, arteria temporalis superficialis, s. *Temporal*.
Oberflächlicher Beuger der Finger, Flexor digitorum sublimis, s. *Fléchisseur*.
Oberflächlicher Hohlhandbogen, arcus palmaris superficialis vel ulnaris, s. *Palmaire*.
Obergrätengrube, fossa supraspinata, s. *Sur-Epineux*.
Obergrätenmuskel, Supraspinatus, —
Oberhaut, -häutchen, epidermis, Epiderme.
Oberhautartig, epidermoid, Epidermoïde.

OCH

Oberkiefer, Oberkinnlade, maxilla superior, s. *Machoire*.
Oberkieferbein, os maxillare superius, —
Oberkieferhöhle, antrum maxillare, s. *Antre*.
Oberkieferhöhlenabscess, m., abscessus antri maxillaris, —
Oberkieferknoten, m., ganglion supra-maxillare, s. *Sus-Maxillaire*.
Oberkiefernerv, nervus supramaxillaris, —
Oberkinnbackenschmerz, m., pain in the maxillary sinus, s. *Antre*.
Oberlippe, labium superius, s. *Lèvre*.
Oberschenkel, thigh, Fémur.
Oberschenkelbein, os femoris, —
Oberschenkelbruch, hernia —, s. *Hernie*.
Oberschenkelmuskeln, m., pl., femoral muscles, s. *Fémoral*.
Oberschenkel Schlagader, f., arteria femoralis, s. *Fémoral*.
Oberschenkel Schlagadern, durchbohrende, arteriæ perforantes femoris, s. *Perforant*.
Oberschenkelverrenkung, f., luxatio femoris, s. *Luxation*.
Oberschmeerbauch, s. *Oberbauch*.
Oberschulterblattnerve, m., nervus suprascapularis, s. *Sus-Scapulaire*.
Oberste des Haupts, s. *Scheitel*.
Oberste Schale der Schildkröten, clypeus (testudinum), Carapace.
Ocher, Ocker, ochra, Ochre.
Ochs, Bos, Bœuf.
Ochsenauge, s. *Rindauge*.
Ochsenauge, buphthalmia, Bupthalmie.
Ochsenbremse, Œstrus bovis, s. *Œstre*.
Ochsengalle, fel bovis, s. *Fiel*.
Ochsengalle, eingedickte, fel bovis inspissatum, —

OHR

Ochsenklauenfett, n., *axungia pedum Tauri*, s. *Axunge*.
Ochsenzunge, *Anchusa*, Buglose.
Ochsenzunge, officinelle oder gewöhnliche, *Anchusa officinalis*, —
Ochsenzunge, rothe, *A. tinctoria*, —
Octaedre, *octaedrum*, *Octaèdre*.
Oculist, s. *Augenarzt*.
Odem, s. *Athem*.
Odermennig, *Agrimonia*, *Aigremoine*.
Odontologie, *odontologia*, *Odontologie*.
Oedem, *oedema*, *Ædematie*, *Ædème*.
Oedem der Lefzen, *oedema vulvæ*, —
Oedem der Wöchnerinnen, *oedema puerperarum*, —
Oedematöse Geschwulst, *oedematous swelling*, s. *Ædémateux*.
Oedematöses Geschwür, *oedematous sore*, —
Oeffnend, *aperient*, *Apéritif*.
Oeffnung, *orificium*, *Hiatus*, *Orifice*.
Oeffnung eines Abscesses, *oncotomia*, *Oncotomie*.
Oeffnung der weiblichen Schaam, *fossa magna pudendi muliebris*, s. *Fosse*.
Oeffnung des Unterkieferkanals, *orifice of infra-maxillary canal*, s. *Orifice*.
Oeffnungen hinteren der Nasenlöcher, *posterior nares*, s. *Choanorrhagie*.
Oeffnungsmittel, *aperients*, s. *Aperitif*.
Oekonomie, *economy*, *Economie*.
Oel, *oil*, *Huile*.
Oelbaum, *Olivenbaum*, *Olea*, *Olivier*.
Oelbaumfrucht, *olive*, *Olive*, —
Oelbaumharz, s. *Elemiharz*.
Oelbaumharzsalbe, s. *Elemiharzsalbe*.
Oelbildend, -erzeugend, *olefians*, *Oléfiant*.
Oele, *destillirte*, *olea distillata*, s. *Huile*.
Oeleinreibung, f., *oily friction*, s. *Friction*.
Oelfett, *Oelstoff*, *elaina*, *Elaine*.
Oelig, *oily*, *Huileux*, *Oléagineux*.
Oeligsauere Salze, *oleates*, s. *Oléate*.
Oelnuss, f., *fructus R. communis*, s. *Ricin*.
Oelsäure, *oleic acid*, s. *Oléate*.
Oelzucker, —*saccharum*, *Elæosaccharum*.
Oerchen, *auricle*, s. *Oreille*.
Oertlich, s. *Topisch*.
Oertliche Dampfbäder, n., pl., *topical vapour-baths*, s. *Bain*.
Ofen, *furnace*, *Fourneau*.
Offenstehend, *patulus*, *Étalé*.
Officinel, adj., *officinalis*, *Officinal*.
Officinelle oder gemeine Salbey, *Salvia officinalis*, s. *Sauge*.
Officineller Baldrian, *V. offic.*, s. *Valériane*.
Officinelles Glaskraut, *Parietaria officinalis*, s. *Pariétaire*.
Officinelles Lungenkraut, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, s. *Pulmonaire*.
Ohnmacht, *apsychia*, *Apsychie*.
Ohnmacht, *deliquium animi*, *Defaillance*.
Ohnmacht, *syncope*, *Syncope*.
Ohnmächtig, *syncopalis*, *Syncopal*.
Ohr, *ear*, *Oreille*.
Ohrast des Lungenmagennerven, *ramus auricularis nervi vagi*, s. *Auriculaire*.

ONA

Ohrblutfluss, *otorrhagia*, *Otorrhagie*.
Ohrbock, m., s. *Ohrecke*.
Ohr-, *Ohrendrüse*, s. *Ohrspeicheldrüse*.
Ohrdrüsen, untere, *glandulae sub-auriculares*, s. *Glande*.
Ohrecke, *tragus*, *Tragus*.
Ohrentzündung, *otitis*, *Otite*.
Ohrenfluss, *Ohrfluss*, s. *Otorrhoe*.
Ohrenhöhle, *cavum auris*, s. *Conque*.
Ohrenklingen, *tinnitus aurium*, *Tintouin*.
Ohrenläuten, *sonnitus* —, *Bombement*.
Ohrenmandel, *tonsil*, *Amygdale*.
Ohrenschmalz, *cerumen*, *Cerumen*.
Ohrenschmalzdrüsen, f., pl., *ceruminous glands*, —
Ohrenschmerz, s. *Otalgie*.
Ohrenunrath, m., *sordes aurium*.
Ohrfinger, m., *digitus auricularis*, s. *Doigt*.
Ohrförmig, adj., *ear-shaped*, s. *Oreille*.
Ohrhörner, n., pl., *antennae*, *Antennes*.
Ohrkalk, m., *Ohrsteinchen*, n., *calculus auris*, s. *Calcul*.
Ohrknorpel, m., *cartilago auris*, s. *Cartilage*.
Ohrknoten, m., *ganglion auriculare*, s. *Auriculaire*.
Ohrkreis, äusserer, s. *Ohrleiste*.
Ohrläppchen, *lobulus auris*, s. *Lobe*.
Ohrleiste, *helix auris*, *Hélix*.
Ohrlöffel, *auriscalpium*, *Cure-Oreille*.
Ohrmittel, *remedia otica*, s. *Otique*.
Ohrmuschel, f., s. *Seeohr*.
Ohrmuschel, *concha auriculæ*, s. *Conque*.
Ohrmuskeln, m., pl., *musculi auriculares*, s. *Auriculaire*.
Ohrnerven, m., pl., *nervi auriculares*, —
Ohrrohr, *ear-trumpet*, s. *Cornet*.
Ohrschlāfenerv, m., *nervus auriculo-temporalis*, s. *Temporal*.
Ohrschlagader, innerste, *arteria auditiva interna*, s. *Auditif*.
Ohrschlagadern, f., pl., *arteriae auriculares*, s. *Auriculaire*.
Ohrschleimfluss, —*torrhœa*, *Blennotorrhée*.
Ohrschneckengegenwindungsmuskel, *Concho-anthelicius*, *Concho-Anthélicien*.
Ohrspeicheldrüse, s. *Parotis*.
Ohrspeicheldrüsenentzündung, *parotitis*, *Parotite*.
Ohrspeicheldrüsenengeschwulst, *parotidonus*, *Parotidonicie*.
Ohrspeicheldrüsenkrebs, m., *carcinoma parotidis*, s. *Carcinome*.
Ohrspritze, *ear-syringe*, *Otenchyte*.
Ohrwachs, n., s. *Ohrenschmalz*.
Oktandrie, *Octandria*, *Octandrie*.
Oktogynie, *Octogynia*, *Octogynie*.
Olekranon, *olecranon*, *Olécrane*.
Olive, s. *Oelbaumfrucht*.
Olive, *Olivenwalze*, *Oliva*, *Olive*.
Oliven, pl., s. *Olivenkörper*.
Olivenbraun, -grün, *olivaceus*, *Olivacé*.
Olivenförmig, *oliviform*, *Oliviforme*.
Olivenkörper, *corpora olivaria*, s. *Corps*.
Olivenöl, *oleum Olivæ*, s. *Olivier*.
Onanie, *onanismus*, *Onanisme*.

ORN

Oologie, oology, Oologie.
Operationslehre, f., doctrine of operations, s. *Opération*.
 Operment, s. Auripigment.
 Ophthalmomonosologie, ophthalmomonosologia, Ophthalmomonosologie.
 Ophthalmorrhagie, ophthalmorrhagia, Ophthalmorrhagie.
 Ophthalmostät, s. Augenhalter.
 Opiat, opiatum, Opiate.
 Opium, opium, Opium.
 Opiumäther, *Æther opiatum*, —
 Opiumextract, *Extractum Opii*, —
Opiumlehre, f., opiologia, Opiologie.
 Opiumpflaster, *Emplastrum Opii*, s. *Opium*.
 Opiumsyrup, *Syrupus de Opio*, —
 Opiumtinctur, *Tinctura Opii*, —
 Opiumwasser, *destillirtes, Aqua Opii*, —
 Opoponax-Pastinake, *P. opoponax*, s. *Panaïs*.
 Optik, optics, Optique.
 Optisch, optical, Optique.
 Optisches Instrument, — instrument, —
 Orange, s. Pomeranze.
 Orangeade, orangeade, Orangéade.
 Orchideen, Orchideæ, Orchidées.
 Orchis, Orchis, Orchis.
 Orchisartige Pflanzen, orchideous plants, —
 Ordentlich, regular, Enrhythme.
 Ordnung, order, Ordre.
 Organ, Organe, pl., organ, Organe.
 Organisch, organic, Organique.
 Organische Krankheiten, organic diseases or lesions, s. *Lésion*.
 Organischer Theil, — part, s. *Organique*.
 Organisches Nervensystem, nervous system of organic life, —
 Organisirt, organized, Organisé.
 Organism, organismus, Organisme.
 Organographie, — ographia, Organographie.
 Organologie, organologia, Organologie.
 Orgasmus, orgasm, Orgasme.
 Ornitholog, ornithologist, Ornithologiste.

OZE

Ornithologie, ornithology, Ornithologie.
 Orthopädie, orthopædia, Orthopédie.
 Orthopädisch, orthopædicus, Orthopédique.
 Oryktognosie, oryctognosia, Oryctognosie.
 Oryktographie, — graphia, Oryctographie.
 Oryktologie, oryctologia, Oryctologie.
 Oryktozoologie, — zoologia, Oryctozoologie.
 Osmazom, osmazoma, Osmazome.
 Osteodermen, Osteodermi, Ostéodermes.
 Osteographie, osteographia, Ostéographie.
 Osteologie, osteologia, Ostéologie.
 Osteologisch, osteological, Ostéologique.
 Osteolith, fossil bone, Ostéolite.
 Osteotomie, osteotomia, Ostéotomie.
 Osterblume, *A. pulsatilla*, s. *Anémone*.
 Osterluzei, *Aristolochia*, Aristoloche.
 Ostraceen, Ostraceæ, Ostracées.
 Otalgie, otalgia, Otalgie.
 Otographie, otographia, Otographie.
 Otologie, otologia, Otologie.
 Otorrhoe, otorrhœa, Otorrhée.
 Ototomie, ototomia, Ototomie.
 Oulo-, Ulorrhagia, oulorrhagia, Oulorrhagie.
 Ouronologie, ouronologia, Ouronologie.
 Oxalsäure, oxalic acid, s. *Oxalate*.
 Oxalsäure Salze, oxalates, —
 Oxycrat, oxycratum, Oxycrat.
 Oxyd, oxide, Oxyde.
 Oxydation, oxydatio, Oxydation.
 Oxydirt, oxydated, Oxydé.
 Oxydirte Chlorinsäure, perchloric acid, s. *Chlorique*.
 Oxydirte —, Oxygenirte Salzsäure, acidum oxymuriaticum, Chlorine.
 Oxydul, oxydulum, Oxydule.
 Oxygen, oxygen, Oxygène.
 Oxygenirt, oxygenated, Oxygéné.
 Oxygenirt salzsaurer Kalkliquor, fluid chloride of calcium, s. *Chlorure*.
 Oxygenirung, oxygenatio, Oxygénation.
 Oxygeusie, oxygeusia, Oxygeusie.
 Ozene, ozæna, Ozène.

P.

PAN

Paarblättrig, oppositifolius, Oppositifolié.
 Paarung, conjugatio, Conjugaison.
 Paarung, copulatio, Copulation.
 Pacchionische Drüsen, glandulæ Pacchioni, s. *Glande*.
 Pachycholie, pachycholia, Pachycolie.
 Paleontographie, paleontographia, Paléontographie.
 Paleontologie, paleontologia, Paléontologie.
 Palliative, palliatives, s. *Palliation*.
 Palmen, Palmæ, Palmiers.
 Panacee, panacea, Panacée.
 Panaxgummi, -saft, opopanax, Opopanax.
 Panikgras, Panicum, Panic.
 Panikgras, gemeines, *P. italicum*, —
 Pankreas, pancreas, Pancréas.
 Pankreatisch, pancreatic, Pancréatique.
 Pankreatischer Gang, pancreatic duct, —

PAS

Pankreatischer Saft, succus pancreaticus, s. *Pancréatique*.
 Pansen, rumen, Panse.
 Pantophagie, pantophagia, Pantophagie.
 Pappel, Malva, Mauve.
 Pappel, Populus, Peuplier.
 Paradieskörner, grana paradisi, s. *Graine*.
 Parakyesis, Paracyesis, Paracyésie.
 Paralyse, s. Lähmung.
 Paralytisch, paralytic, Paralytique.
 Paraplegie, paraplegia, Paraplégie.
 Parenchyma, parenchyma, Parenchyme.
 Pariskraut, Paris, Pariset.
 Parotis, parotid gland, Parotide.
 Paroxysmus, paroxysm, Paroxysme.
 Passatwind, s. Monsoon.
 Passionsblume, Passiflora, s. *Passiflorées*.
 Pastinake, Pastinaca sativa, s. *Panaïs*.

PFE

Pastinax, Pastinaca, Panais.
 Patelle, gemeine, P. vulgata, s. *Patelle*.
 Pathetisch, pathetic, Pathétique.
 Pathetischer Nerv, nervus patheticus, —
 Pathogenie, pathogenia, Pathogénie.
 Pathognomonisch, pathognomonic, s.
 Pathognomonische Krankheitszeichen, —
 signs, s. *Pathognomonique*.
 Pathographisch, —graphic, Pathographique
 Patholog, pathologist, Pathologiste.
 Pathologie, pathology, Pathologie.
 Pathologisch, pathological, Pathologique.
 Pathologische Anatomie, — anatomy, —
 Pauke, tympanum, Tympan.
 Paukenfell, membrana tympani, —
 Paukenfellsaiten, chorda tympani, s. *Corde*.
 Paukenfellspanner, Tensor tympani, Sal-
 pingo-Malléen.
 Paukenhöhle, cavitas tympani, s. *Tympan*.
 Pech, pitch, Poix.
 Pechhaube, pitch-cap, s. *Dropax*.
 Pechpflaster, pitch-plaster, Dropax.
 Peitschen mit Brennesseln, s. *Urtication*.
 Pelican, Pelicanus, Pelican.
 Pemphigus, pemphigus, Pemphigus.
 Pemphigusartig, —phigoid, Pemphigoïde.
 Pentagynie, Pentagynia, Pentagynie.
 Pentandrie, Pentandria, Pentandrie.
 Perichondrium, —chondrium, Périchondre.
 Perigynisch, perigynous, Périgyne.
 Perinäum, perinaeum, Périnée.
 Periode, period, Période.
 Periodisch, periodical, Périodique.
 Peripherie, periphery, Périphérie.
 Peristaltisch, adj., peristaltic, Péristaltique.
 Peristaltische Bewegung, peristaltic mo-
 tion, Péristole.
 Peritonäum, peritonaeum, Péritoine.
 Perle, Perlemutter, pearl, Nacre.
 Perlenartig, pearl-like, Nacré.
 Perlenauster, Avicula margaritifera, —
 Perlgerste, hordeum perlatum, s. *Orge*.
 Perlgraupe, same, —
 Perlhuhn, Numida meleagris, s. *Pintade*.
 Peroxyd, peroxide, Peroxide.
 Pestartig, pestilential, Pestilentiel.
 Pestessig, aromatic vinegar, s. *Vinaigre*.
 Pestfieber, pestilential fever, Loimopyre.
 Pestilenz, pestilence, Peste.
 Pestilenzialisch, s. Pestartig.
 Pestilenzwurz, T. petasites, s. *Tussilage*.
 Pestmittel, remedia antiloimica, s.
 Pestwidrig, antiloimic, Anti-Loïmique.
 Petechien, Peteschen, petechiae, Pétéchies.
 Petechialfieber, febris petechialis, —
 Petersilie, gemeine, Apium petroselinum,
 Persil.
 Petitscher Kanal, Petit's canal, s. *Hyaloïde*.
 Pfanne d. Hüftgelenks, acetabulum, Cotyle.
 Pfeffer, Pfefferkorn, fructus piperis, Poivre.
 Pfefferbaum, Piper, Poivrier.
 Pfeffermünze, M. piperita, s. *Menthe*.
 Pfeffermünzöl, Oleum Menthae piperitae, —
 Pfeffermünzwasser, Aqua Menthae —, —
 Pfeffermünzw., geistiges, Spiritus —, —

PHA

Pfefferschwamm, A. piperatus, s. *Agaric*.
 Pfeilförmig, sagittatus, Sagitté.
 Pfeilkraut, Sagittaria sagittifolia, —
 Pfeilnath, sutura sagittalis, —
 Pferdearzt, s. Rossarzt.
 Pferdefenchel, P. aquaticum, s. *Phellandre*.
 Pferdelaus, H. equina, s. *Hippobosque*.
 Pferdeschweif, cauda equina, s. *Queue*.
 Pferdestein, bezoar equinum, Hippolithe.
 Pfersche, malum persicum, Pêche.
 Pferschenbaum, Amygdalus persica, Pecher-
 Pflanze, Pflanzen, pl., plant, Plante.
 Pflanzenanatomie, s. Phytotomie.
 Pflanzengeographie, geography of plants,
 Phytogéographie.
 Pflanzengift, vegetable poison, s. *Végétal*.
 Pflanzenkenner, herbalist, Herboriste.
 Pflanzenkrankheitslehre, s. Pflanzenpath-
 ologie.
 Pflanzenkunde, s. Phytologie.
 Pflanzenmilch, f., vegetable milk, s. *Lait*.
 Pflanzenpathologie, phytopathology, Phy-
 topathologie.
 Pflanzenphysiologie, vegetable physiolo-
 gy, Phytophysologie.
 Pflanzenreich, — kingdom, s. *Végétal*.
 Pflanzenschleim, m., — mucus, Mucilage.
 Pflanzenthier, phytozoon, Phytozoaire.
 Pflanzenversteinerungen, phytolithi, Phy-
 tolithes.
 Pflanzenwächsthum, vegetatio, Végétation
 Pflanzenzergliederung, s. Phytotomie.
 Pflaster, plaster, Emplastre.
 Pflaumenbaum, P. domestica, s. *Prunier*.
 Pflöck, plug, Tampon.
 Pflugscharbein, vomer, Vomer.
 Pfortader, vena portarum, s. *Porte*.
 Pfortaderhöhle, sinus venae —, s. *Sinus*.
 Pfortadersystem, systema venae —, —
 Pfortner, pylorus, Pylorus.
 Pfortnerklappe, valvula pylorica, —
 Pfortnervene, vena pylorica, —
 Pfote, leg or paw, Patte.
 Pfrieme, Spartium, Spartion.
 Pfrieme, gemeine, S. scoparium, —
 Pfriemenförmig, subulatus, Aléné.
 Pfriemenförmiges Blatt, folium subula-
 tum, s. *Subulé*.
 Pfriemlich, subulatus, Subulé.
 Phalänen, Phalænida, Phalénides.
 Phanerogamen, plantae phanerogamae, s.
Phanérogame.
 Phanerogamie, —gamia, Phanérogamie.
 Pharmaceutisch, —ceutic, Pharmaceutique
 Pharmaceutische Chemie, pharmaceutic
 Chemistry, Pharmacochymie.
 Pharmacie, pharmacy, Pharmacie.
 Pharmakolog, —cologist, Pharmacologiste.
 Pharmakologie, —cologia, Pharmacologie.
 Pharmakologisch, pharmacological, Phar-
 macologique.
 Pharmakopöie, —copoeia, Pharmacopée.
 Pharynographie, pharyngographia, Pharyn-
 ographie.
 Pharyngologie, —logia, Pharyngologie.

PLA

Pharyngotom, —tomus, Pharyngotome.
 Phaseole, Phaseolus, Haricot.
 Phänomenologie, phenomenology, Phénoménologie.
 Philosoph, philosopher, Philosophe.
 Philosophie, philosophy, Philosophie.
 Philosophisch, philosophical, Philosophique.
 Phiole, phial, Fiole.
 Phlebologie, phlebology, Phlébologie.
 Phlegmasien, Phlegmasiae, Phlegmasies.
 Phlegmatisch, phlegmatic, Phlegmatique.
 Phlegmatisches Temperament, phlegmatic temperament, —
 Phlegme, phlegma, Phlegme.
 Phosphor, phosphorus, Phosphore.
 Phosphoreszenz, phosphorescence, Phosphorescence.
 Phosphoreszirend, —cent, Phosphorescent.
 Phosphorigsäure, phosphorous acid, *s. Phosphite*.
 Phosphorigsaure Salze, phosphites, —
 Phosphorsäure, phosphoric acid, *s. Phosphate*.
 Phosphorsaure Salze, phosphates, —
 Phrenolog, phrenologist, Phrenologiste.
 Phrenologie, phrenology, Phrenologie.
 Phrenologisch, —logical, Phrenologique.
 Phthisisch, phthisical, Phthisique.
 Phthor, Phthorine, phthoron, Phthore.
 Physik, physics, Physique.
 Physiognomie, —ognomy, Physiognomie.
 Physiognomonik, same, —
 Physiographisch, physiographical, Physiographique.
 Physiolog, physiologist, Physiologiste.
 Physiologie, physiology, Physiologie.
 Physiologisch, physiological, Physiologique.
 Physkonie, physconia, Physconie.
 Phytograph, phytographist, Phytographe.
 Phytographie, phytography, Phytographie.
 Phytographisch, phytographical, Phytographique.
 Phytolithologie, phytolithology, Phytolithologie.
 Phytologie, phytology, Phytologie.
 Phytotomie, phytotomy, Phytotomie.
 Pikrotoxin, picrotoxina, Picrotoxine.
 Pille, pilula, Pilule.
 Pilz, agaric, Agaric.
 Pilzsäure, fungic acid, *s. Fongate*.
 Pilzsaure Salze, fungates, —
 Pimpernelle, Pimpinella, Boucage.
 Pimpernellinctur, Tinct. Pimpinellæ, —
 Pippin, Pippin, Pépin.
 Pisang, Musa, Bananier.
 Pistazie, pistachio-nut, Pistache.
 Pistazienbaum, *P. terebinthus*, Pistachier.
 Pistill, pistil, Pistil.
 Plastisch, plastic, Plastique.
 Plastischer Thon, plastic clay, —
 Platina, platina, Platine.
 Plattchen, lamella, Lamelle.
 Platte, lamina, Lamelle.
 Platterbse, Lathyrus, Gesse.
 Plattfisch, Pleuronectes, Pleuronecte.
 Plattfische, Pleuronectidæ, Pleuronectides.

PUL

Plattmütze, pileolus, Calotte.
 Pleuresie, pleuritis, Pleurésie.
 Pleuritisch, pleuritic, Pleurétique.
 Pneumatisch, pneumatic, Pneumatique.
 Pneumatische Chemie, pneumatic Chemistry, Pneumato-Chimie.
 Pneumatischer Apparat, pneumatic apparatus, *s. Pneumatique*.
 Pneumato-chemisches Werkzeug, pneumato-chemical —, *s. Pneumato-Chimique*.
 Pneumonisch, pneumonic, Pneumonique.
 Podagra, podagra, Podagre.
 Podagrisch, podagral, —
 Polyadelphie, Polyadelphia, Polyadelphie.
 Polyandrie, Polyandria, Polyandrie.
 Polychrestsalz, sal polychrestus, *s. Polychreste*.
 Polygamie, Polygamia, Polygamie.
 Polyp, polypus, Polype.
 Polypharmacie, —macy, Polypharmacie.
 Polysarkie, polysarcia, Polysarcie.
 Pomade, pomatum, Pommade.
 Pomeranze, orange, Orange.
 Pomeranzenbaum, *C. aurantium*, Oranger.
 Pomeranzenblüthenwasser, Aqua de floribus Citri aurantii, —
 Pomeranzenfarbig, orange, Orangé.
 Pomeranzenschale, getrocknete, cortex Aurantii exsiccata, *s. Oranger*.
 Pore, Poren, pl., porus, Pore.
 Porös, porosus, Poreux.
 Porrelauch, Allium porrum, Poireau.
 Potasche, potassa, Potasse.
 Potentille, Potentilla, Quintefeuille.
 Pottfisch, Physeter, Physetère.
 Presse des Herophilus, torcular Herophili, Confluent des Sinus.
 Priapismus, priapism, Priapisme.
 Prismatisch, prismatic, Prismatique.
 Prismatische Farben, prismatic colours, *s. Dioptrique*.
 Probe, Probirkunst, docimasia, Docimasie.
 Product, product, Produit.
 Prognose, prognosis, Prognostic.
 Prognostisch, prognostic, Prognostique.
 Progression, progressio, Progression.
 Protomedicus, *s. Oberarzt*.
 Protoxyd, protoxide, Protoxyde.
 Provinzrose, Rosa gallica, *s. Rosier*.
 Prüfung, docimasia, Docimasie.
 Psalterförmiger Körper, corpus psaloides, *s. Corps*.
 Psychologie, psychology, Psychologie.
 Psychologisch, —logical, Psychologique.
 Psychrometer, —metrum, Psychromètre.
 Pteropoden, Pteropoda, Ptéropodes.
 Ptisane, ptisan, Ptisane.
 Puls, pulse, Pouls.
 Pulsader, artery, Artère.
 Pulsader, kleine, arteriola, Artériole.
 Pulsadergeschwulst, *s. Aneurysma*.
 Pulsiren, pulsatio, Pulsation.
 Pulslehre, ars sphygmica, *s. Sphygmique*.
 Pulslosigkeit, asphyxia, Asphyxie.
 Pulsmesser, sphygometer, Sphygomètre.

PUR

Pulver, powder, Poudre.
 Puiverisirung, —ization, Pulverisation.
 Punkt, point, Point.
 Punktur, punctura, Ponction.
 Pupille, pupil, Pupille.
 Pupillenbildung, künstliche, pupillæ artificialis formatio, —
 Purgierkörner, Euphorbia lathyrus, *s. E-purge*.
 Purgiermittel, purgantia, *s. Purgation*.
 Purgircassie, Cassia fistula, *s. Casse*.
 Purpurroth, purpureus, Pourpré.
 Purpurrothe Platterbse, *L. cicera, s. Gesse*.
 Purpursäure, purpuric acid, *s. Purpurate*.
 Purpursäure Salze, purpurates, —

PYR

Pyogenie, pyogenia, Pyogenie.
 Pyramide, pyramid, Pyramide.
 Pyramiden des verlängerten Markes, pyramides medullæ oblongatæ, —
 Pyramidenförmig, pyramidal, Pyramidal.
 Pyramidenkörper, *s. Pyramiden*.
 Pyramidenmuskel des Bauchs, Pyramidalis abdominis, *s. Pyramidal*.
 Pyramidenmuskel der Nase, Pyramidalis nasi, —
 Pyretologe, pyretologist, Pyrétologue.
 Pyretologie, pyretology, Pyrétologie.
 Pyrologie, pyrology, Pyrologie.
 Pyrometer, pyrometer, Pyromètre.
 Pyrotechnie, pyrotechnia, Pyrotechnie.

Q.

QUE

Quacksalber, charlatan, Médicastre.
 Quadrupeden, Quadrupeda, Tétrapodes.
 Quarantaine, quarantine, Quarantaine.
 Quappe, Gadus lota, *s. Gade*.
 Quassia, Quassia, Quassia.
 Quassiaextract, Extractum Quassiæ, —
 Quecksilber, hydrargyrum, Hydrargyre.
 Quecksilberdeutochlorür, deutochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure*.
 Quecksilbereinreibung, hydrargyrosis, Hydrargyrose.
 Quecksilberkrankheit, —yria, Hydrargyrie.
 Quecksilbermittel, mercurials, *s. Mercuriel*.
 Quecksilberniederschlag, weisser, præcipitatum hydrargyri album, *s. Mercure*.
 Quecksilberoxyd, oxydum hydrargyri, —
 Quecksilberprotochlorür, protochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure*.
 Quecksilbersalbe, Unguentum hydrargyri, *s. Mercure*.
 Quecksilbersalpetersalbe, Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri, —
 Queer, Quer, transverse, Transversal.
 Queerblutleiter, sinus transversi, —
 Queere Fortsätze oder Queerfortsätze, processus transversi, —
 Queere Halsschlagader, arteria transversalis colli, —
 Queere Schulterblutader, arteria transversalis scapulæ, —

QUI

Queerer Bauchmuskel, Transversalis abdominis, *s. Transversal*.
 Queerer Dammuskel, — perinæi, —
 Queergrimmarm, transverse colon, *s. Colon*.
 Queermuskel der Fusssohle, Transversalis pedis, —
 Queermuskel des Nackens, Tr. colli, —
 Queermuskel des Ohrs, Transversus auris, Concho-Anthélien.
 Queerscheidewand, septum transversum, *s. Cloison*.
 Queerschlitze des grossen, — des kleinen Gehirns, fissura transversa cerebri, —
 — cerebelli, *s. Fente*.
 Queerwand, septimentum, *s. Diaphragme*.
 Quellwasser, spring-water, *s. Eau*.
 Quendel, *s. Wilder Thimian*.
 Querbruch, transverse fracture (of a bone), *s. Fracture*.
 Quetschung, contusio, Contusion.
 Quintanfieber, febris quintana, *s. Quintane*.
 Quirl, verticillus, Verticille.
 Quirlartig, verticillatus, Verticillé.
 Quirlförmig, same, —
 Quitte, malum cydonium, Coign.
 Quittenbaum, Cydonia, Coignassier.
 Quittenlatwerge, cydoniacum, Cotignac.
 Quittensamen, semina Cydoniæ, *s. Coignassier*.
 Quittenschleim, Mucilago seminum —, —

R.

RAD

Rabenähnlich, -artig, coracoid, Coracoïde.
 Rabenschnabelförmig, same, —
 Rabenschnabelförmiger Fortsatz, *s.*
 Rabenschnabelfortsatz, coracoid process, —
 Rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel, *s. Hakenarmmuskel*.
 Rachenenge, isthmus faucium, *s. Isthme*.
 Rachenbräune, isthmitis, Isthmite.
 Rachiotom, rachiotomus, Rachiotome.
 Rädthiere, Rotifera, Rotifère.

RAN

Rädförmig, rotaceous, Rotacé.
 Rädfförmige Blumenkrone, — corolla, —
 Radialgegend, radial region, *s. Radial*.
 Radialseite des Oberarms, radial border of fore-arm, —
 Ralle, Rallus, Rale.
 Ramschelwurzel, *s. Knoblauchkraut*.
 Rand, border, Bord.
 Rand, oberer des Wangenbeins, margo superior ossis zygomatici, —

REI

Randständig, marginalis, Marginal.
 Ranke, Ranken, pl., cirrhus, cirrhi, Cirrhe.
 Rankenförmig, cirrhiform, Cirrhiforme.
 Rankentragend, cirrhiferus, Cirrhifère.
 Rankentreibend, sarmentosus, Sarmenteux.
 Rankig, cirrhosus, Cirrheux.
 Ranunkel, Ranunculus, Renoncule.
 Ranunkelgewächse, Ranunculaceæ, Renonculacées.
 Rasend, maniacal, Maniacal.
 Raserie, mania, Manie.
 Ratanhie-Wurzel, radix Ratanhiæ, s. *Ratanhia*.
 Rathversammlung, cœnologia, Cœnologie.
 Rauberisch, Raubgierig, rapacious, Rapace.
 Rauch, smoke, Fumée.
 Rauchbeere, Empetrum, Camarine.
 Rauchschnalze. *H. rustica*, s. *Hirondelle*.
 Rauh, austere, rough, Austère, Aigre.
 Rauhigkeit, asperity, Asperité.
 Rauhreif, hoar-frost, Givre.
 Raupe, Raupen, pl., caterpillar, Chenille.
 Rausche, crapula, Crapule.
 Raute, rhomb, s. *Rhomboïdal*.
 Raute, Ruta, Rue.
 Rautenförmig, rhomboides, Rhomboïdal.
 Rautenförmiges Blatt, rhomboid leaf, —
 Rautenmuskeln, Rhomboidei, s. *Dorso-Scapulaire*.
 Rebendolde, Œnanthe, Œnanthe.
 Rebendolde, holzröhrichte, Œ. fistulosa, —
 Recept, formular, Formulaire.
 Rechte Hand, right hand, s. *Droit*.
 Rechte Kopfarterie, right carotid artery, s. *Carotide*.
 Rechteckig, rectangular, Rectangulaire.
 Rechter Vorhof oder Vorkammer, right auricle, s. *Oreillette*.
 Rechtes Herzohr, — —, s. *Sinus*.
 Recidiv, recurrence, Recidive.
 Rectificirt, rectified, Rectifié.
 Rectificirter Weingeist, rectified spirit, —
 Rectificirung, rectificatio, Rectification.
 Regellos, erratic, Erratique.
 Regelmässig, regular, Regulier.
 Regelwidrig, s. Anomalisch,
 Regelwidrigkeit, s. Anomalie.
 Regen, rain, Pluie.
 Regenbogen, rainbow, Arc-en-Ciel.
 Regenbogenhaut, iris, Iris.
 Regenbrachvogel, N. phæopus, s. *Courlis*.
 Regenwasser, rain-water, s. *Eau*.
 Regenwurm, L. terrestris, s. *Lombric*.
 Reiben, s. Einreiben.
 Reibstein, stone-slab, Mollette.
 Reif, rime, Bruine.
 Reife, maturity, Maturité.
 Reine Sode, pure soda, s. *Soude*.
 Reinigen nach oben, anacatharsis, Anacatharsie.
 Reinigend, cathartic, Cathartique.
 Reinigende Mittel, remedia cathartica, —
 Reinigung, catharsis, Catharsie.
 Reinigung des Darmkanals, purgatio intestinorum, —

RIN

Reinigung, depuratio, Dépuration.
 Reiss, Oryza, Riz.
 Reissblei, graphites, Graphite.
 Reiten, horse-exercise, Equitation.
 Reizbar, irritabilis, Irritable.
 Reizbarkeit, excitability, Excitabilité.
 Reizbarkeit, irritability, Irritabilité.
 Reizend, irritating, Irritant.
 Reizlosbarkeit, inirritability, Anérésie.
 Reizung, erethism, Erethisme.
 Reizung, excitement, Excitement.
 Reizung, irritation, Irritation.
 Remission, remissio, Rémission.
 Remittirendes Fieber, remittent fever, —
 Reproduction, reproductio, Réproduction.
 Reptilien, Reptilia, Reptiles.
 Respirationsorgane, organs of respiration, s. *Pneumatique*.
 Retorte, retort, Cornue.
 Rettig, Raphanus, Raifort.
 Rettig, gemeiner od. Garten-, Radis.
 Rettungsmittel, remedy, s. *Alexitère*.
 Rhabarber, Rheum, Rhubarbe.
 Rhabarber, ächte, R. palmatum, —
 Rhabarber, thracische, R. rhaponticum, —
 Rhabarberextract, Extractum Rhei, —
 Rhabarbersaft, Symplicium Rhei, —
 Rhabarbertinctur, Tinctura Rhei, —
 Rheinfalkkraut, Rheinfarn, gemeiner, Tanacetum vulgare, s. *Tanaisie*.
 Rheumatisch, rheumatic, Rhumatique.
 Rheumatischer Brustschmerz, pleurodynia, Pleurodynie.
 Rheumatisch. Schmerz, chronischer, rheumatalgia, Rhumatologie.
 Rheumatisches Fieber, rheumatopyra, Rhumatopyre.
 Rheumatismus, acuter, — chronischer, acute — chronic rheumatism, s. *Rhumatisme*.
 Rhinoplastik, — plastica, Rhinoplastique.
 Rhotacismus, rhotacismus, Rotacisme.
 Rhythmus, rhythm, Rhythme.
 Ricinusöl, oleum Ricini, s. *Ricin*.
 Riechend, odorous, Odorant.
 Riechlehre, s. Geruchslehre.
 Riemen, strap, s. *Splénium*.
 Riemenmuskel, s. Bauschmuskel.
 Riese, giant, Géant.
 Riesen, sternutatio, Eternument.
 Riesenlehre, giantology, Gigantologie.
 Riesenmässig, gigantic, Géant.
 Rindauge, Buphthalmum, Buphthalme.
 Rinde, cortex, Ecorce.
 Rindenartig, corticatus, Cortiqueux.
 Ring, annulus, Anneau.
 Ringbänder, annular ligaments, s. *Annulaire*.
 Ringelblume, Calendula, Souci.
 Ringelblume, Feld-, C. arvensis, —
 Ringelblume, gewöhnliche, C. officinalis, —
 Ringelnatter, Coluber natrix, s. *Couleuvre*.
 Ringeltaube, Columba palumbus, s. *Pigeon*.
 Ringfinger, s. Goldfinger.
 Ringförmig, annular, Annulaire, Cricoïde.
 Ring-giessbeckenmuskel, hinterer, Cricarytænoideus post., s. *Crico-Aryténoidien*.

ROS

Ring-giessbeckenmuskel, seitlicher, *s. Seitlicher*.
 Ringknorpel, cricoid cartilage, *s. Cricoïde*.
 Ringknorpellufttröhrenband, ligamentum crico-tracheale, *s. Crico-Trachéal*.
 Ringknorpelschildknorpelmuskel, Crico-Thyroideus, Crico-Thyroidien.
 Ringknorpelschlundmuskel, Crico-Pharyngeus, Crico-Pharyngien.
 Ringmuskel, Orbicularis, Orbiculaire.
 Ringschildknorpelschlundmuskel, C.-Thyro-Pharyngeus, Crico-Thyro-Pharyngien.
 Rinne, groove, Coulisse.
 Rinnen, gutters, *s. Gouttière*.
 Rippe, Rippen, pl., rib, Côte.
 Rippen, falsche, kurze, untere, costæ spuræ, breves, inferiores (asternales), —
 Rippen, lange, obere, wahre, costæ longæ, superiores, veræ (sternales), —
 Rippenfell, pleura costalis, *s. Plèvre*.
 Rippenhalter, Scalenus, Scalène.
 Rippenhalter, hinterer, *S. posterior*, —
 Rippenheber, Levator costarum, *s. Releveur*.
 Rippenknorpel, costal cartilage, *s. Costal*.
 Rippenköpfchen, capitulum costæ, *s. Costo-Vertébral*.
 Rippenweh, dolor lateris, *s. Côte*.
 Rispe, panicula, Panicule.
 Rispenartig, paniculatus, Paniculé.
 Rispenblüthig, Rispenförmig, same, —
 Riss, rima, Crevasse.
 Risse, rhagades, Rhagades.
 Rissig, rimosus, Crevassé.
 Rittersporn, Delphinium, Dauphinelle.
 Robbe, Phoca, Phoque.
 Robbenfell, seal-skin, —
 Robbenthran, seal-oil, —
 Rocambole, *s. Aberlauch*.
 Roche, Raia, Raie.
 Roggen, Secale, Seigle.
 Roh, crudus, Cru.
 Roher Spiessglanz, antimonium crudum, —
 Rohfleischesser, homophagus, Homophage.
 Rohheit, cruditas, Crudité.
 Rohr, cauna, Canne.
 Röhrchen, canula, Canule.
 Röhre, *s. Kanal*.
 Röhre, tubus, Tube.
 Rohrencassia, C. fistula, *s. Casse*.
 Rohren-manna, *s. Manna*.
 Röhrgeschwür, -wunde, fistula, Fistule.
 Röhrig, fistulosus, Fistuleux.
 Rolle, trochlea, Trochlée.
 Rollmuskel des Auges, Trochlearis oculi, Trochléateur.
 Römische Kümmel, Cuminum, Cumin.
 Römisches Kümmelöl, Oleum Cumini, —
 Römisches Kümmelpflaster, Empl. —, —
 Rose, Rosa, Rosier.
 Rosenader, grosse, — kleine, vena saphena major, — — minor, *s. Saphène*.
 Rosenartig, erysipelatus, Erysipélateux.
 Rosenartig, rosaceus, Rosacé.
 Rosenconserven, Cons. Rosarum, *s. Rosier*.
 Rosenessig, Acetum rosatum, —

RUC

Rosen-Familie, Rosaceæ, Rosacées.
 Rosenhonig, Mellitum de Rosis, —
 Rosenjulep, Julapium rosatum, —
 Rosenmennige, *s. Bleioxyd*, rothes.
 Rosenöl, Oleum Rosarum, *s. Rosier*.
 Rosensalbe, Unguentum rosatum, —
 Rosenstrauch, *s. Rose*.
 Rosentinctur, säuerliche, Tinctura Rosarum acidula, *s. Rosier*.
 Rosenwasser, Aqua Rosarum, —
 Rosine, uva passa, *s. Vigne*.
 Rosmarin, R. officinalis, *s. Romarin*.
 Rosmarinöl, Oleum Rosmarini, —
 Rosmarinsalbe, zusammengesetzte, Unguentum Rosmarini compositum, —
 Rosmarinspirit, Spiritus Rosmarini, —
 Rossaloe, Aloe caballina, *s. Aloès*.
 Rossarzt, hippiatrus, Hippiatre.
 Rossheilkunde, hippiatra, Hippiatrique.
 Rosskastanie, Cæsculus, Marronier.
 Rosskastanienextract, Extractum Cæsculi hippocastani, —
 Rosskastanienrinde, cortex — —, —
 Rost, rust, Rouille.
 Rostfarbig, rubiginosus, Rouillé.
 Rotation, rotatio, Rotation.
 Roth, red, Rouge.
 Rothbarbe, M. barbatus, *s. Mulle*.
 Röthe, erythema, Erythème.
 Rötheln, rubeola, Rougeole.
 Rothes Fieber, scarlet fever, *s. Rouge*.
 Röthlich, erythroides, Erythroïde.
 Röthlich, reddish, Rougeâtre.
 Rothmachen, rubefactio, Rubéfaction.
 Rothmachend, rubefaciens, Rubéfiant.
 Rothmachende Mittel, rubefacientia, —
 Rücken, dorsum, Dos.
 Rücken der Nase, ridge of nose, *s. Rachis*.
 Rückendarre, tabes dorsalis, *s. Dorsal*.
 Rückenfloss, dorsal fin, —
 Rückengefäss, dorsal vessel, —
 Rückengegend, dorsal region, —
 Rückenkrampf, t. posticus, *s. Tétanos*.
 Rückenmark, medulla spinalis, *s. Moelle*.
 Rückenmarkskanal, canalis —, *s. Vertebral*.
 Rückenmarkslähmung, rachioparalysis, Rachioparalyse.
 Rückenmarksnerven, nervi spinæ, *s. Nurf*.
 Rückenmarksschlagadern, hinteren, arteriæ spinæ posteriores, *s. Spinal*.
 Rückenmarksschl.vord., — — anteriores, —
 Rückenmuskeln, dorsal muscles, *s. Dorsal*.
 Rückennerven, — nerves, *s. Nurf*.
 Rücken-oder Mittelrippe, mid-rib, Rachis.
 Rückenschild, testa, Carapace.
 Rückenschlagader des Fusses, arteria dorsalis pedis, *s. Pédieur*.
 Rückenschmerz, notalgia, Notalgie.
 Rückenstück, spine, Echine.
 Rückentheil, dorsal portion, *s. Dorsal*.
 Rückenwirbel, dorsal vertebra, —
 Rückerinnerung, anamnesis, Anamnésie.
 Rückfall einer Krankheit, relapse of a disease, Réchute.
 Rückgrat, spina dorsii, Rachis.

RUN

Rückgratshöhle, spinal cavity, *s. Rachiotome*
 Rückgratskrankheit, *s. Kakorachite*.
 Rückgratskrankheit, rachitis, Rachite.
 Rückgratsschmerz, rachialgia, Rachialgie.
 Rückgratstrecker, äusserer, Sacro-lumbalis, Sacro-Lombaire.
 Rückgratstrecker, innerer, Longissimus dorsi, *s. Dorsal*.
 Rückgratswassersucht, Hydrorachis.
 Rückwärts-gekrümmt, recurvatus, *s. Aiguillon*.
 Rückwärtsdreher, supinator, Supinateur.
 Ruder, gubernaculum, Gouvernail.
 Ruhr, dysentery, Dysenterie.
 Ruhrmittel, —terica, Anti-dysentériques.
 Rundblättrig, rotundifolius, Rotundifolié.
 Runder Armmuskel, *s. Runder*.
 Runder Kürbiss, C. pepo, *s. Courge*.

RUT

Runder Vorwärtsdreher, Pronator radii teres, *s. Rond*.
 Rund-erhaben, convexus, Convexe.
 Rundes Fenster, fen. rotunda, *s. Fenêtre*.
 Rundes Leberband, ligamentum teres hepatis, *s. Rond*.
 Rundwurm, A. lumbricoides, *s. Ascaride*.
 Runzel, ruga, Ride.
 Runzelig, rugosus, Rugueux.
 Runzelige, rugositas, Rugosité.
 Runzeln, corrugatio, Corrugation.
 Rüssel, proboscis, Trompe.
 Russig, Russfarbig, sooty, Fuligineux.
 Ruthe, *s. Männliches Glied*.
 Ruthenförmig, rabdoides, Rabdoïde.
 Ruthenkraut, Ferula, Ferule.
 Ruthenschlagader, tiefe, arteria profunda penis, *s. Profond*.

S.

SAG

Saame, *s. Same*.
 Sabadillsamen, sabadilla, Cévadille.
 Sabadillsäure, cevadic acid, *s. Cévadique*.
 Sabelförmig, sabre-shaped, Acinaciforme.
 Sabelfortsatz, processus ensif., *s. Ensiforme*.
 Sack, saccus, Sac.
 Sackförmig, sacciformis, Sacciforme.
 Sackgeschwulst, *s. Balggeschwulst*.
 Sackwassersucht, encysted dropsy, *s. Hydropisie*.
 Sadebaum, Juniperus sabina, Sabine.
 Sadebaumblätter, folia Sabinæ, —
 Sadebaumextract, Extractum Sabinæ, —
 Sadebaumöl, Oleum Sabinæ, —
 Sadebaumtinctur, Tinctura Sabinæ, —
 Saffran, *s. Safran*.
 Saflor, C. tinctorius, *s. Carthame*.
 Saflorkörner, semina C. tinctorii, —
 Safran, Safranzpflanze, Crocus, Safran.
 Safran, cultivirte, Crocus sativus, —
 Safran, wilder, *s. Saflor*.
 Safranextract, Extractum Croci,
 Safranfarbig, Safrangelb, croceus, Safrané.
 Safranhaltige Opiumtinctur, Tinctura Op-
 ii crocata, *s. Opium*.
 Safransyrup, Syrupus Croci, —
 Safrantinctur, Tinctura Croci, —
 Saft, Säfte, pl., humour, humours, Humeur.
 Saft, succus, Jus, Suc.
 Saftig, succulentus, Succulent.
 Saftmangel, oligochymia, Oligochymie.
 Saftpflaster, plaster of juices, Diachylon.
 Sagapengummi, sagapenum, Sagapenum.
 Säge, serra, *s. Dentelure*.
 Sägemuskel, *s. Grosser, und Hinterer*.
 Sägemuskeln, muscoli serrati, *s. Serré*.
 Sägespanartig, scobiformis, Scobiforme.
 Sägezahn, serratura, Dentelure.
 Sägezähnig, serratus, Serré.
 Sagokörner, Sagu, sago, Sagou.
 Sagubaum, Sagus, Sagoutier.
 Saguholzwurm, C. palmarum, *s. Calandre*.

SAM

Saite, chorda, Corde.
 Salat, Lactuca, Laitue.
 Salatartig, oleraceus, Oléracé.
 Salbarzt, iatralipta, Iatralapte.
 Salbbader, Salbmeister, alipta, Alipte.
 Salbe, unguentum, Onguent.
 Salben, to anoint, *s. Alipte*.
 Salbenbüchse, salve-box, Boitier.
 Salbennuss, *s. Myrobalane*.
 Salbey, Salvia, Sauge.
 Salbung, unction, Onction.
 Salepwurzel, bulbus O. masculæ, *s. Salep*.
 Salivirung, salivatio, Salivation.
 Salpetersäure, nitric acid, *s. Nitrate*.
 Salpetersaure Salze, nitrates, —
 Salpetersaures Kali, nitrate of potass, —
 Salpetersaures Quecksilber, nitrate of quicksilver, —
 Salpetersaures Silber, nitrate of silver, —
 Salpeterstoffgas, oxydulirtes, protoxide of azote, *s. Nitreux*.
 Salpetrigsäure, nitrous acid, *s. Nitrite*.
 Salz, salt, Cel.
 Salzäther, æther muriaticus, *s. Ether*.
 Salzäthergeist, Æther — alcoolatus, —
 Salzbereitungskunst, —technia, Halotechnie.
 Salzbeschreibung, —graphia, Halographie.
 Salzbrunnen, saline springs, *s. Saline*.
 Salzchemie, halochemia, Halochimie.
 Salzig, saline, Salin.
 Salzkraut, Salsola, Soude.
 Salzquellen, *s. Salzbrunnen*.
 Salzsäure, hydrochloric acid, *s. Hydrochlorate*.
 Salzsäure Eisentinctur, *s. Eisentinctur*.
 Salzsaurer Baryt, murias barytæ, *s. Barite*.
 Salzsaures Ammonium, hydrochloras ammoniæ, *s. Hydrochlorate*.
 Salzsaures Sodiumoxyd, — sodii, —
 Salzsiederei, salina, Saline.
 Salz- oder See-wasser, sea-water, *s. Eau*.
 Same, seed, Graine, Semence.
 Samen, Samenfeuchtigkeit, semen, Sperme.

SAM

Samenabführungsgänge, vasa deferentia, *s. Spermatique*.
 Samenaderbruch, cirsocele, Cirsocele.
 Samenadergeschwulst, same, —
 Samenähnlich, sperm-like, Gonoïde.
 Samenbehälter, -theca, Spermatothèque.
 Samenbereitend, —pœus, Spermatopé.
 Samenbereitende Mittel, remedia spermatopoietica, —
 Samenbläschen, vesiculæ seminales, *s. Seminal*.
 Samenblättchen, foliaseminalia, *s. Cotylédon*.
 Samenblätter, same, *s. Seminal*.
 Samenboden, Samenhalter, spermaphorus, *s. Placenta*.
 Samenbruch, gonocèle, Gonocèle.
 Samenbruch des Hodens, spermatocèle, Spermatocèle.
 Samendecke, arilla, Arille.
 Samenfistel, fistula seminalis, *s. Seminal*.
 Samenfluss, *s. Gonorrhoe*.
 Samenfluss, seminis incontinentia, Spermatorrhée.
 Samenfressend, —phagus, Spermatophage.
 Samenfuss, podospermium, Podosperme.
 Samengang, vas deferens, *s. Déférent*.
 Samengänge, viæ seminales, *s. Voie*.
 Samengefäße, vasa seminalia, *s. Seminal*.
 Samengeflechte, plexus spermatici, —
 Samengrube, hilum, Hile.
 Samenhalter, spermophorus, Spermophore.
 Samenhaut, Samenhülle, spermoderma, *s. Tegument*.
 Samenhaut, mittlere, *s. Sarcoderm*.
 Samenhügel, colliculus seminalis, verumontanum, Verumontanum.
 Samenhülle, perigonium, Perigone.
 Samenkapsel, c. seminalis, *s. Capsule*.
 Samenkorn, grain, Graine.
 Samenkrone, pappus, Aigrette.
 Samenkuchen, seminal lobes, *s. Cotylédon*.
 Samenlappen, same, —
 Samenlappenkörper, corpus cotyledoneum, *s. Corps*.
 Samenlappenlose Gewächse, plantæ acotyledoneæ, *s. Acotylédon*.
 Samenlehre, spermatology, Spermatologie.
 Samenleiter, *s. Samenabführungsgänge*.
 Samenlos, aspermus, *s. Aspermatisme*.
 Samenlose Pflanzen, plantæ aspermæ, —
 Samenmangel, —atismus, Aspermatisme.
 Samenmilch, emulsio, Emulsion.
 Samenschale, lorica, Lorique, *s.*, also, *Test*.
 Samenschlagadern, arteriæ spermaticæ, *s. Spermatique*.
 Samenschneller, *s. Harnschneller*.
 Samenstaub, pollen, Pollen.
 Samenstrang, spermatic cord, *s. Cordon*.
 Samenthierchen, spermatic animalcula, Spermatozoaires.
 Samentragende Gefäße, vasa seminifera, *s. Seminifère*.
 Samenversteinigung, —olite, Spermolithe.
 Samenwerkzeuge, organa spermatopœa, *s. Spermatopé*.

SCH

Sammetblume, Amarantus, Amaranthe.
 Sammlung, collection, Collection.
 Sandaal, -fisch, A. tobianus, *s. Ammodyte*.
 Sandbad, sandbath, Ammochosie.
 Sandfloh, Pulex penetrans, *s. Puce*.
 Sandnatter, *s. Ammodyteschlange*.
 Sanguinisch, sanguineous, Sanguin.
 Santillbaum, S. album, *s. Santalin*.
 Sarcoderm, sarcodermis, Sarcoderme.
 Sarcologie, sarcologia, Sarcologie.
 Sarcomatös, sarcomatous, Sarcomateux.
 Sarcomatöse Entartung des Hodens, sarcomatous degeneration of the testis, —
 Sarsaparille, S. sarsaparilla, *s. Salsepareille*.
 Sarsaparillwurzel, radix Sarsaparillæ, —
 Sassafrasbaum, Laurus sassafras, Sassafras.
 Sassafrasextract, Extractum —, —
 Sassafrasholz, lignum sassafras, —
 Sassafrasöl, Oleum —, —
 Sassafrastinctur, Tinctura —, —
 Sattel, sella, Selle.
 Sättigung, saturatio, Saturation.
 Saubrod, Cyclamen, Cyclame.
 Sauer, acid, Acide.
 Sauerampfer, Rumex, Oseille.
 Sauerampfer, gemeiner, R. acetosa, —
 Sauerhonig, oxymel, Oxymel.
 Sauerklee, Oxalis, *s. Alléluia*.
 Sauerklee-säure, oxalic acid, *s. Oxalate*.
 Sauerlich, acidulous, Acidule.
 Sauerlich-süss, sourish-sweet, Aigre-Doux.
 Sauermilch, oxygala, Oxygale.
 Sauern, to acidulate, Aciduler.
 Sauerstoff, *s. Oxygen*.
 Sauerstoffsäure, oxacidum, Oxacide.
 Sauerteig, leaven, yeast, Levain.
 Sauerzucker, oxysaccharum, Oxysaccharum.
 Saugadern, *s. Lymphatische Gefäße*.
 Saugen, suckling, Allaitement.
 Saugen, to suckle, Allaiter.
 Saugthier, Saugthiere, mammalis, mammalia, Mammal, Mastozoaire.
 Saugthierversteinigung, fossil mammifer—
 Säulchen, columella, Columelle.
 Säule, columna, Colonne.
 Säulenförmig, columnaris, Colonnaire.
 Saum, *s. Leiste*.
 Säure, acid, Acide.
 Säuretilgende —, Säurewidrige Mittel, remedia antacida, *s. Antacide*.
 Säure-zerstorende — *s. Absorbir*. — Mittel.
 Scapulier, fascia scapularis, Scapulaire.
 Scarificiren, scarificatio, Scarification.
 Scarificirer, scaricator, Scarificateur.
 Schaafhaut, amnion, Amnios.
 Schaamarterien, *s. Schamarterien*.
 Schabe, blatta, Blatte.
 Schädel, cranium, Crane.
 Schädelbruch, *s. Hirnschädelbruch*.
 Schädeleindruck, enthlasis, Enthlasie.
 Schädelgewölbe, fornix cranii, *s. Voute*.
 Schädelgrundfläche, Gehirnschädelgrundfläche, basis cranii, *s. Base*.
 Schädelhaube, Schädelhaut, epicranium, Epicrane.

SCH

Schädelhöhle, cranial cavity, *s. Cranien*.
 Schädelknochen, *s. Gehirnschädelknochen*.
 Schädellehre, *s. Kraniologie*.
 Schädelmesskunst, *s. Kraniometrie*.
 Schädelwände, parietes cranii, *s. Parois*.
 Schafgarbe, *A. millefolium*, Mille-Feuille.
 Schafmilch, lac ovinum, *s. Lait*.
 Schafpocken, varicellæ oviles, *s. Varicelle*.
 Schaft, scapus, Hampe.
 Schale, testa, Test.
 Schalenförmig, cup-like, Acetabuliforme.
 Schall, sound, Son.
 Schalotte, *A. ascalonicum*, Echalote.
 Schalthiere, Testacea, Testacés, *s.*, also, *Coquillages*.
 Schamarterien, arteriæ pudendæ, *s. Honteux*.
 Schambein, os pubis, Pubis.
 Schambeinfuge, symphysis —, *s. Symphyse*.
 Schambeintrennung, sectio symphysis —, symphysiotomia, Symphysiotomie.
 Schamberg, mons Veneris, *s. Mont*.
 Schamblutadern, venæ pudendæ, *s. Honteux*.
 Schambruch, *s. Schamlefzenbruch*.
 Schamgegend, pubic region, *s. Pubien*.
 Schamlefze, labium pudendi, *s. Lèure*.
 Schamlefzen, grosse, labia majora —, —
 Schamlefzenbeule, abscessus labiorum pudendi, *s. Episiocèle*.
 Schamlefzenblutung, —gia, Episiorrhagie.
 Schamlefzenbruch, episiocèle, Episiocèle.
 Schamlefzengeschwulst, episioncus, —
 Schamleiste, inguen, Aine.
 Schamlippe, *s. Schamlefze*.
 Schamlippen, kleine, *s. Nymphen*.
 Schamöffnung, Schamspalte, *s. Oeffnung*.
 Schamtheile, pudenda, *s. Pudendum*.
 Schamzüngelchen, *s. Kitzler*.
 Schanker, chancre, Chancre.
 Schankerartig, cancrusus, Chancereux.
 Scharbock, scorbutus, Scorbut.
 Scharf, acute, severe, shrill, Aigu.
 Scharf, sharp, pungent, Mordicant.
 Scharfblättrig, oxyphyllus, Oxyphylle.
 Scharfe, acrimony, Acreté.
 Scharfe Spitze, sharp point, *s. Aigu*.
 Scharfeckig, acutangulus, Acutangulé.
 Scharfer Schmerz, acute pain, *s. Aigu*.
 Scharfer Winkel, an acute angle, —
 Scharfes Geschrei, shrill, piercing, cry, —
 Scharfzwänzig, oxyurus, Oxyure.
 Scharlachfieber, scarlatine, Scarlatine.
 Schärpe, scarf or sling, Echarpe.
 Schattensehen, scieropia, Sciéropie.
 Schauder, fremitus, Fremissement.
 Schauer, rigor, Frisson.
 Scheer- Schermesser, razor, Rasoir.
 Scheibe, disk, Disque.
 Scheibenförmig, discoid, Discoïde.
 Scheide, *s. Mutterscheide*.
 Scheidekunst, chemistry, Chimie.
 Scheidekünstler, chemist, Chimiste.
 Scheidemuschel, *s. Messerscheide*.
 Scheidenähnlich, -artig, elytroid, Elytroïde.
 Scheidenblasenschnitt, vaginal cystotomy, *s. Cystotomie*.

SCH

Scheidenbruch, elytrocele, Elytrocèle.
 Scheidend, vaginans, Vaginant.
 Scheidenentzündung, elytritis, Elytrite.
 Scheidenhaut des Hoden, tunica vaginalis testis, *s. Vaginal*.
 Scheidenhaut, eigene des Hoden, tunica propria—albuginea —, *s. Albuginé*.
 Scheidenkaiserschnitt, operatio cæsariana vaginalis, *s. Césarien*.
 Scheidenklappe, *s. Jungferhäutchen*.
 Scheidenpolyp, polypus vaginæ, *s. Polype*.
 Scheidenschlagader, arteria vaginalis, *s. Vaginal*.
 Scheidentheil des Gebärmutter, portio vaginalis uteri, —
 Scheidewand, septum, Cloison.
 Scheidewand, halbdurchsichtige, septum lucidum, —
 Scheidewand der Brust, *s. Mittelfell*.
 Scheidewand der Herzkammern, septum ventriculorum cordis, *s. Cloison*.
 Scheintod, asphyxia, Asphyxie.
 Scheitel, vertex capitis, *s. Sinciput*.
 Scheitelbein, os parietale, *s. Pariétal*.
 Scheitelbeinhöcker, tuber —, *s. Bosse*.
 Scheitelbeinloch, foramen parietale, —
 Schellkraut, Chelidonium, Chélidoine.
 Schellkrautextract, Extr. Chelidonii, —
 Schellkrautwasser, Aqua Chelidonii, —
 Schelllack, lacca in tabulis, *s. Laque*.
 Schenkel, femur, Cuisse, Fémur.
 Schenkel des grossen Gehirns, *s. Hirnschenkel*.
 Schenkel des kleinen Gehirns, crus —, crura cerebelli, *s. Pédoncule*.
 Schenkel des Gewölbes, crus fornicis, —
 Schenkelbein, *s. Oberschenkelbein*.
 Schenkelbinde, crural fascia, *s. Crural*.
 Schenkelblutader, crural vein, —
 Schenkelbogen, crural arch, —
 Schenkelbruch, femoral hernia, *s. Hernie*.
 Schenkelkanal, crural canal, *s. Crural*.
 Schenkelmuskel, Crureus, —
 Schenkelmuskel, äusserer dicker, Vastus externus femoris, *s. Vaste*.
 Schenkelmuskel, innerer dicker, Vastus internus femoris, —
 Schenkelpulsader, crural artery, *s. Crural*.
 Schenkelring, crural ring, —
 Schenkelschlagader, *s. Schenkelpulsader*.
 Schenkelschmerz, scelalgia, Scélagie.
 Schief, obliquus, Oblique.
 Schiefe Lage der Gebärmutter, hysteroloxia, Hystéroloxie.
 Schiefer Augenmuskel, *s. Oberer, und Unterer*.
 Schiefer Hals, wry-neck, Torticollis.
 Schieferkohle, *s. Steinkohle*.
 Schiefgliedrigkeit, loxarthrus, Loxarthre.
 Schiefheit des Kopfs, obstipitas, Obstipite.
 Schielen, strabismus, Strabisme.
 Schienbein, tibia, Tibia.
 Schienbeinmuskel, hinterer, Tibialis posticus, *s. Jambier*.
 Schienbeinmuskel, vorderer, T. anticus, —

SCH

Schienbeinnerven, nervi tibiales, *s. Tibial*.
 Schienbeinschlagader, hintere, arteria tibialis postica, —
 Schienbeinschl., vordere, — — antica, —
 Schienbeinschl., zurückläufende, arteria tibialis recurrens, —
 Schierling, Conium, Cigue.
 Schierling, gefleckter, *C. maculatum*, —
 Schierling-Extract, Extractum Conii, —
 Schierling-Pflaster, Emplastrum Conii, —
 Schierling-Tinctur, Tinctura Conii, —
 Schiesspulverthee, gunpowder-tea, *s. Thé*.
 Schiffbein, os naviculare, — scaphoides, *s. Naviculaire, et Scaphoïde*.
 Schiffbohrer, -wurm, *Teredo navalis*, Taret.
 Schifförmig, navicularis, Naviculaire.
 Schiffpech, pix navalis, *s. Poix*.
 Schild, shield, *s. Thyroïde*.
 Schildblutadern, *s. Schilddrüsenblutadern*.
 Schilddrüse, thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde*.
 Schilddrüsenblutadern, thyroid veins, —
 Schilddrüsenentzündung, inflammation of thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde*.
 Schilddrüseneschwulst, thyreocèle, Thyrocèle.
 Schildfloh, *s. Einauge*.
 Schildförmig, thyroid, Thyroïde.
 Schildförmiger Knorpel, *s. Schildknorpel*.
 Schildgiessbeckenmuskel, Thyreo-Arytænoideus, Thyro-Aryténoïdien.
 Schildkehldeckelmuskel, Thyreo-Epiglotticus, Thyro-Epiglottique.
 Schildknorpel, thyroid cartilage, *s. Thyroïde*.
 Schildkröte, Grieschische od. Afrikanische, *Testudo græca*, *s. Tortue*.
 Schildkröte, grüne, *C. midas*, *s. Chélonée*.
 Schildkrötenartige Thiere, Chelonia, Chéloniens.
 Schildkrötenschale, tortoise-shell, —
 Schildschlagader, obere, arteria thyroidea superior, *s. Thyroïdien*.
 Schildschl., untere, — — inferior, —
 Schildschlundkopfmuskel, Thyreo-pharyngeus, Thyro-Pharyngien.
 Schildzungenbeinmuskel, Thyreo-hyoideus, Thyro-Hyoidien.
 Schirm, umbel, Umbelle.
 Schirmtragend, *s. Doldentragend*.
 Schirmtraube, *s. Doldentraube*.
 Schlacke, scoria, Scorie.
 Schlackig, scoriaceus, Scoriacé.
 Schlaf, sleep, Sommeil.
 Schlaf, Schläfe, pl., temple, Tempe.
 Schläfebein, os temporis, *s. Temporal*.
 Schläfeblutadern, temporal veins, —
 Schläfemuskel, Schläfenmuskel, — muscle, *s. Temporal, et Crotaphite*.
 Schläfenerven, — nerves, *s. Temporal*.
 Schläfenfascie, temporal fascia, —
 Schlafengegend, temporal region, —
 Schläfeschlagader, mittlere, arteria temporalis media, —
 Schlaff, *s. Atonisch*.
 Schlaff, Schlotterig, flaccid, Flasque.
 Schlaffieber, comatose fever, *s. Comateux*.

SCH

Schlaffheit, flaccidity, Flaccidité.
 Schlaf-, Schläfe-, Schläfengrube, fossa temporalis, *s. Temporal*.
 Schlaflehre, hypnology, Hypnologie.
 Schlaflosigkeit, agrypnia, Agrypnie.
 Schlafmachend, somnifer, Somnifère.
 Schlafmachender Mohn, Papaver somniferum, *s. Pavot*.
 Schlafmittel, hypnotica, *s. Hypnotique*.
 Schläfrig, soporiferus, Assoupissant.
 Schläfrigkeit, sopor, Assoupissement.
 Schlafsaft, *s. Mohnsaft*.
 Schlafsucht, coma, Coma.
 Schlafsuchtig, comatose, Comateux.
 Schlaftrank, sleeping-potion, *s. Somnifère*.
 Schlafwandeln, *s. Nachtwandeln*.
 Schlafwandler, *s. Nachtwandler*.
 Schlag, ictus, Coup, Percussion.
 Schlagader, artery, Arterie.
 Schlagader, grosse, aorta, Aorte.
 Schlagaderentzündung, arteritis, Artérite.
 Schlagadererweiterung, -asis, Artéiectasie.
 Schlagadergang, duct. arteriosus, *s. Artériel*.
 Schlagader-, *s. Pulsadergeschwulst*.
 Schlagaderlehre, arteriologia, Artériologie.
 Schlagaderöffnung, — tomia, Artériotomie.
 Schlagen, pulsatio, Battement, Pulsation.
 Schlagfluss, apoplexia, Apoplexie.
 Schlammig, limosus, Limoneux.
 Schlangen, Ophidia, Ophidiens.
 Schlangenartig, ophidian, Ophidien.
 Schlangenartige Thiere, *s. Schlangen*.
 Schlangenbiss, bite of a snake, *s. Morsure*.
 Schlängelförmig, snake-shaped, *s. Ophiase*.
 Schlängenfressend, — phagus, Ophiophage.
 Schlängengift, poison of viper, *s. Vénin*.
 Schlangenholz, *S. colubrina*, *s. Vomiquier*.
 Schlangentödter, *A. anguicida*, *s. Aristoloche*.
 Schlangenwurz, *s. Natterwurz*.
 Schlangenwurz, Ophiorhiza, Ophiorhize.
 Schlangenwurzel, Aristolochia, Aristoloche.
 Schlank, slender, Grêle.
 Schlanker Schenkelmuskel, Gracilis, *s. Droit*.
 Schlechte Beschaffenheit der Nägel, *s. Kankonychie*.
 Schlechte Beschaffenheit der Säfte, *s. Kankochymie*.
 Schlechte Beschaffenheit des Samens, *s. Kakospermie*.
 Schlechte Ernährung, *s. Kakotrophie*.
 Schlechter Zustand des ganzen Körpers, cacosis, Cacosis.
 Schlehe, fructus *P. spinosæ*, Prunelle.
 Schlehenbaum, Schlehendorn, *Prunus spinosa*, Prunellier.
 Schlehensaft, acacia nostras, *s. Acacia*.
 Schleim, mucus, Mucus.
 Schleimabgang mit dem Harne, blennuria, Blennurie.
 Schleimbalg, mucous follicle, *s. Follicule*.
 Schleimbeutel, bursa mucosa, *s. Bourse*.
 Schleimbeutelwassersucht, hydrops bursæ mucosæ, —
 Schleimbrust, blennothorax, Blennothorax.
 Schleimdrüse, mucous gland, *s. Glande*.

SCH

Schleimfieber, blennopyria, Blennopyrie.
 Schleimfluss, blennorrhagia, Blennorrhagie.
 Schleimfluss, chronischer, blennorrhœa, Blennorrhée.
 Schleimfluss der Harnröhre, blennurethria, Blennurétrhie.
 Schleimfluss der Nase, phlegmatorrhagia, Phlegmatorrhagie.
 Schleimgeschwulst, —atia, Phlegmatie.
 Schleimgewebe, mucous tissue, *s. Tissu*.
 Schleimhaut, Schleimhäute, mucous membrane, *s. Muqueux*.
 Schleimhaut des Gaumens, membrana palati, *s. Palatin*.
 Schleimhautentzündung, inflammation of mucous membrane, *s. Muqueux*.
 Schleimhautkrankheit des Rachens, blennisthmia, Blennisthmie.
 Schleimhöhle, mucous cavity, *s.*
 Schleimhöhle, grosse des Oberkiefers, antrum maxillæ superioris, *s. Antre*.
 Schleimichte Augenliederentzündung, blepharoblennorrhœa, Blépharoblennorrhée
 Schleimig, mucous, Muqueux.
 Schleimkrankheiten, Blennoses, Blennoses.
 Schleimmangel, amyxia, Amyxie.
 Schleimsäure, mucic acid, *s. Mucate*.
 Schleimschwindsucht, mucous phthisis, *s. Muqueux, et Phthisie*.
 Schleimzucker, muco-saccharine matter.
 Schliessmuskel, *s. Sphinkter*.
 Schliessmuskel der Augenlieder, Orbicularis palpebrarum, *s. Palpebral*.
 Schliessmuskel der Blase, Sphincter vesicæ, *s. Sphincter*.
 Schliessmuskel des Mundes, Orbicularis, seu Sphincter, oris, *s. Orbiculaire*.
 Schliessmuskel der Scheide, Sphincter vaginæ, *s. Constrictor*.
 Schliessmuskeln des Schlundes, Constrictores pharyngis, —
 Schliessung, constrictio, Constriction.
 Schlitzblättrig, lacinifolius, Lacinifolié.
 Schluchzen, singultus, Hoquet.
 Schluchzend, singultans, Singultueux.
 Schlucken, *s. Niederschlucken*.
 Schlund, *s. Schlundkopf*.
 Schlundabscess, abs. pharyngis, *s. Abcès*.
 Schlundblutfluss, pharyngorrhagia, Pharyngorrhagie.
 Schlundbruch, pharyngocele, Pharyngocèle
 Schlunddrüsen, œsophageal glands, *s. Œsophage*.
 Schlundentzündung, —itis, Pharyngite.
 Schlundverengung, pharyngeurysma, Pharyngeurisme.
 Schlundkopf, pharynx, Pharynx.
 Schlundkopfgaumenmuskel, Palato-pharyngeus, Palato-Pharyngien.
 Schlundkopfgeflecht, plexus pharyngeus, *s. Pharyngien*.
 Schlundkopfknochen, ossa pharyngea, —
 Schlundkopfmuskeln, musculi pharyngis, —
 Schlundkopfnerven, nervi —, —
 Schlundkopfschlagadern, art. pharyngeæ, —

SCH

Schlundkopfschnurer, mittlerer, — oberer, — unterer, Constr. pharyngis medius, — — superior, — — inferior, *s. Constrictor*.
 Schlundkrampf, —ismus, Œsophagisme.
 Schlundkrampf, pharyngospasmus, Pharyngospasme.
 Schlundlähmung, —plegia, Pharyngoplégie
 Schlundmuskel, musculus œsophageus, *s. Œsophagien*.
 Schlundnerven, nervi œsophagei, —
 Schlundschnitt, —tomia, Pharyngotomie.
 Schlundverengung, pharyngoperistole, Pharyngoperistole.
 Schlundvorfall, *s. Pharyngocele*.
 Schlüssel, clavus, Clef.
 Schlüsselbein, clavicula, Clavicule.
 Schlüsselbeinmuskel, *s. Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel*. Schlüsselbeinpulsader, *s. Unterschlüsselbeinpulsader*.
 Schlüssel-Schulterblattgelenk, articulation cleido-scapularis, *s. Cleido-Scapulaire*.
 Schmachhaft, saporific, Saporifique.
 Schmalblumig, tenuiflorus, Tenuiflore.
 Schmalz, axungia, Axunge.
 Schmarotzer, parasite, Parasite.
 Schmarotzer, Parasita, Parasites.
 Schmarotzerisch, parasitical, Parasite.
 Schmarotzerpflanzen, parasitic plants, —
 Schmarotzerthiere, — animals, —
 Schmeerbauch, abdomen, Abdomen.
 Schmecken, *s. Geschmack*.
 Schmelzbar, fusible, Fusible.
 Schmelzbarkeit, fusibility, Fusibilité.
 Schmelztiegel, melting-pot, Creuset.
 Schmerz, pain, Douleur.
 Schmerzhaf, painful, Dououreux.
 Schmerzlindernd, soothing, Adoucissant.
 Schmerzlos, indolens, Indolent.
 Schmerzlosigkeit, analgesia, Analgésie.
 Schmerzlosigkeit, anodynia, Anodyné.
 Schmerzstillend, antalgic, Antalgique.
 Schmerzstillende Mittel, remedia anodyna, *s. Anodyn, et Calmant*.
 Schmerzstillender Liqueur, *s. Hoffmann* —.
 Schmerz, smarting, Cuisson.
 Schmetterling, Papilio, *s. Papilionacé*.
 Schmetterlinge, Papilionidæ, Papilionides.
 Schmetterlingsartig, Schmetterlingsförmig, papilionaceus, Papilionacé.
 Schmetterlingsartige Pflanzen, Papilionaceæ, Papilionacées.
 Schmetterlingsblumenkrone, papilionaceous corolla, *s. Papilionacé*.
 Schmiedbar, malleable, Malléable.
 Schmiedbarkeit, malleability, Malléabilité.
 Schmierig, unctuous, Onctueux.
 Schmiermittel, emplastica, *s. Emplastique*.
 Schminke, fucus, Fard.
 Schmückend, cosmetic, Cosmétique.
 Schmückkunst, *s. Kosmetik*.
 Schmutz, stain, Spilome.
 Schnabel, rostrum, Bec.
 Schnabelhaut, cere, Cire.
 Schnabelthier, Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, *s. Ornithorhynque*.

Schnabelaufsatz, epithema, Epithème.
 Schnarchen, snoring, Ronflement.
 Schnauze, muzzle, Museau.
 Schneekartig, cochlearis, Cochleaire.
 Schnecke, cochlea, Limaçon.
 Schnee, snow, Neige.
 Schneeflocken, Galanthus nivalis, —
 Schnee-Eule, -Kautz, Surnia nyctea, —
 Schnieder-muskel, Sartorius, Couturier.
 Schniederzähne, cutting-teeth, *s. Dent.*
 Schnell-stärkende Mittel, remedia analep-
 tica, *s. Analeptique.*
 Schnell-verganglich, fugacious, Fugace.
 Schnepfe, Scolopax, Bécasse.
 Schnepfenkopf, caput gallinaginis, Veru-
 montanum.
 Schnirkelschnecke, Helix, Hélix.
 Schnittlauch, *s. Schalotte.*
 Schnittwunde, encope, Encope:
 Schnupfen, coryza, Coryza.
 Schnupfmittel, errhinum, Errhine.
 Schnupftabak, pulvis sternutat., *s. Asaret.*
 Schnur, funiculus, Cordon.
 Schokolade, chocolatum, Chocolate.
 Schopf, tuft of hairs, Coma.
 Schorfig, crustaceous, Crustacé.
 Schorffkopf, tinea capitis, Teigne.
 Schötchen, silicula, Silicule.
 Schote, siliqua, Silique.
 Schotendorn, *s. Aegyptischer.*
 Schräger Bauchmuskel, *s. Bauchmuskel.*
 Schräger Kopfmuskel, *s. Kopfmuskel.*
 Schraube, Turbo, Sabot.
 Schraubenbinde, *s. Aderpresse.*
 Schraubenförmig, *s. Spiralförmig.*
 Schreibfeder, calamus scriptorius, *s. Calame.*
 Schröpfen, scarification, Catagme.
 Schröpfkopf, —cula, Cornicule, Ventouse.
 Schrunde, *s. Hautschrunde.*
 Schulter, shoulder, Epaule, Humérus.
 Schulterbinde, *s. Scapulier.*
 Schulterblatt, scapula, Omoplate.
 Schulterblätter, scapulae, —
 Schulterblattgegend, regio scapularis, —
 Schulterblattschlagadern, art. scapulares, —
 Schultergegend, regio humeralis, *s. Huméral*
 Schultergelenk, shoulder-joint, *s. Scapulo-*
Huméral.
 Schultergelenkentzündung, inflammation
 of shoulder-joint, *s. Omarthrocace.*
 Schultergelenkkrankheit, disease of shoul-
 der-joint, Omarthrocace.
 Schultergelenkspfanne, omocotyle, Omo-
 cotyle.
 Schultergicht, omagra, Omagre.
 Schulterhöhe, *s. Akromion.*
 Schulter Schlagader, arteria humeralis, *s.*
Humeral.
 Schulterzungenbeinmuskel, Omohyoideus,
 Omoplat-Hyoidien.
 Schuppe, Schuppen, pl., scale, Ecaille.
 Schuppenfleischgewachs, lepidio-sarcoma,
 Lepido-Sarcome.
 Schuppenflügler, Lepidoptera, Lepidop-
 tères.

Schuppenförmig, lepidoides, Lepidoïde.
 Schuppenkrankheit, lepra, Lépre.
 Schuppennaht, sutura squamosa, *s. Ecail-*
leux, et Lépidoides.
 Schuppentheil des Schläfenbeins, pars
 squamosa ossis temporis, *s. Fcailleux.*
 Schuppenthier, Pangolin, *s. Ecaille.*
 Schuppig, scaly, Lépidoides.
 Schuppige Zwiebel, — bulb, *s. Bulbe.*
 Schusswunde, gunshot-wound, *s. Coup.*
 Schütteln, succusio, Succusion.
 Schutzpocke, *s. Kuhpocke.*
 Schwach, adynamic, Adynamique.
 Schwach, asthenic, Asthénique.
 Schwach, feeble, flaccid, Flasque.
 Schwäche, adynamia, Adynamie.
 Schwäche, asthenia, Asthénie.
 Schwäche, Schwachheit, weakness, Debilité.
 Schwaches Fieber, febris asthenica, Blé-
 chopyre.
 Schwächung, debilitatio, Affaiblissement.
 Schwalbe, Hirundo, Hirondelle.
 Schwalbenwurz, *s. Schellkraut.*
 Schwamm, Fungus, Champignon.
 Schwämme, Fungi, Champignons.
 Schwammicht, Schwammig, cavernosus,
 Caverneux.
 Schwammichte Körper des Kitzlers, cor-
 pora cavernosa clitoridis, *s. Corps.*
 Schwammichte Körper der Ruthe, corpo-
 ra cavernosa penis, —
 Schwammig, fungous, Fongueux.
 Schwammiger Auswuchs, fungous excres-
 cence, *s. Fongosité.*
 Schwammigkeit, fungosity, Fongosité.
 Schwammsäure, boletic acid, *s. Bolétate.*
 Schwangerschaft, gestation, pregnancy,
 Gestation, Grossesse.
 Schwangerschaftslehre, cyesiologia, Cyési-
 ologie.
 Schwängern, gravidam reddere, Impregner.
 Schwängerung, impregnatio, Impregnation
 Schwanken, fluctuatio, Fluctuation.
 Schwanz, tail, Queue.
 Schwanzaffe, Cercopithecus, Cercopithèque
 Schwanzflosse, caudal fin, *s. Caudal.*
 Schwanzlos, ecaudatus, Ecaudé.
 Schwanzpfeffer, P. caudatum, *s. Poivre.*
 Schwären, exelcosis, Exelcose.
 Schwären, to suppurate, Abcéder.
 Schwarz, black, Noire.
 Schwarzblau-mai-wurm-käfer, Proscarabeus
 vulgaris, *s. Méloe.*
 Schwarzdorn, *s. Schlehendorn.*
 Schwarze Galle, black bile, Atrabile.
 Schwarze Krankheit, melæna, Mélaena.
 Schwarze Nieswurz, H. niger, *s. Hellébore.*
 Schwarze Pappel, P. nigra, *s. Peuplier.*
 Schwarzer Drossel, M. vulgaris, *s. Merle.*
 Schwarzer Hautfleck, melasma, Mélasme.
 Schwarzer od. gemeiner Hohlunder Sam-
 bucus nigra, *s. Sureau.*
 Schwarzes Pech, pix nigra, *s. Poix.*
 Schwarzes Schwefelspiessglanz, sulphure-
 tum Antimonii, *s. Antimoine.*

SCH

Schwärzlich, blackish, Noirâtre.
 Schwarzsucht, melanchlorosis, *Mélanchlorose*.
 Schwarzwerden, melanosis, *Mélanose*.
 Schwarzwerden der Eingeweide, melanosis viscerum, —
 Schwatzhaftigkeit, garrulity, Babillement.
 Schwefel, sulphur, Soufre.
 Schwefel, gefällter, *s. Schwefelmilch*.
 Schwefel, gereinigter, *s. Sublimirter*.
 Schwefelantimon, sulph. antimonii, *s. Sulfure*.
 Schwefeläther, *Æther sulphuricus, s. Schwefeläthergeist*, Spiritus *Ætheris sulphurici, s. Sulfurique*.
 Schwefelblei, sulphuret of lead, *s. Sulfure*.
 Schwefelblumen, flores sulphuris, *s. Soufre*.
 Schwefeldampf, sulphurous vapour, —
 Schwefelgelb, sulphur-coloured, Soufré.
 Schwefellicht, sulphurous, —
 Schwefelig, sulphureous, *Sulfureux*.
 Schwefeligsäure, sulphurous acid, —
 Schwefeligsäure Salze, sulphites, *s. Sulfite*.
 Schwefelkali, sulphur. potassæ, *s. Sulfure*.
 Schwefelleber, hepar sulphuris, *s. Foie*.
 Schwefelmilch, lac sulphuris, *s. Lait*.
 Schwefeloxyd, *s. Unterschweifelige Säure*.
 Schwefelquecksilber, sulphuretum hydrargyri, *s. Sulfure*.
 Schwefelraucherungen, sulphur-fumigations, *s. Soufre*.
 Schwefelsalbe, einfache, — zusammengesetzte, Unguentum Sulphuris simplex, — — compositum, —
 Schwefelsäure, sulphuric acid, *s. Sulfate*.
 Schwefelsäure Magnesia, *s. Bittererde*.
 Schwefelsäure Salze, sulphates, *s. Sulfate*.
 Schwefelsäure Soda, sulphate of soda, —
 Schwefelsaurer Zink, — of zinc, —
 Schwefelsaures Alumiumoxyd, sulphate of alumina and potass, *s. Alun*.
 Schwefelsaures Eisen, — of iron, *s. Sulfate*.
 Schwefelsaures Kali, — of potass, —
 Schwefelsaures Kupfer, — of copper, —
 Schwefelsaures Natron, — of soda, —
 Schwefelseife, Sapo sulphureus, *s. Soufre*.
 Schwefelwasserstoff, sulphuretted hydrogen, *s. Hydrogène*.
 Schwefelwasserstoffsäure, hydro-sulphuric acid, *s. Hydrosulphate*.
 Schweigselig, taciturn, Taciturne.
 Schweigseligkeit, taciturnity, Taciturnité.
 Schweinfett, hog's-lard, Axunge.
 Schweinsbrod, Cyclamen, Cyclame.
 Schweinshaut, cutis suilla, Couenne.
 Schweiss, sudor, Sueur.
 Schweissbad, *s. Schwitzbad*.
 Schweissfieber, febris sudatoria, Hydro-pyretos.
 Schweisskrankheit, sudor anglicus, —
 Schweissmangel, oligohydria, Oligohidrie.
 Schweisstreibend, sudorific, Sudorifique.
 Schweisstreibende Mittel, sudorifics, —
 Schweisstreibender Spiessglanz, Antimonium diaphoreticum, *s. Diaphorétique*.
 Schwer, gravis, Grave.

SEE

Schwerathmen, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
 Scherbeweglichkeit, -cinesia, Dyscinésie.
 Schwerdtblättrig, ensifolius, Ensifolié.
 Schwerdtblättrige Pflanzen, plantæ ensifoliae, *s. Ensifolié*.
 Schwerdtförmig, ensiformis, Ensiforme.
 Schwerdtförmiger Knorpel, cartilago —, —
 Schwerdtlilie, Schwerthilie, Iris, Iris.
 Schwere, gravitas, Gravité.
 Schwere Geburt, *s. Dystokie*.
 Schwere Stimme, baryphonia, Baryphonie.
 Schwererde, terra ponderosa, Barite.
 Schwerhören, dysecoia, Dysécoie.
 Schwerhörend, hard of hearing, —
 Schwermuth, *s. Melancholie*.
 Schwerpunkt, centre of gravity, *s. Gravité*.
 Schwerschlingen, dysphagia, Dysphagie.
 Schwerdtförmig, xiphoid, Xiphôide.
 Schwerdknorpel, xiphoid cartilage, —
 Schwerdknorpelband, — ligament, —
 Schwerverdaulichkeit, -pepsia, Dyspepsie.
 Schwieler, callus, Durillon.
 Schwielig, callosus, Calleux.
 Schwimmblase der Fische, swimming-bladder of fishes, *s. Nageant*.
 Schwimmen, natatio, Natation.
 Schwimmend, swimming, Nageant.
 Schwimmende Stachelnuss, Trapa natans, *s. Macre*.
 Schwimmfüsse, pedes palmati, *s. Palmé*.
 Schwimmfüssig, palmipes, Palmipede.
 Schwimmhaut, swimming-membrane, —
 Schwimmvögel, Natatores (Aves), —
 Schwindel, vertigo, Vertige.
 Schwindelhafer, L. temulentum, *s. Ivraie*.
 Schwinden der Kräfte, *s. Nachlassung*.
 Schwindsucht, consumption, Consomption.
 Schwindsucht, phthisis, Phthisie.
 Schwindsüchtig, phthisical, Phthisique.
 Schwindsuchtlehre, — ologia, Phthisiologie.
 Schwitzbad, -stube, sudatorium, Sudatoire.
 Schwitzen, ephidrosis, Ephidrose.
 Schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen Stellen, hidropiania, Hidroplanie.
 Scrophel, scrofula, Scrofules.
 Scrophelkrankheit, Scrophelsucht, same, —
 Scrophulös, scrofulous, Scrofuleux.
 Scrophulöse Anläge, — diathesis, —
 Sechsbättrig, hexaphyllus, Hexaphylle.
 Sechsbütthig, sexflorus, Sexflore.
 Sechseckig, -kantig, hexagonus, Hexagone.
 Sechsfügeligt, hexapterus, Hexaptère.
 Sechsfüssig, hexapodus, Hexapode.
 Sechsmännige Pflanzen, plantæ hexandræ, *s. Hexandrie*.
 Sechssaamig, hexaspermus, Hexasperme.
 Sechsspaltig, sexfidus, Sexfide.
 Sechseibige Blüthen, flores hexagyni, *s. Hexagynie*.
 See, sea, Mer.
 Seebad, balneum marinum, —
 See-Blume, Nymphæa, Nénuphar.
 See-Einhorn, Unicornu marinum, *s. Narwhal*.
 See-Fische, pisces marini, *s. Marine*.

Seehund, Phoca, Phoque.
 Seehund, gemeiner, Seekalb, *P. vitulina*, —
 See-krank, sea-sick, *s. Nauséabond*.
 See-krankheit, sea-sickness, —
 See-küsten, ora maritima, *s. Marine*.
 Seelenlehre, psychology, Psychologie.
 Seelenleiden, schweres, -pathia, Cacopathie.
 Seelenruhe, ataraxia, Ataraxie.
 See-Mannstreu, *E. maritimum*, *s. Panicaut*.
 See-Ohr, Haliotis, Haliotide.
 See-Vögel, aves marini, *s. Marine*.
 Sehen, vision, Vue.
 Sehhügel, thalamus opticus, *s. Optique*.
 Sehloch, pupilla, Pupille.
 Sehlochhaut, membrana pupillaris, *s. Pupillaire*.
 Sehne, tendon, Tendon.
 Sehnenhaube, galea aponeurotica, *s. Epicrane*.
 Sehnenhupfen, subsultus tendinum, *Soubresaut*.
 Sehnerv, nervus opticus, *s. Optique*.
 Sehnervenloch, foramen opticum, —
 Sehnig, tendinous, Tendineux.
 Sehniger Theil des Zwerchfells, tendinous portion, or centre, of diaphragm, —
 Sehvermögen, power of vision, *s. Dysopsies*.
 Seide, silk, Soie.
 Seidelbast, *s. Kellerhals*.
 Seiden, Seidenartig, silken, Soyeux.
 Seidengehäuse, cocoon, Cocon.
 Seidenmuschel, Pinna, *s. Bissus*.
 Seidenwurm, silkworm, Ver-à-Soie.
 Seidenwürmersäure, acidum bomicum, *s. Bombiate*.
 Seife, soap, Savon.
 Seife, medicinische, sapon medicinalis, —
 Seifenartig, saponaceus, Saponacé.
 Seifenbeere, *S. saponaria*, *s. Savonnier*.
 Seifenkraut, Saponaria, Saponaire.
 Seifenmachen, -nificatio, Saponification.
 Seifenpflaster, Empl. saponis, *s. Savon*.
 Seifenpillenmasse, Massa Pil. de Sapone, —
 Seifenspirit, -geist, Spiritus Saponis, —
 Seiher, filtrum, Filtre.
 Seihut, strainer, Conloir.
 Seite, Seiten, pl., latus, latera, *s. Flanc*.
 Seitenkrampf, —spasmus, Pleurospasme.
 Seitenkrampf, t. lateralis, *s. Tétanos*.
 Seitenschwimmer, Pleuronectes, Pleuronecte.
 Seitenstarrkrampf, pleurothotonus, Pleurototonos.
 Seitensteinschnitt, lateral operation of lithotomy, *s. Lithotomie*.
 Seitenstich, *s. Pleuresie*.
 Seitentheile des Unterleibes, ilia, Iles.
 Seitenventrikel des Gehirns, lateral ventricle of brain, *s. Corne*.
 Seitenwandbeine, *s. Scheitelbeine*.
 Seitlicher Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis lateralis, *s. Droit*.
 Seitlicher Ring-Giessbeckenmuskel, Crico-Arytænoideus lateralis, *s. Crico-Aryténoidien*.

Selbstbefleckung, *s. Onanie*.
 Selbstelektrisch, -electric, Idio-Electrique.
 Selbstherrschaft, autocratia, Autocratie.
 Selbstherrschend, -craticus, Autocratique.
 Selbstsehen, autopsia, Autopsie.
 Selbstverbrennung, spontaneous combustion, *s. Combustion*.
 Selenit, selenite, Sélénite.
 Selensäure, selenic acid, *s. Séléniate*.
 Selensaure Salze, seleniates, —
 Semiotik, semeiotica, Séméiotique.
 Senf, Sinapis, Moutarde.
 Senf, schwarzer, *S. nigra*, —
 Senfpflaster, sinapism, Sinapisme.
 Senfsalbe, Unguentum Sinapeos, —
 Senfsame, semen Sinapeos, —
 Senfteig, Senfumschlag, *s. Senfpflaster*.
 Senfwein, Vinum sinapinum, *s. Moutarde*.
 Senna, Senna, Séné.
 Sennalatwerge, Confectio Sennæ, *s. Lénitif*.
 Sennesblätter, folia Sennæ, *s. Séné*.
 Seröse Haut, serous membrane, *s. Sereux*.
 Seröser Schlagfluss, serous apoplexy, —
 Sesambeine des Fusses, sesamoid bones of the foot, *s. Sésamoïde*.
 Sesambeine der Hand, — of the hand, —
 Sesamknöchelchen, sesamoid bones, —
 Seufzen, Seufzer, sighing, sigh, Soupir.
 Sevenbaum, *s. Sadebaum*.
 Sibirischer Buchweizen, Polygonum tartaricum, *s. Renouée*.
 Sichel, falx, Faux.
 Sichel des Gehirns, falx cerebri, —
 Sichel des kleinen Gehirns, — cerebelli, —
 Sichelblutleiter, sinus falciformis, *s. Sichel förmig, falciformis, Falciforme*.
 Sichel förmiger Fortsatz, processus —, —
 Sicherungseßig, *s. Gewürzeßig*.
 Sieb, sieve, Crible.
 Siebbein, Siebknöchelchen, os cribiforme, vel ethmoides, *s. Cribri forme, et Ethmoïde*.
 Siebbeinausschnitt, incisura ethmoidalis, *s. Echancrure*.
 Siebbeinnerv, ethmoidal nerve, *s. Ethmoïdal*.
 Siebbeinschlagadern, ethmoidal arteries, —
 Siebbeinzellen, ethmoidal cells, —
 Sieben, cribratio, Cribration.
 Siebenblättrig, heptaphyllus, Heptaphylle.
 Siebeneckig, Siebenkantig, heptagonus, Heptagone.
 Siebenfingerkraut, *P. reptans*, *s. Potentille*.
 Siebmännige Blüten, flores heptandri, *s. Heptandrie*.
 Siebenpunkt, *C. 7-punctata*, *s. Coccinelle*.
 Siebensamig, heptaspermus, Heptasperme.
 Siebentägig, septanus, Septane.
 Siebentägiges Fieber, febris septana, —
 Siebenweibige Pflanzen, plantæ heptagynæ, *s. Heptagynie*.
 Siebförmig, cribriform, Cribriforme.
 Siebformiges Bein, *s. Siebbein*.
 Siebplatte, cribriform plate, *s. Cribri forme*.
 Siedendes Wasser, aqua fervida, *s. Eau*.
 Silber, silver, Argent.
 Silberglatt, lithargyrum, Litharge.

SON

Silberglattessig, A. lithargyri, *s. Vinaigre*.
 Silberglattpflaster, Emplastrum lithargyri, *s. Diachylon*.
 Silberglattsalbe, *s. Nutritsalbe*.
 Simaruba, Quassia simaruba, Simarouba.
 Simarubaextract, Extractum Simarubæ, —
 Simarubarinde, cortex Simarubæ, —
 Sinesische Schwalbe, Hirundo esculenta, Salangane.
 Sinesischer Zimmt, cortex Lauri sinensis, *s. Cannelle*.
 Sinn, Sinne, pl., sensus, Sens.
 Sinnesorgane, organa sensûs, *s. Hyperesthésie*.
 Sinngrün, Vinca, Pervenche.
 Sinngrün, grosses, Vinca major, —
 Sinngrün, kleines, Vinca minor, —
 Sinnpflanze, M. sensitiva, *s. Mimose*.
 Sitzbad, seat-bath, Bidet?
 Sitzbein, ischium, Ischion.
 Sitzbeinauschnitt, oberer od. grosser, incisura superior vel major, *s. Echancrure*.
 Sitzbeinauschnitt, kleiner, — — minor, —
 Sitzbeinhöcker, tuber ischii, *s. Ischiatique*.
 Sitzbeinschlagader, arteria ischiatica, —
 Sitzbeinstachel, spina ossis ischii, —
 Sitzbeinzellkörpermuskel, Ischio-cavernosus, Ischio-Caverneux.
 Sitzend, sessile, Sessile.
 Sitzende Blätter, sessile leaves, —
 Sitzknorren, *s. Sitzbeinhöcker*.
 Skabiose, Scabiosa, Scabieuse.
 Skammonienwinde, C. scammonia, *s. Scammonium*, scammonium, Scammonée.
 Skelet, skeleton, Squelette.
 Skirrhös, scirrhus, Squirrheux.
 Skirrhöse oder krebsartige Verhärtung, scirrhus or cancerous induration, scirrhomia, *s. Scirrhone*.
 Skirrhöse Verhärtung der Augenlider, scirrhopthalmia, Scirrhopthalmie.
 Skirrhus, scirrhus, Squirrhe.
 Skirrhusbildung, formation of scirrhus, Scirrhone.
 Skolopender, Scolopendra, Scolopendre.
 Skorpion, Scorpio, Scorpion.
 Skorpion, europäischer, S. europæus, —
 Skorpionöl, oil of scorpions, —
 Soda, ätzende oder caustische, caustic soda, *s. Soude*.
 Sodapflanze, Salsola, Soude.
 Sodbrennen, pyrosis, Pyrose.
 Sodium, sodium, Sodium.
 Sodiumoxyd, oxide of sodium, *s. Soude*.
 Sohlenmuskel, Soleus, Soleaire.
 Sohlenspanner, Plantaris, Plantaire.
 Sokotrinische Aloe, A. soccotorina, *s. Aloès*.
 Solaneen, Solaneæ, Solanées.
 Sommer, summer, Été.
 Sommerlölch, L. temulentum, *s. Ivraie*.
 Sommersprossen, ephelis, Ephélide.
 Sonde, a sound, Sonde.
 Sondiren, melosis, Mélose.
 Sondiren, v., specillo explorare, Sonder.
 Sonne, fascia solaris, Solaire.
 Sonnen, insolatio, Insolation.

SPE

Sonnenblume, gemeine, Helianthus annuus, Tournesol.
 Sonneneuphorbie, E. helioscopia, Réveil.
 Sonnenfisch, Zeus faber, *s. Sombre*.
 Sonnenflecken, sun-burns, Ephélide.
 Sonnengeflecht, plexus solaris, *s. Solaire*.
 Sonnenkäfer, Coccinella, Coccinelle.
 Sonnenstich, Sonnenschuss, ictus solis, Coup de soleil.
 Sonnenstillstand, solstice, *s. Solstitial*.
 Sonnenstrahl, sun-beam, *s. Rayon*.
 Sorbeersäure, sorbic acid, *s. Sorbique*.
 Spalt, Spalte, pl., slit, Crevasse.
 Spalte, Spalten, pl., fissure, Fente.
 Spalte, Glasserche, fissura Glasseri, —
 Spanische Fliege, *s. Kantharide*.
 Spanischer Bertram, Anthemis pyrethrum, Pyréthre.
 Spanischer Lauch, A. porrum, Poireau.
 Spanischer Pfeffer, Capsicum, Piment.
 Spanner, oder Anspanner, der Schenkelbinde, Tensor vaginæ femoris, *s. Tenseur*.
 Spannkraft, elasticity, Elasticité.
 Spannkräftig, elastic, Elastique.
 Spannung, tensio, Tension.
 Spargel, Asparagus, Asperge.
 Spargelsprossen, asparagi, Asperges.
 Spargelstoff, asparagina, Asparagine.
 Spatel, spatula, Spatule.
 Spezifisch, specific, Spécifique.
 Spezifische Schwere, specific gravity, *s. Pésanteur*.
 Spezifischen, specifics, *s. Spécifique*.
 Speck, lard, Saindoux.
 Speckbruch, steatocele, Stéatocèle.
 Speckgeschwulst oder Fettgeschwulst, steatoma, Stéatôme.
 Speckhaut, crusta phlogistica, Couenne.
 Speerkraut, Ranunculus flammula, Douve.
 Speiche, radius, Radius.
 Speichel, saliva, Salive.
 Speichelausleerend, sialagogus, Sialagogue.
 Speicheldrüsen, salivary glands, *s. Glande*.
 Speichelfistel, — fistula, *s. Salivaire*.
 Speichelfluss, sialorrhœa, Sialorrhée.
 Speichelgänge, salivary ducts, *s. Salivaire*.
 Speichellehre, sialogia, Sialogie.
 Speichelmangel, oligosialia, Oligosialie.
 Speichelmittel, sialogoga, Sialogogues.
 Speicheln, sialismus, Sialisme.
 Speichelüberfluss, polysialia, Polysialie.
 Speichelwurz, A. pyrethrum, Pyréthre.
 Speichenmuskel, äusserer kurzer, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, *s. Radial*.
 Speichenm., äusserer langer, Extensor carpi radialis longior, —
 Speichenm., innerer, Flexor carpi —, —
 Speichenschlagader, arteria radialis, —
 Speise, alimentum, Aliment.
 Speisebrei, chyme, Chyme.
 Speisekanal, aliment. canal, *s. Alimentaire*.
 Speiseordnung, regulation of diet, Régime.
 Speiseröhre, œsophagus, Œsophage.
 Speiseröhrenblutung, œsophagorrhagia, Œsophagorrhagie.

Speiseröhrenentzündung, œsophagitis, Œsophagite.
 Speiseröhrenschlitz des Zwerchfells, hiatus œsophageus diaphragmatis, *s. Œsophage*.
 Speiseröhrenschnitt, œsophagotomy, Œsophagotomie.
 Speisesaft, chyle, Chyle.
 Speisesaftbehaltmiss, recept. chyli, *s. Citerne*.
 Speisesaftbereitung, -poiesis, Chylopoièse.
 Speisesaftmangel, oligochylia, Oligochylie.
 Speisesafröhre, *s. Brustgang*.
 Spelt, Triticum spelta, *s. Froment*.
 Spelz, gluma, Glume.
 Spelze, gluma, Balle.
 Sperberbaum, Sorbus, Sorbier.
 Spermatisch, spermatic, Spermatique.
 Spey-, Spucknapf, spitting-pot, Crachoir.
 Speyung, spitting, Crachement.
 Spiegel, speculum, Spéculum.
 Spiessförmig, hastatus, Hasté.
 Spiessglanz, -glas, antimony, Antimoine.
 Spiessglanz, roher, antimonium crudum, —
 Spiessglanzbutter, butter of antimony, *s. Beurre, et Chlorure*.
 Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, Tartras potassæ stibiatus, *s. Antimoine*.
 Spiessglanzleber, hepar antimonii, *s. Foie*.
 Spiessglanzmetall, *s. Spiessglanz*.
 Spiessglanzmittel, antimonial remedies, *s. Antimoine*.
 Spiessglanzwein, Vinum Antimonii, —
 Spiessglanzweinstein, *s. Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali*.
 Spigellie, Spigelia, Spigélie.
 Spigell'scher Lappen, l. Spigellii, *s. Lobule*.
 Spinalnerven, spinal nerves, *s. Vertébral*.
 Spinat, Spinacia, Epinard.
 Spindel, rachis, Axe.
 Spindelbaum, Euonymus, Fusain.
 Spindelförmig, fusiformis, Fusiforme.
 Spinne, Aranea, Araignée.
 Spinnen, Arachnida, Arachnides.
 Spinnengewebe, tela araneum, *s. Araignée*.
 Spinnenwebenförmig, -noid, Arachnoïde.
 Spinnenwebenhaut, tunica arachnoidea, —
 Spinnenwebenhäutchen, same, —
 Spinnenwebenhautentzündung, arachnitis, Arachnoidite.
 Spint, alburnum, Aubier.
 Spiralbinde, *s. Hobelbinde*.
 Spiralblatt, spiral leaf, *s. Spiral*.
 Spiralförmig, spiralis, Spiral.
 Spiralfässer der Pflanzen, spiral vessels of plants, *s. Trachée*.
 Spiralzunge der Schmetterlinge, spiral tongue of Lepidoptera, —
 Spital, hospital, Hôpital.
 Spitalfieber, hospital-fever, —
 Spitze, point, Pointe.
 Spitze, äusserste, summit, Sommité.
 Spitzflossen, Stachelflossen, Acanthopterygii (Pisces), Acanthoptérygiens.
 Spitzig, acute, Aigu.
 Spitziger — *s. Scharfer* — Winkel.
 Spitzzähne, *s. Eckzähne*.

Splanchnographie, description of the viscera, Splanchnographie.
 Splanchnologie, — nologia, Splanchnologie.
 Splenalgie, splenalgia, Splénalgie.
 Splitter, splinter, Echarde.
 Sporadisch, sporadic, Sporadique.
 Sporadische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
 Sporn, spur, Eperon.
 Spornförmiger Honigbehälter, spur-shaped nectary, *s. Nectaire*.
 Sprachlosigkeit, loss of speech, Alalie.
 Spreu, Spreublättchen, palea, Paillette.
 Spreuartig, -tragend, paleaceus, Paléacé.
 Springgurke, *s. Eselskurbiss*.
 Springkörner, *s. Purgierkörner*.
 Sprotte, Clupea sprattus, *s. Chupée*.
 Sprungbein, astragalus, Astragale.
 Spulwurm, A. lumbricoides, *s. Ascaride*.
 Squille, Scilla, Scille.
 Squillitine, scillitina, Scillitine.
 Staar, schwarzer, *s. Amaurose*.
 Staarmesser, ceratotomy, Cératotome.
 Stabförmig, rabdoides, Rabdoïde.
 Stabwurz, Artemisia abrotan., Abrotanum.
 Stachel, aculeus, Aiguillon.
 Stachelbeere, gooseberry, Groseille.
 Stachelbeerstrauch, Ribes grossularia, Groseillier.
 Stachelich, aculeatus, Aiguilloné.
 Stachelig, echinatus, Echiné.
 Stachelmohn, Argemone, Argémone.
 Stachelnuss, Trapa, Macre.
 Stachelspitzig, mucronatus, Mucroné.
 Stachlig, hirtus, hispidus, Herissé.
 Stahl, chalybs, Acier.
 Stahl- od. eisenartig, chalybeatus, Chalybé.
 Stahlwein, Vinum Ferri, *s. Fer*.
 Stamm, race, Race.
 Stamm, stalk or stem, Tige.
 Stamm, trunk, Tronc.
 Stamm eines Baums, stem of tree, *s. Tige*.
 Stamm der Palmen, st. Palmarum, *s. Stipe*.
 Stamm der Pilze, stipes Fungorum, —
 Stammeln, stammering, Balbutiement.
 Stammeln, to stammer, Balbutier.
 Stammelnd, stammering, Bègue.
 Stämpel, pistil, Pistil.
 Stand, statio, Station.
 Standort, habitation, —
 Stanger-Lack, lacca in ramis, *s. Laque*.
 Staphyloma, staphyloma, Staphylôme.
 Stärke, amylin, Amidon.
 Stärkend, sthenia, Sthénie.
 Stärkend, roborans, Corroborant.
 Starkes Bier, cerevisia fortis, *s. Bière*.
 Stärkung, strengthening, Corroboration.
 Stärkungsmittel, roborantia, *s. Corroborant*.
 Stark-zusammenziehende Mittel, *s. Stypische Mittel*.
 Starrheit, rigiditas, Roideur.
 Starrkrampf, tetanus, Tétanos.
 Starrkrampf, allgemeiner, general —, —
 Starrkrampf, örtlicher, partial —, —
 Starrsucht, catalepsia, Catalepsie.
 Staubbeutel, anther, Anthère.

STE

Staubbeutel, einfächriger, anthera unilocularis, *s. Anthère*.
 Staubfäde, stamen, Etamine.
 Staubig, pulverulentus, Pulverulent.
 Staubregen, rime, Bruine.
 Staubweg, pistil, Pistil.
 Staudengewächs, suffrutex, Sous-Arbrisseau.
 Steatom, steatoma, Stéatôme.
 Stechapfel, Stramonium, Stramoine.
 Stechapfelblatt, folium Stramonii, —
 Stechapfelextract, Extractum —, —
 Stechpalme, Ilex, Houx.
 Steifheit, stiffness, Raideur.
 Steifheit eines Gliedes, — of a limb, —
 Steifigkeit, *s. Starrheit*.
 Steifsucht, tetanus, Tétanos.
 Steigbügel, stapes, Etrier.
 Steigbugelmuskel, Stapedius, Stapédien.
 Stein, calculus, Pierre, Calcul.
 Steinartig, calculosus, Calculeux.
 Steinartig, petrosus, Pierreux.
 Steinartige Massen, calcareous masses, *s. Encéphalotomie*.
 Steinauflosend, -tripticus, Lithontriptique.
 Steinauflosende Mittel, lithontriptica, —
 Steinausleerende Mittel, remedia lithagoga, Lithagogues.
 Steinbildung im Darmkanal, formation of intestinal concretions, Entéro-Lithiase.
 Steinbock, Capra ibex, *s. Chèvre*.
 Steinbohrer, Pholas, Pholade.
 Steinbrech, Saxifraga, Saxifrage.
 Steinbrechend, saxifragus, Saxifrage.
 Steinbrech-Familie, Saxifrageæ, Saxifragées.
 Steinbutt, R. maximus, *s. Pleuronecte*.
 Steineppich, Bubon, Bubon.
 Steinfrucht, drupa, Drupe.
 Steinfruchtartig, drupaceus, Drupacé.
 Steinhart, lapideus, Pierreux.
 Steinkohle, common coal, Houille.
 Steinkohlengebirge, coal-measures, —
 Steinkrankheit, lithiasis, Lithiase.
 Steinlehre, lithology, Lithologie.
 Steinloffel, litholabus, Litholabe.
 Steinlos, litholabus, Litholabe.
 Steinlos, Kernlos, apyrenus, Apyrène.
 Steinlose Beere, bacca apyrena, —
 Steinmesser, lithotomus, Lithotome.
 Steinmittel, *s. Steinauflosende Mittel*.
 Steinöl, naphtha, Naphthe.
 Steinsame, Lithospermum, Grémil.
 Steinschneider, lithotomist, Lithotomiste.
 Steinschnitt, lithotomy, Lithotomie.
 Steinzange, lithotomy-forceps, Litholabe.
 Steiss, uropygium, Croupion.
 Steissbein, crupper-bone, Coccyx.
 Steissbeinhörner, cornua coccygis, *s. Corne*.
 Steissbeinmuskel, Ischio-coccygeus, Ischio-Coccygien.
 Steissnerv, nervus coccygeus, *s. Nerv*.
 Stellung, attitude, Attitude.
 Stellung, *s. Standort*.
 Stelzen, Grallæ, Echasses.

STO

Stengel, stalk, stem, Tige.
 Stengelartig, cauliformis, Cauliforme.
 Stengelförmig, same, —
 Stengelständig, caulinaris, Caulinaire.
 Stengelumfassend, amplexicaulis, Amplexicaule.
 Stenonscher Gang, ductus Stenonianus, *s. Sténostenose*.
 Sterbelisten, bills of mortality, *s. Mortalité*.
 Sterblichkeit, mortality, Mortalité.
 Stern, star, Etoile.
 Stern, pupil, Pupille.
 Sternanis, Illicium, Badiane.
 Sterndeuter, *s. Astrolog*.
 Sterndeuterie, *s. Astrologie*.
 Stethoskop, stethoscopium, Stéthoscope.
 Steuerruder, gubernaculum, Gouvernail.
 Sthenisch, sthenic, Sthénique.
 Sthenisches Fieber, sthenic fever, —
 Stickhusten, tussis ferina, *s. Férine*.
 Stickluft, Stickstoff, azote, Azote.
 Stiel, stipes, Stipe.
 Stiellos, sessile, Sessile.
 Stiellose—*s. Sitzende*—Blätter.
 Stier, Bos, Bœuf.
 Stille, still, *s. Distillation*.
 Stillstande, stasis, Stase.
 Stimme, voice, Voix.
 Stimmbänder, ligamenta thyreoarytænoideæ, *s. Thyro-Aryténoidien*.
 Stimmlos, aphonus, Aphone.
 Stimmlosigkeit, aponia, Aphonie.
 Stimmorgane, organs of voice, *s. Vocal*.
 Stimmritze, rima glottidis, Glotte.
 Stimmritzbänder, cordæ vocales, *s. Corde*.
 Stinkasand, assafoetida, Assa-Fœtida.
 Stinkasandpillen, Pilulæ fœtidæ, —
 Stinkasandpflaster, Emplastrum fœtidum,
 Stinkasandtinctur, Tinct. Assæ-Fœtidæ,—
 Stinkbaum, *s. Anagyris stinkende*.
 Stinkende Nieswurz, H. fœtidus, *s. Hellébore*.
 Stinkende Schwerdtlilie, Iris fœtid., *s. Iris*.
 Stinkender Asand, *s. Stinkasand*.
 Stinkender Peterlein, Æthusa cynapium, *s. Ethuse*.
 Stint, Osmerus, Eperlan.
 Stint, grosser, Osmerus eperlanus, —
 Stirn, frons, Front.
 Stirnarterie, arteria frontalis, *s. Frontal*.
 Stirnband, Stirnbinde, frontale, Frontal.
 Stirnbein, os frontis, *s. Coronal*.
 Stirnhöcker, tuber frontale, *s. Bosse*.
 Stirnhöhlen, sinus frontales, *s. Frontal*.
 Stirnhöhlenentzündung, metopantritis, Métopantrite.
 Stirnhöhlenschmerz, metopantralgia, Métopantralgie.
 Stirnleiste, crista frontalis, *s. Frontal*.
 Stirnmuskel, musculus frontalis, —
 Stirnnerv, nervus frontalis, —
 Stirnschau, metoposcopia, Métoposcopie.
 Stirntheil des Sternbeins, pars frontalis ossis frontis, *s. Frontal*.
 Stirnvene, vena frontalis, —
 Stockung, *s. Stillstand*.

STU

Stopfel, Stopfer, plug, Tampon.
 Stopfwachs, propolis, Propolis.
 Stör, Accipenser sturio, *s. Esturgeon*.
 Storax, styrax, Styrax.
 Storax-Pillen, Pilulæ de Styrace, —
 Storaxsalbe, Unguentum — —, —
 Storchschnabel, Pelargonium, *s. Bee*.
 Stoss, prick, puncture, Pique.
 Stössel, pestle, Pilon.
 Stottern, stammering, Balbutiement.
 Strahl, Strahlen, pl., radius, radii, Rayon.
 Strahlenband, ciliary ligament, —
 Strahlenblume, flos radiatus, —
 Strahlenbrechung, refractio, Réfraction.
 Strahlend, radians, Rayonnant.
 Strahlenthiere, Radiata, Radiaires.
 Strahlkorb, M. stultorum, *s. Mactre*.
 Sträucher, frutices, *s. Arbre*.
 Strauden, perennial plants, —
 Straus, Struthio camelus, *s. Autruche*.
 Strauss, thyrsus, Thyse.
 Streckbarkeit, ductility, Ductilité.
 Streckmuskel, kleiner, des Vorderarms, Anconeus, Anconé.
 Streif, Streifen, pl., stria, Striæ, Strie.
 Strick, *s. Saite*.
 Strick, Stricken, pl., *s. Streif*.
 Strictur, strictura, Stricture.
 Stroh, straw, Paille.
 Strohfalten, straw-coloured, Paillé.
 Strohmateratze, straw-matress, —
 Strömung, Clupanodon pilchardus, *s. Clupée*.
 Strunk, stipes, Stipe.
 Strunkförmig, stipiformis, Stipiforme.
 Struppig, hirsutus, Hirsute.
 Strychnin, -nine, strychnina, Strychnine.
 Strychninsauer, strychnic, Strychnique.
 Strychninsäure Salze, strychnates, —
 Stubenfliege, gemeine, Musca domestica, *s. Mouche*.
 Stubenofen, stove, Etuve.
 Stück, erstes des Brustbeins, first piece of the sternum, *s. Primisternal*.
 Stufenjahr, annus climact., *s. Climactérique*.
 Stuhlgang, dejectio, Dejection.
 Stuhlgänge, dejectiones alvinæ, *s. Alvine*.
 Stuhlzapfen, suppository, Suppositoire.
 Stuhlzwanz, *s. Tenesmus*.
 Stummheit, mutism, Mutisme.
 Stumpf, obtusus, Obtus.
 Stumpfblättrig, obtusifolius, Obtusifolié.
 Stumpfkegig, obtusangulatus, Obtusangulé.
 Stumpfes oder schwaches Gesicht, obscure or weak vision, Amblyopie.
 Stumpfheit der Sinne, dysæsthesia, Dysæsthésie.
 Stumpfkanig, *s. Stumpfkegig*.
 Stumpfsichtigkeit, amblyopia, Amblyopie.
 Sturm, Sturmwind, storm, Orage.
 Sturmhut, Aconitum, Aconit.
 Sturmhut, blauer, A. napellus, —
 Sturmisch, stormy, Orageux.
 Sturmvogel, gemeiner, Thalassidroma—olim Procellaria—pelagica, —
 Sturzbaum, Burzelbaum, inversio, Culbute.

SYS

Stute, equa, Cavale.
 Stütze, fulcrum, *s. Point*.
 styptisch, styptic, Styptique.
 styptische Mittel, remedia styptica, —
 Styrax, *s. Storax*.
 Sublimat, sublimatum, Sublimé.
 Sublimation, sublimatio, Sublimation.
 Sublimirgefäß, -atorium, Sublimatoire.
 Sublimirt, sublimatus, Sublimé.
 Sublimirter Schwefel, sulphur —, —
 Sublimirung, *s. Sublimation*.
 Sumach, Rhus, Sumac.
 Sumpf, marsh, Marais.
 Sumpffieber, marsh-fever, Hélopyre.
 Sumpfhahnenfuss, kleine, Ranunculus flammula, *s. Rénoncule*.
 Sumpfig, marshy, Marécageux.
 Sumpfpflanze, marsh-plant, *s. Marais*.
 Sumpfschaftheu, Equisetum palustre, —
 Sumpfwasser, bog- or marsh-water, *s. Eau*.
 Süß, sweet, Doux, Sucré.
 Süßer Mandel, amygdalus dulcis, —
 Süsserde, glycina, Glucyne.
 Süßes Wasser, fresh water, *s. Eau*.
 Süßholz, Glycyrrhiza, Glycyrrhize.
 Süßholz, gemeines, Glycyrrhiza glabra, —
 Süßholzwurzel, radix Glycyrrhizæ, —
 Süßholzwurzelsaft, Extr. glycyrrhizæ, —
 Süßholzwurzelsyrup, Syrupus —, —
 Süßholzzucker, Glycyrrhizina, Glycyrrhizine.
 Symmetrie, symmetry, Symétrie.
 Symmetrisch, symmetrical, Symétrique.
 Sympathie, sympathy, Sympathie.
 Sympathisch, sympathetic, Sympathique.
 Sympathische Nerven, n. sympathetici, —
 Sympathischer Nerv, grosser, nervus sympathicus magnus, —
 Sympathischer Nerv, kleiner, nervus sympathicus parvus, —
 Sympathischer Nerv, mittlerer, nervus sympathicus medius, —
 Symptom, symptoma, Symptôme.
 Symptomatisch, -matic, Symptomatique.
 Symptomatisches Fieber, — fever, —
 Symptomatologie, symptomatology, Symptomatologie.
 Synantherie, Synantheria, Synanthérie.
 Syndesmographie, syndesmographia, Syndesmographie.
 Syndesmotomie, -tomia, Syndesmotomie.
 Synechie, synechia, Synéchie.
 Synochisches Fieber, febris synocha, *s. Synoque*.
 Synovialhäute, synovial membranes, *s. Synovialkapseln*, — capsules, *s. Synovie*.
 Syphilis, syphilis, Syphilis.
 Syphilitisch, syphilitic, Syphilitique.
 Syringotom, syringotomus, Syringotome.
 Syringotomie, syringotomia, Syringotomie.
 Syrische—*s. Scammonien-Winde*.
 System, systema, Système.
 Systematisch, systematic, Systématique.
 Systemlehre, -atologia, Systématologie.
 Systole, systole, Systole.

TER

Tabak, Nicotiana, Tabac.
 Tabak, gemeiner oder virginischer, Nicotiana tabacum, —
 Tabaksblatt, folium Nicotianæ, —
 Tabaksextract, Extractum Nicotianæ, —
 Tabakssalbe, Unguentum Nicotianæ, —
 Tafel, tabula, Table.
 Tafel, äussere der Hirnschale, lamina cranii externa, s. Table.
 Tafel, innere — —, lamina — interna, —
 Tag, Tage, pl., day, Jour.
 Tagblinder, nyctalops, Nyctalope.
 Tagblindheit, nyctalopia, Nyctalopie.
 Tage-buch, diarium, Diaire.
 Tagesfieber, s. Eintätiges Fieber.
 Täglich, quotidian, Amphémérine.
 Täglich, quotidian, Cathémérine.
 Täglich, diurnal, Diurne, Diaire.
 Tägliches—s. Alltägliches—Fieber.
 Tagsehen, s. Nachtblindheit.
 Talg, sebum, Suif.
 Talgbusch, m., Myrica gale, s. Gale.
 Talgdrüsen, glandulæ sebaceæ, s. Sébacé.
 Talkerde, magnesia, Magnésie.
 Talkerde, schwefelsaure, s. Schwefelsaure Magnesia.
 Tamarinde, tamarind, Tamarin.
 Tamarindenbaum, T. indica, Tamarinier.
 Tamarisken, französische, Tamarix gallica, s. Tamarisc.
 Tamarisken, teutsche, T. germanica, —
 Tamariskenstaude, f., Tamarix, Tamarisc.
 Tanz, saltatio, Danse.
 Tanzkrankheit, tarantulism, Tarentisme.
 Tanzsucht, choremania, Chorémanie.
 Tarantel, Lycosa tarantula, Tarentule.
 Tartarisirter Weinstein, s. Weinstein-saures Kali.
 Taube, Columba, Pigeon.
 Taubfisch, Torpedo vulgaris, s. Torpille.
 Taubheit, deafness, Surdité.
 Tausenblatt, A. millefolium, Mille-Feuille.
 Tausendblättrig, —phyllus, Myriophylle.
 Tausendgüldenkraut, Erythræa centaureum, s. Centaurée.
 Tausendgüldenkrautextract, Extractum Centaurii minoris, —
 Taxus, Taxusbaum, Taxus, If.
 Taxusblätter, folia Taxi baccatæ, —
 Temperament, —mentum, Tempérament.
 Tenakel, tenaculum, Tenaille.
 Tenesmus, tenesmus, Tenesme.
 Terpentin, terebinthina, Térébenthine.
 Terpentin, cyprischer, t. cypria, —
 Terpentin, gemeiner, t. communis, —
 Terpentin, strassburger, terebinthina argentoratensis, —
 Terpentin, venedischer, t. veneta, —
 Terpentinartig, -thaceus, Térébinthiné.
 Terpentinbaum, Terebinthus, Térébinthe.

THI

Terpentinbaum-Familie, Terebinthaceæ, Térébinthacées.
 Terpentinegeist, Sp. terebinthinæ, s. Huile.
 Terpentinöl, ätherisches, Oleum —, —
 Terpentinsalbe, s. Digestivsalbe.
 Testikel, testiculus, Testicule.
 Tetanus, tetanus, Tétanos.
 Tetradynamie, Tetradynamia, Tétradynamie.
 Tetragynie, Tetragynia, Tétragynie.
 Tetragynisch, tetragynicus, Tétragynique.
 Tetrandrie, Tetrandria, Tétrandrie.
 Tetrandrisc, tetrandricus, Tétrandrique.
 Teufelabbiss, Teufelsbiss, s. Abbiss.
 Teufelchen, parvus diabolus, Diablotin.
 Teufelsdreck, stercus diaboli, Assa-Foetida.
 Textur, textura, Textur.
 Thätig, energetic, Energique.
 Thau, dew, Rosée.
 Thee, Theepflanze, Thea, Thé.
 Thee grüner, Thea viridis, —
 Theebuh, Thea bohea, —
 Theer, Ther, tar, Goudron.
 Theerraucherungen, f., pl., tar-vapours, —
 Theersalbe, Unguentum picis liquidæ, —
 Theerwasser, Aqua picis liquidæ, —
 Theil, part, Partie.
 Theilbarkeit, divisibility, Divisibilité.
 Theilchen, particle, Particule.
 Theilung, divisio, Division.
 Theoretisch, theoretic, Théorétique.
 Theoretische—s. Dogmatische—Aerzte.
 Theorie, theory, Théorie.
 Therapie, therapeutics, Thérapie.
 Therapeutik, —, Thérapeutique.
 Theriak, theriaca, Thériaque.
 Thermometer, —metrum, Thermomètre.
 Thier, animal, Animal.
 Thierarzt, zoiatrus, Zoiatre.
 Thierchemie, animal chemistry, Zoochimie.
 Thiergift, animal poison, Venin.
 Thierheilkunde, zoiatra, Zoiatre.
 Thierisch, animal, Animal.
 Thierische Lebensthätigkeit, animal dynamics, Zoodynamie.
 Thierische Substanz, animal substance, s. Animalisation.
 Thierischer Leim, s. Thierleim.
 Thierischer —, s. Lebens-Magnetismus.
 Thierisches Lebensvermögen, s. Thierische Lebensthätigkeit.
 Thierisches Oel, animal oil, s. Huile.
 Thierisches Wesen, animal existence, s. Animalité.
 Thierlehre, zoology, Zoologie.
 Thierleim, glue, s. Gélatine.
 Thierpflanze, zoophytum, Zoophyte.
 Thierpflanzen, Zoophyta, Zoophytes.
 Thierreich, animal kingdom, s. Règne.
 Thierseuche, epizootia, Epizootie.

THR

Thierversteinerung, zoolite, Zoolithe.
 Thierzergliederer, zootomist, Zootomiste.
 Thierzergliederung, zootomy, Zootomie.
 Thon, Thonerde, argil, Argile.
 Thonartig, Thonig, argillaceous, Argilleux.
 Thorax, thorax, Thorax.
 Thran, blubber, Huile de Baleine.
 Thräne, Thränen, pl., tear, Larme.
 Thränenähnlich,-artig, dacryodes Dacryode
 Thränenauge, epiphora, Epiphora.
 Thränenbein, os unguis, Unguis.
 Thränenbeinleiste, crista lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenblutfluss, dacryohæmorrhysis, Dacryohémorrhysie.
 Thränenkarunkel, Thränenkarunkel, caruncula lacrymalis, *s. Caruncule*.
 Thränenrüse, glandula lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenerterie, arteria —, —
 Thränenrüsenerntzündung, dacryoadenitis, Dacryoadénite.
 Thränenrüsenerfistel, fistula glandulæ lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenergrübe, fossa glandulæ —, —
 Thränenrüsenernerv, nervus lacrymalis, —
 Thränenrüsenernschmerz, dacryoadenalgia, Dacryoadénalgie.
 Thränenrüsenervene, vena lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenergänge, viæ lacrymales, —
 Thränenrüsenerfluss, dacryopyorrhœa, Dacryopyorrhée.
 Thränenrüsenerfistel, fistula lacrymalis, *s. Fistule*.
 Thränenrüsenerfluss, dacryorrhœa, Dacryorrhée.
 Thränenrüsenerfluss, epiphora, Epiphora.
 Thränenrüsenergänge, viæ lacrymales, *s. Voie*.
 Thränenrüsenerhügel, *s. Thränenkarunkel*.
 Thränenrüsenerkanal, ductus nasalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenerkanälchen, oberes, ductus lacrymalis superior, —
 Thränenrüsenerkanälchen, unteres, — inferior —
 Thränenrüsenermuskel, m., musculus lacrymalis, —
 Thränenrüsenernasegang, ductus nasalis, —
 Thränenrüsenerorgane, organa lacrymalia, —
 Thränenrüsenerpunkte, puncta lacrymalia, —
 Thränenrüsenerröhrchen, *s. Thränenkanälchen*.
 Thränenrüsenersack, saccus lacrymalis, *s.*
 Thränenrüsenersackausdehnung, dilatatio sacci lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenersackentzündung, dacryocystitis, Dacryocystite.
 Thränenrüsenersackfuerche, sulcus sacci lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal*.
 Thränenrüsenersackgeschwür, ulceration of lacrymal sac, Ægilops.
 Thränenrüsenersackschmerz, dacrycystalgia, Dacrycystalgie.
 Thränenrüsenerschlagader, *s. Thränenrüsenerarterie*.
 Thränenrüsenerschleimfluss, dacryoblennorrhœa, Dacryoblennorrhée.
 Thränenrüsenerstein, dacryolithus, Dacryolithe.
 Thränenrüsenersteinbildung, dacryolithiasis, Dacryolithiase.

TRA

Thunfisch, Scomber thynnus, Thon.
 Thurangelartig, ginglymoid, Ginglymoïde.
 Thymian, Thymus, Thym.
 Thymian, gemeiner, T. vulgaris, —
 Thymian, wilder, T. serpyllum, —
 Thymusdrüse, thymus gland, Thymus.
 Tief, deep-seated, Profonde.
 Tiefe Oberschenkelerschlagader, arteria profunda femoris, —
 Tiefer Beuger der Finger, Flexor profundus digitorum, *s. Fléchisseur*.
 Tiefer Hohlhandbogen, arcus palmaris profundus vel radialis, *s. Palmoire*.
 Tiefste Demüthigung, overwhelming depression, Annéantissement.
 Tinktur, tinctura, Teinture.
 Tinktur, geistige, spirituous tincture, —
 Tisane, ptisan, Tisane.
 Tobiasfisch, *s. Sandaal*.
 Tod, death, Mort.
 Tod, sanfter, euthanasia, Euthanasie.
 Tottenkopf, caput mortuum.
 Tottenkrampf, *s. Tetanus*.
 Tottenregister, necrologium, Nécrologe.
 Todeskampf, *s. Agonie*.
 Tödtlich, Tödtlich, deadly, fatal, Léthifère.
 Tödtlicher Nachtschatten, Atropa Belladonna, *s. Belladonne*.
 Tödtliches Gift, mortal poison, *s. Mortel*.
 Tödtlichkeit, lethalitas, Léthalité.
 Tödtung durch Gift, death from poison, Empoisonnement.
 Tollapfel, Solanum insanum, *s. Morelle*.
 Tollheit, mania, Manie.
 Tollkirsche, Atropa, Belladonne.
 Tollkorn, *s. Sommerlolch*.
 Tollkraut, *s. Tollkirsche*.
 Tolubalsam, balsamum tolutanum, *s. Baume*.
 Tolubalsamsaft, Syrupus b. tolutani, —
 Tolubalsamtinktur, Tinctura —, —
 Ton, Tonus, tone, Ton.
 Tonisch, tonic, Tonique.
 Tonische Mittel, tonic remedies, —
 Tonkunst, *s. Musik*.
 Topisch, topical, Topique.
 Topische Arzneimittel, — remedies, *s. Local*.
 Tormentill, Tormentilla, Tormentille.
 Tormentillwurzel, radix Tormentillæ, —
 Touchiren, examination by finger, Toucher
 Toxicologie, toxicology, Toxicologie.
 Trachtigkeit, gestatio, Gestation.
 Traganth, -gummi, tragacantha, Adragant.
 Tragantstoff, m., -thina, Adraganthine.
 Tragbinde, suspensorium, Suspensoire.
 Träger, *s. Atlas*.
 Trager des Staubfadens, filament, or shaft of a stamen, Filet.
 Tragheit, inertia, Inertie.
 Trank, potion, Boisson.
 Transfusion des Blutes, transfusio sanguinis, *s. Transfusion*.
 Traubenaue, staphyloma, Staphylôme.
 Traubenaue der Hornhaut, st. corneæ, —
 Traubenaue der Sclerotica, staphyloma scleroticæ, —

TRO

Traubenartig, rhagoides, Rhagoïde.
 Traubenhaut, tunica rhagoides, —
 Traubenhäutchen, membrana uvea, Uvée.
 Traubenstock, Vitis vinifera, s. *Vigne*.
 Traubig, s. Traubenartig.
 Traum, dream, Songe.
 Traum, lebhafter, oneirogmos, Oneirogme.
 Traumatisch, traumatic, Traumatique.
 Traumdeuterie, — mancia, Onéiromancie.
 Traumen, krankhaftes ängstliches, oneirodynia, Onéirodynie.
 Traumlehre, oneirologia, Onéirologie.
 Traumtheorie, theory of dreams, —
 Taurigkeit, athymia, Athymie.
 Treibmuskeln, accelatores, s. *Accélérateur*.
 Trennung, divisio, Dierèse, Division.
 Trepan, trepan, Trépan.
 Trepan, kleiner, s. Trephe.
 Trepanirung, f., trepanatio, Trépanation.
 Trepankrone, crown of trephine, s. *Couronne*.
 Trephe, trephine, Trépine.
 Trephe, oder Trepan, mit konische Krone, — with conical crown, s. *Abaptista*.
 Triandrie, Triandria, Triandrie.
 Trichter, infundibulum, s. *Infundibuliforme*.
 Trichter des Hirns, infundibul. cerebri, —
 Trichterförmig, infundibuliformis, Infundibuliforme.
 Trichuride, Trichuris, Trichuride.
 Trigynie, Trigynia, Trigynie.
 Trinkmuskel, Potator, Buveur.
 Trioicie, Trioikie, Trioecia, Trioécie.
 Tripper, s. Gonorrhoe.
 Trivialname, f., specific name, s. *Spécifique*.
 Trochiske, s. Kugelchen.
 Trochiter, trochiter, Trochiter.
 Trockenheit der Haare, xerasia, Xérasie.

TYP

Trockne Augenentzündung, xerophthalmia, Xérophthalmie.
 Trockne Frictionen, dry frictions, s. *Xérotripsie*.
 Trockne Kolik, dry colic, s. *Colique*.
 Trocknend, s. Austrocknend.
 Trocknes Reiben, xerotripsia, Xérotripsie.
 Trommel, tympanum, Tympan.
 Trommelfell, s. Paukenfell.
 Trommelfellnerv, s. Paukenfellsaiten.
 Trommelhäutchen, s. Paukenfell.
 Trommelhöhle, s. Paukenhöhle.
 Trommelsucht, tympanitis, Tympanite.
 Trompete, tuba, Trompe.
 Trompete, Fallopische, s. Muttertrompete.
 Trompetermuskel, s. Backenmuskel.
 Trompetervogel, m., s. Agami.
 Tropf, Tröpfe, pl., Tropfen, drop, Goutte.
 Tropfbad, shower-bath, s. *Bain*.
 Trugdolde, cyma, Cyme.
 Trugdoldenförmig, cymosus, Cymeux.
 Trugdoldentragend, cymifer, —
 Tuberkel, tubercle, Tubercule.
 Tuberkelsucht, tubercular disease, —
 Tümmel, Delphinus delphis, s. *Dauphin*.
 Türkenbund, C. melopepo, s. *Courge*.
 Türkensattel, sella turcica, s. *Selle*.
 Türkisch, turkish, Turcique.
 Türkische — s. Aleppische — Galläpfel.
 Turteltaube, Columba turtur, s. *Pigeon*.
 Typhomanie, typhomania, Typhomanie.
 Typhös, typhous, s. *Typhode*.
 Typhöses Fieber, typhous fever, —
 Typhus, typhus, Typhus.
 Typhusähnlich, typhodes, Typhode.
 Typhusfieber, s. Typhöses Fieber.
 Typus, typus, Type.

U.

UEB

Uebel, malum, Mal.
 Uebelfinden, indisposition, Indisposition.
 Uebelgebildet, deformis, Difforme.
 Uebelheit, nausea, Nausée.
 Ueberbein, ganglion, Ganglion.
 Uebereinstimmung, s. Analogie.
 Uebereinstimmung der Theile, consensus partium, s. *Consentement*.
 Ueberfluss der Galle, overflow of bile, Polycholie.
 Ueberflüssig, superfluous, Superflu.
 Ueberfüllung der Gefäße mit Blut, inordinate fulness of blood-vessels, s. *Pléthore*.
 Ueberhängend, nutans, Nutant.
 Ueberhäufung, oppression, Accablement.
 Ueberkrustung, s. Incrustirung.
 Ueberleitung, s. Transfusion.
 Uebermässiger Schweiß, excessive perspiration, Polyhidrie.
 Uebernahrung, s. Hypertrophie.
 Ueberrock, upper covering, Surtout.
 Ueberschwängerung, superfoetatio, Superfétation.

UMS

Umbeugung der Gebärmutter, s. Schiefe Lage.
 Umdrehend, rotatory, Rotateur.
 Umdrehende Muskeln, — muscles, —
 Umdreher, epistropheus, Epistrophe.
 Umdreher, Rotator, Rotateur.
 Umgestaltung, s. Metamorphose.
 Umhersehen, periblepsis, Périblepsie.
 Umhersehen, ängstliches der Delirirenden, erratic gaze of the delirious, —
 Umherziehend, ambulans, Ambulant.
 Umkehrung, anastrophe, Anastrophie.
 Umkehrung, exstrophia, Exstrophie.
 Umkehrung der Harnblase, inversio vesicæ urinariæ, s. *Anastrophie*.
 Umkehrung des Uterus, — uteri, —
 Umlauf, s. Kreislauf.
 Umschlag, cataplasma, Cataplasme.
 Umschlag, epithema, Epithème.
 Umschreiben, circumscriptus, Circonscrit.
 Umschriebenes Aneurysma, aneurysma circumscriptum, s. *Anévrysme*.
 Umschweifend, vagus, Egaré.

UNP

Umschweifende Augen, oculi errantes, —
 Umsetzung, metathesis, Métathèse.
 Umwandlung, s. Metamorphose.
 Unähnlich, dissimilis, Dissemblable.
 Unauflösbarkeit, insolubility, Insolubilité.
 Unauflöslich, insoluble, Insoluble.
 Unauflöslichkeit, s. Unauflösbarkeit.
 Unbehaart, hairless, Glabre.
 Unbeschwanzt, ecaudate, Ecaudé.
 Unbeweglichkeit, acinesia, Acinesie.
 Unbiegsamkeit, acampsia, Acampsie.
 Durchbohrtheit des Afters, imperforatio recti, s. *Imperforation*.
 Durchbohrtheit der Harnröhre, imperforatio urethrae, —
 Undurchdringlichkeit, impenetrability, Impénétrabilité.
 Durchlochert, imperforate, Imperforé.
 Undurchsichtig, opaque, Opaque.
 Undurchsichtigkeit, opacity, Opacité.
 Unempfindlichkeit, apathy, Apathie.
 Unempfindlichkeit, insensibility, Dysaesthésie.
 Unenthaltbarkeit, — nentia, Incontinence.
 Unsättlichkeit, acoria, Acorie.
 Unflügelt, apterus, Aptère.
 Unfruchtbar, sterile, Infécond, Stérile.
 Unfruchtbarkeit, sterility, Aciesie, Agonie, Atocie, Sterilité.
 Ungeheuer, s. Missgeburt.
 Ungekocht, uncooked, s. *Apeptique*.
 Ungekocht, same, Cru.
 Ungenannt, innominatus, Innominé.
 Ungenannte Schlagader, arteria innominata, s. *Brachio-Céphalique*.
 Ungenanntes Bein, s. Hüftbein.
 Ungepaart, azygos, Azygos.
 Ungepaarte Blutader, vena azygos, —
 Ungepaarter Muskel, azygous muscle, —
 Ungesäuert, azymus, Azyme.
 Ungesäuertes Brod, unleavened bread, —
 Ungeschlechtsreif, impuber, Impubère.
 Ungestaltet, s. Uebelgebildet.
 Ungestalttheit, deformity, Difformité.
 Ungleich, inæqualis, Inégal.
 Ungleichklappig, Ungleichschalig, inæquivalvis, Inéquivalve.
 Ungleichmässig, s. Anomalisch.
 Ungleichmässigkeit, s. Anomalie.
 Unkritisch, acriticus, Acritique.
 Unmännbar, impuber, Anèbe, Impubère.
 Unmännlichkeit, anandria, Anandrie.
 Unmässigkeit, intemperance, Intemperancie.
 Unmethodisch, immethodical, Améthodique.
 Unmündig, s. Unmännbar.
 Unordentlich, ataxicus, Ataxique.
 Unordentlich, irregular, Ecrhythme.
 Unordentlich, erratic, Erratique.
 Unordnung, ataxia, Ataxie.
 Unorganisch, inorganic, Inorganique.
 Unpaargefiedert, impari-pinnatus, Impari-Pinné.
 Unpaarig, pairless, Impair.
 Unpressbar, — pressible, Incompressible.

UNT

Unpressbarkeit, incompressibility, Incompressibilité.
 Unregelmässig, irregular, Anormal.
 Unregelmässig, atypical, Atypique.
 Unregelmässig, irregular, Irrégulier.
 Unregelmässigkeit, s. Anomalie.
 Unreif, unripe, Cru, s., also, *Apeptique*.
 Unreife, crudity, Crudité.
 Unreinigkeit, saburra, Saburre.
 Unreinigkeit in den ersten Wegen, sordes primarum viarum, —
 Unruhe, restlessness, Agitation.
 Unruhe, alysmus, Alysme.
 Unsinnigkeit, dementia, Demence.
 Unteraugenhöhlenkanal, canalis infraorbitalis, s. *Sous-Orbitaire*.
 Unteraugenhöhlenloch, f. infraorbitale, —
 Unteraugenhöhlennerv, n. infraorbitalis, —
 Unteraugenhöhlenschlagader, arteria —, —
 Unterbauch, belly, Abdomen, Basventre.
 Unterbauch, hypogastrium, Hypogastre.
 Unterbauchgegend, hypogastric region, s. *Hypogastrique*.
 Unterdrückung, suppressio, Suppression.
 Untere Augenliedschlagader, arteria palpebralis inferior, s. *Palpébral*.
 Untere Muschel, concha inferior, s. *Cornet*.
 Unterer gerader Augenmuskel, Rectus inferior oculi, s. *Droit*.
 Untergetaucht, submersus, Submergé.
 Untergrätenmuskel, Infraspinatus, Sous-Epineux.
 Unterhautzellgewebe, subcutaneous cellular tissue, s. *Sous-Cutané*.
 Unterkehle, buccula, Buccule.
 Unterkiefer, maxilla inferior, s. *Machoire*, et *Maxillaire*.
 Unterkieferast, ramus maxillæ inferioris, s. *Angle*, et *Branche*.
 Unterkieferknoten, submaxillary ganglion, s. *Sous-Maxillaire*.
 Unterkieferspeicheldrüse, — gland, —
 Unterkinnlade, s. Unterkiefer.
 Unterkinnschlagader, arteria submentalis, s. *Submental*.
 Unterlassen, intermissio, Intermission.
 Unterleib, s. Unterbauch.
 Unterleibverstopfung, constipation of the belly, Ischocoilie.
 Unterlippe, labium inferius, s. *Lèvre*.
 Unterphosphorige Säure, hypophosphorous acid, s. *Hypophosphite*.
 Unterphosphorigsaure Salze, hypophosphites, —
 Untersalpetrige Säure, hyponitrous acid s. *Hyponitrite*.
 Untersalpetrigsaure Salze, hyponitrites, —
 Unterscheiden, distinct, Discret.
 Unterschenkelmuskeln, musculi tibiales, s. *Jambier*.
 Unterschlüsselbeinblutader, subclavian vein, s. *Sous-Clavier*.
 Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel, Subclavius, —
 Unterschlüsselbeinpulsader, subclavian artery, —

UNV

Unterschulterblattmuskel, Subscapularis, *s. Sous-Scapulaire*.
 Unterschwefelige Säure, hyposulphurous acid, *s. Hyposulfite*.
 Unterschwefelsäure, hypo-sulphuric acid, *s. Hyposulfate, et Sulfurique*.
 Unterschwefelsaure Salze, hyposulphates, *s. Hyposulfate*.
 Untersuchung, docimasia, Docimasiae.
 Untersuchung, exploratio, Exploration.
 Untersuchung des Unterleibes, exploratio abdominis, Abdominoscopie.
 Untersuchungslehre, *s. Dokimasologie*.
 Untertauchen, immersio, Immersion.
 Unterzungenschlagader, arteria sublingualis, *s. Sublingual*.
 Unterzungenspeicheldrüse, glandula —, —
 Ununterbrochen, continuus, Continu.
 Unverbrennlich, incombustible, Incombustible.
 Unverbrennlichkeit, incombustibility, Incombustibilité.
 Unverdaulich, indigestus, Indigeste.
 Unverdaulich, indigestible, *s. Apeptique*.
 Unverdaulichkeit, cruditas, Crudité.
 Unverdaut, undigested, Apepte, Cru.
 Unverklauerlich, irreducible, Irreductible.
 Unverletztheit, integrity, Intégrité.

UTE

Unvermögen, impotentia, Impotence.
 Unverm. zu schlucken, aphagia, Aphagie.
 Unvermögend, impotens, Impotent.
 Unvermögenheit, männliche, sterilitas virilis, Impuissance.
 Unvernunft, aphrosyne, Aphrosyne.
 Unvollkommene Lähmung, imperfect paralysis, Parésie.
 Unvollständig, incomplete, Incomplet.
 Uuvorbereitet, — raneous, Extemporane.
 Unwägbar, imponderable, Impondérable.
 Unzeitig, abortive, Abortif.
 Unzeitige Geburt, abortive foetus, —
 Urethra, urethra, Uréthre.
 Urethrotom, urethrotomus, Uréthrotome.
 Urin, urina, Urine.
 Urinfistel, urinary fistula, *s. Urinaire*.
 Urinverhaltung, retentio urinæ, *s. Retention*.
 Uroplanie, metastasis —, Uroplanie.
 Uroskopie, uroscopia, Uroscopie.
 Ursache, cause, Cause.
 Ursprüngliches Leiden, protopathia, Protopathie.
 Urstoff, element, Element.
 Urtication, urticatio, Urtication.
 Urwurgung, *s. Erstickung*.
 Uterusinfarct, metremphraxis, Métremphraxie.

V.

VER

Vaccination, vaccinatio, Vaccination.
 Valeriane, Valeriana, Valériane.
 Varikös, varicose, Variqueux.
 Variköse Blutader, varicose vein, —
 Variköses Aneurysma, varicose aneurism, *s. Anévrysme*.
 Varolische Brücke, *s. Brücke*.
 Vegetabilisch, vegetable, Végétal.
 Vegetation, vegetatio, Végétation.
 Veilchen, Viola, Violette.
 Veilchen, dreyfarbiges, *s. Ackerviole*.
 Veilchen-Familie, Violaceæ, Violacées.
 Veilchen, wohlriechendes, *s. Märzviole*.
 Veilchensaft, Syrupus de Violis, *s. Violette*.
 Veitzanz, chorea Sancti Viti, *s. Danse*.
 Vene, Venen, pl. vein, Veine.
 Venenbruch, varix, Varice.
 Venensystem, venous system, —
 Venerisch, venereal, Vénérien.
 Venös, venous, Veineux.
 Venöses Blut, venous blood, —
 Venusberg, mons Veneris, Pénil.
 Venusblütchen, corona Ven., *s. Couronne*.
 Venushaar, A. capillus-veneris, *s. Adiante*.
 Veränderung, alteratio, Altération.
 Veränderung, conversio, Conversion.
 Verbesserung, diorthrosis, Diorthrose.
 Verbindung, combination, Combinaison.
 Verbindung, deligatio, Déligation.
 Verborgen, latent, Caché, Latent.
 Verbrennend, comburens, Comburant.
 Verbrennlich, combustibile, Combustible.

VER

Verbrennlichkeit, combustibility, Combustibilité.
 Verbrennung, adustio, Adustion.
 Verbrennung, ambustio, Brulure.
 Verbrennung, combustio, Combustion.
 Verbrennung, ustio, Ustion.
 Verbunden, conjunctus, Conjoint.
 Verdauung, coctio, Coction.
 Verdauung, digestio, Digestion.
 Verdauungsschwäche, dyspepsia, Dyspepsie.
 Verdeckt, obtectus, Couvert.
 Verderben, alterare, Altérer.
 Verderben, depravatio, Depravation.
 Verderblich, deleterious, Délétère.
 Verderblich, pernicious, Pernicieux.
 Verderbtheit, *s. Verderben*.
 Verdickt, concretus, Concrete.
 Verdickung, condensatio, Condensation.
 Verdorben, depravatus, Altéré.
 Verdorbenheit, corruptio, Corruption.
 Verdrehung, contorsio, Contorsion.
 Verdrehung, distorsio, Distorsion.
 Verdunkelung des Gesichts, obscuratio visûs, *s. Obscurcissement*.
 Verdünnen, diluere, Couper.
 Verdünnend, attenuans, Atténuant.
 Verdünnend, diluens, Délayant.
 Verdünnung, attenuatio, Atténuation.
 Verdünnungsmittel, remedia diluentia, *s. Délayant*.
 Vereinigt, conjunctus, Conjoint.
 Vereinigung, anastomosis, Anastomose.

VER

Vereinigungspunkt, commissura, Commissure.
 Vereiterter Theil, ecpyema, Ecpyème.
 Vereiterung, suppuration, s. *Ecpyème*.
 Vereiterung, ulceratio, Ulcération.
 Verengert, contracted, Rétréci.
 Verengerung, contraction, Rétrécissement.
 Verfälschen, adulterare, Adulterér.
 Verfälschung, adulteratio, Adulteration.
 Verfleischung, carnificatio, Carnification.
 Verfleischung der Knochen, c. ossium, —
 Vergiften, venenare, Empoisonner.
 Vergiftung, veneficium, Empoisonnement.
 Vergrößerung, augmentation, Accroissement.
 Vergrößerungsglas, s. Mikroskop.
 Verhaltung, retentio, Rétention.
 Verhärtete Kothballen, scybala, Scybales.
 Verhärtung, induration, Induration.
 Verheimlichung, celatio, Celation.
 Verkalken, calcinare, Calcinér.
 Verkalkung, s. Calcinirung.
 Verkehrt-Eiförmig, obovoid, Obovoide.
 Verkehrt-eirund, oboval, Obovale.
 Verkehrt-herzförmig, -form, Obcordiforme.
 Verkehrt-herzrund, obcordate, Obcordé.
 Verknöcherung, ossificatio, Ossification.
 Verknöcherung, s. Knochenbildung.
 Verkrümmung, s. Krümmung.
 Verlängert, elongatus, Alongé.
 Verlängertes Mark, medulla oblongata, —
 Verlängerung, elongatio, Alongement.
 Verlängerung, same, Elongation.
 Verlängerung, process, Prolongement.
 Verlarvt, personatus, Personé.
 Verleimend, colleticus, Collétique.
 Verleimende Mittel, colletica, —
 Verlöscht, obliterated, Oblitéré.
 Vermehrung, augmentum, Auxesie.
 Verminderte Harnabsonderung, diminished secretion of urine, Oligourésie.
 Vermindertes oder mangelndes Gefühl, impaired sensibility, Stupeur.
 Verminderung, endosis, Endose.
 Verminderung, remissio, Rémission.
 Vermischt, mixtus, Mixte.
 Vermischung, compositio, Composition.
 Vermischung, chemische oder pharmaceutische, chemical or pharmaceutical —, —
 Vermögen, faculty, Faculté.
 Vermuth, Artemisia, Armoise.
 Vernarben, to cicatrize, Cicatriser.
 Vernarbend, epuloticus, Epulotique.
 Vernarbende Mittel, epulotica, —
 Vernarbung, cicatrization, Cicatrisation.
 Vernichten, to obliterate, Oblitérer.
 Vernichtet, obliterated, Oblitéré.
 Vernichtung, extinction, Anéantisement.
 Vernichtung, obliteration, Oblitération.
 Verpflasternd, emplastie, Emplastique.
 Verpuffung, detonatio, Détonation.
 Verquicken, amalgamatio, Amalgamation.
 Verrenkung, contorsio, Contorsion.
 Verrenkung, distorsio, Entorse.
 Verrenkung, luxatio, Luxation.

VIE

Verrichtung, applicatio, Application.
 Verrichtung, operatio, Opération.
 Verringerung, collapsus, Affaissement.
 Verrückung, displacement, Déplacement.
 Verrückung des Verstandes, s. Wahnsinn.
 Verschiedenartig, s. Heterogen.
 Verschiedenblättrig, heterophyllus, Hétérophylle.
 Verschliessung, obturatio, Obturation.
 Verschliess. der Pupille, obt. pupillæ, —
 Verschliessung, oclusio, Occlusion.
 Verschlucken, deglutitio, Déglutition.
 Verschmalert, s. Verengert.
 Verschneiden, castrare, Chatrer.
 Verschneider, castrator, Chatreur.
 Verschneidung, castratio, Castration.
 Verschönerungskunst, s. Kosmetik.
 Verschwärung, s. Vereiterung.
 Versetzung, s. Umsetzung.
 Versetzung, transpositio, Transposition.
 Verstand, intellect, Intellect.
 Verstandeskkräfte, intellectual faculties, —
 Verstandeslosigkeit, loss of —, Anoie.
 Verstandesschwäche, weakness of —, —
 Verständig, intellectual, Intellectuel.
 Verstärkter Durst, polydipsia, Polydipsie.
 Verstärkung, exaltatio, Exaltation.
 Verstauchung, distorsion, s. *Distorsion*.
 Verstauchung, subluxation, Subluxation.
 Versteinerte Pflanzensamen, fossil seeds of plants, s. *Spermolithes*.
 Verstopfung, constipatio, Constipation.
 Verstopfung, obstructio, Obstruction.
 Verstopfungband, ligamentum obturatorium, s. *Ligament*, et *Obturator*.
 Verstümmelt, mutilatus, Mutilé.
 Verstummelung, mutilatio, Mutilation.
 Versuch, experiment, Experiment.
 Versuchmacher, —alist, Experimentateur.
 Versüssung, edulcoratio, Edulcoration.
 Verunstaltung, deformatio, Déformation.
 Verwachsen, connatus, Conné.
 Verwachsung, adhesion, Adhérence.
 Verwandlung, conversio, Conversion.
 Verwandtschaft, affinity, Affinité.
 Verzerrung, diastrophie, Diastrophie.
 Verziehung der Gesichtsmuskeln, contortion of the facial muscles, —
 Verzuckung, convulsio, Convulsion.
 Vidianischer Kanal, vidian canal, s. *Vidian*.
 Vieh, brute, Brute.
 Vieharzneikunst, veterinary medicine, s. *Vieharzt*.
 Vieharzt, veterinarian, Vétérinaire.
 Viehisch, brute, Brut.
 Vielblättrig, polyphyllus, Polyphylle.
 Vielblumenblättrig, —petalus, Polypétale.
 Vielblumig, multiflorus, Multiflore.
 Vielblüthig, same, Multiflore.
 Vielblüthig, polyanthus, Polyanthe.
 Vieleckig, multangular, Multangulaire.
 Vieleckiges, grosses, Bein, trapezium, s. *Carpe*.
 Vieleckiges, kleines, —, trapezoides, —
 Vielfährig, multilocular, Multiloculaire.
 Vielförmig, polymorphous, Polymorphe.

VIP

Vielgelenkig, many-jointed, Multarticulé.
 Vielgestaltig, s. Vielförmig.
 Vielgezähnt, many-toothed, Multidenté.
 Vielklappig, multivalve, Multivalve.
 Vielköpfig, polycephalous, Polycéphale.
 Vielmännige Blüten, flores polyandri, s. *Polyandrie*.
 Vielnützend, polychrestus, Polychreste.
 Vielsaamig, many-seeded, Polysperme.
 Vielspaltener Rückgratsmuskel, Multifidus spinæ, s. *Transversaire*.
 Vielspaltig, many-cleft, Multifide.
 Vielspelzig, s. Vielklappig.
 Vielstenglich, multicaulis, Multicaule.
 Vieltheilig, multipartite, Multiparti.
 Vielweiberei, Polygynia, Polygynie.
 Vielwieberig, polygamous, Polygame.
 Vielweibig, polygynus, Polygyne.
 Vielwurzelig, many-rooted, Polyrhize.
 Vielzeilige Sommergerste, Hordeum vulgare, s. *Orge*.
 Vielzeilige Wintergerste, H. hexastichon —
 Vierblättrig, quadrifolius, Quadrifolié.
 Vierblättrig, tetraphyllus, Tétraphylle.
 Vierblumenblättrig, petalus, Tetrapétale.
 Vierblüthig, quadriflorus, Quadriflore.
 Viereckig, quadratus, Carré.
 Viereckig, —rangularis, Quadrangulaire.
 Viereckiger Lendenmuskel, Quadratus lumborum, s. *Carré*.
 Viereckiger Schenkelmuskel, — femoris, —
 Viereckiger Vorwärtsbeuger, Pronator radii quadratus, —
 Viereckiges Bein, os quadratum, —
 Vierfächerig, -rilocularis, Quadriloculaire.
 Vierfingerig, tetradactylus, Tétradactyle.
 Vierflügelt, tetrapterus, Tétraptère.
 Vierfüssig, quadrupes, Quadrupède.
 Vierfüssige Thiere, s. Quadrupeden.
 Vierhügel, tubercula quadrigemina, s. *Quadrjumeaux*.
 Vierkantig, s. Viereckig.
 Vierkelchblättrig, tetrasepalous, Tétraphylle.
 Vierklappig, quadrivalvis, Quadrivalve.
 Vierlappig, quadrilobatus, Quadrilobé.
 Viermächtige Blüten, flores tetradynami, s. *Tetradynamie*.
 Viermännig, tetrandrous, Tétrandre.
 Viermännige Blüten, flores tetrandri, —
 Vierpaarig, quadrijugus, Quadrijugué.
 Viersaamig, tetraspermus, Tétrasperme.
 Vierseitig, tetragonus, Tetragone.
 Vierspaltig, quadrifidus, Quadrifide.
 Viertägig, quartan, Quarte.
 Viertägiges Fieber, febris quartana, —
 Viertheilig, quadripartitus, Quadripartite.
 Vierte Hirnhöhle, 4th cerebral ventricle.
 Viertes Paar der Cervicalnerven, fourth pair of cervical nerves, s. *Trachélo-Diaphragmatique*.
 Violsyrup, s. Veilchensaft.
 Viper, Viper, Vipère.
 Viper, gem. od. Europäische, V. comm., —
 Viperwurz, P. bistorta, s. *Renouée*.

VOR

Virginische Schlangen- oder Vipernwurzel, A. serpentaria, s. *Serpentaire*.
 Vitriol, blauer, grüner, weisser, blue, green, white vitriol, s. *Vitriol*.
 Vitriolisch, vitriolic, Vitriolique.
 Vogel, avis, Oiseau.
 Vögel, Aves, Oiseaux.
 Vogelbeerbaum, S. aucuparia, s. *Sorbier*.
 Vogelbeersäure, sorbic acid, s. *Sorbique*.
 Vogelknöterich, P. aviculare, s. *Renouée*.
 Vogelkunde, ornithology, Ornithologie.
 Vogellehre, same, —
 Vogelschnabelig, ornithorhynchus, Ornithorhynque.
 Vogelspinne, M. avicularis, s. *Mygale*.
 Vogelwegetritt, s. Vogelknöterisch.
 Volkskrankheit, s. Epidémie.
 Volkskrankheit, allgemeine, morbus pandemicus, s. *Pandémie*.
 Vollblütig, plethoric, Pléthorique.
 Vollblutigkeit, plethora, Pléthore.
 Vollsäftigkeit, polychylia, Polychylie.
 Vomiren, vomitus, Vomissement.
 Vorbauung, prophylaxis, Prophylaxie.
 Vorbereitende Ursachen, predisponent causes, s. *Procatartique*.
 Vorbeugende Mittel, prophylactica, s. *Prophylaxie*.
 Vorderarm, fore-arm, Avant-Bras.
 Vorderer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis anticus major, s. *Droit*.
 Vorderer kleiner, Rectus — — minor, —
 Vorderer Ohrknorpel, tragus, Tragus.
 Vorderer Rippenhalter, Scalenus anticus, s. *Scalène*.
 Vorderkopf, sinciput, Sinciput.
 Vorderleib, corslet, Corselet.
 Vorderrücken, regio interscapularis, s. *Interscapulaire*.
 Vordoppelung, duplicatura, Duplicature.
 Vorfall, prolapsus, Prolapsus.
 Vorfallen, proptosis, Proptose.
 Vorhaut, præputium, Prépuce.
 Vorhautentzündung, posthitis, Posthite.
 Vorhautgeschwulst, tumor præputii, Posthoncie.
 Vorhersagung des Ausgangs einer Krankheit, prognosis morbi, s. *Prognostic*.
 Vorhof, s. Vorkammer.
 Vorhof, linker, left auricle, s. *Oreillette*.
 Vorhof, rechter, s. Rechter.
 Vorhof, vestibulum, Vestibule.
 Vorhofstreppe, scala vestibuli, s. *Rampe*.
 Vorkammer, auricle, Oreillette.
 Vorkrampf, t. anticus, s. *Tétanos*.
 Vorlaufig, precursory, Précurseur.
 Vorsteherdrüse, prostate gland, Prostate.
 Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung, inflammation of prostate gland, Prostatite.
 Vorsteherdrüsengeschwulst, tumefaction of — —, Prostatoncie.
 Vorsteherdrüsenschmerz, pain in — — (prostatalgia), Prostatalgie.
 Vorwärtsdreher, pronator, Pronateur.
 Vorwärtsdrehung, pronatio, Pronation.

WAN

Wabenartig, favosus, Faveux.
 Wachholderbaum, Juniperus, Genévrier.
 Wachholderbeere, bacca Juniperi, —
 Wachholdergeist, Spiritus Juniperi, —
 Wachholderöl, Oleum de baccis —, —
 Wachholdersaft, oder -muss, Succus inspissatus, vel Rob, Juniperi, —
 Wachholderwasser, Aqua Juniperi, —
 Wachs, cera, Cire.
 Wachsbaum, Myrica, s. *Gale*.
 Wachshaut, cere, Cire.
 Wachssalbe, cerate, Cérat.
 Wachsstock, wax-taper, s. *Bougie*.
 Wachsthum, growth, Croissance.
 Wachtel, Coturnix vulgaris, s. *Caille*.
 Wadenbein, fibula, Péroné.
 Wadenbeinmuskel, dritter, Peroneus tertius, s. *Péronier*.
 Wadenbeinmuskel kurzer, P. brevis, —
 Wadenbeinmuskel, langer, P. longus, —
 Wadenbeinnerv, tiefer, nervus peroneus profundus, (— tibialis anticus), —
 Wadenbeinschlagader, arteria peronea, —
 Wadenmuskel, äusserer zweiköpfiger, Gastrocnemius externus, s. *Jumeau*.
 Wadenmuskel, grosser, s. Sohlenmuskel.
 Waffenlos, Wehrlos, inermis, Inermé.
 Wage, Wagschale, balance, Balance.
 Wählig, elective, Electif.
 Wahnsinn, madness, Aliénation, Aphrosyne.
 Wahnsinn, delirium, Délire.
 Wahnsinnig, maniacal, Délirant, Maniacal.
 Wahnsinnige, maniac, Maniaque.
 Wahrer Kopfgrind, s. K. bösertiger.
 Walcher Hahn, M. gallopavo, Dindon.
 Waldanemone, A. nemorosa, s. *Anémone*.
 Waldlerche, Alauda arborea, s. *Alouette*.
 Waldrebe, Clematis, Clématite.
 Waldr., gem. od. steigende, C. vitalba, —
 Waldschnepfe, S. rusticola, s. *Bécasse*.
 Wallerfisch, Wels, S. glanis, s. *Silure*.
 Wallfisch, Balæna, Baleine.
 Wallfisch mit einer Rückenflosse, Balæna with dorsal fin, Baleinoptère.
 Wallnuss, walnut, s.
 Wallnussbaum, Juglans, Noyer.
 Wallrath, spermaceti, Spermaceti.
 Wallrathfett, cetine, Céline.
 Wallrathfisch, Physeter, s. *Spermaceti*.
 Walze, cylinder, s. *Cylindrique*,
 Walzenförmig, s. Kylanderförmig.
 Walzig, cylindrical, Cylindrique.
 Wamme, palear, Fanon.
 Wand, Wände, pl., paries, parietes, Paroi.
 Wandernd, nomadic, Nomade.
 Wandhaut, endocarpium, Endocarpe.
 Wange, Wangen, pl., mala, s. *Malaire*.
 Wangenbein, os malæ, —
 Wangenfortsatz des Oberkiefers, processus jugalis ossis maxillæ superioris, —

WAS

Wangenfortsatz des Schläfenbeins, proc. jugalis ossis temporis, s. *Malaire*.
 Wanken, nutatio, Nutation.
 Wanst, rumen, Panse.
 Wanze, Cimex, Punaise.
 Wärme, heat, Chaleur.
 Wärmematerie, -stoff, caloric, Calorique.
 Wärmemesser, calorimeter, Calorimètre.
 Wärmemesserkunst, -metry, Calorimétrie.
 Warze, Warzen, pl., wart, Verrue.
 Warzenbeinloch, f. mastoid., s. *Mastoidien*.
 Warzenförmig, papillary, Papillaire.
 Warzenschlange, Acrochordus, Acrochorde.
 Warzentheil, mastoid portion, s. *Mastoidien*.
 Warzig, papillated, Papillé.
 Wasser, Wässer, pl., water, Eau, Eaux.
 Wasser des Herzbeutels, aqua pericardii, —
 Wasserauge, — thalmia, Hydrophthalmie.
 Wasserbad, water-bath, s. *Diplôme*.
 Wasserblase, s. Hydatide.
 Wasserblasenbruch, -ocèle, Hydatidocèle.
 Wasserblei, molybdanum, Molybdène.
 Wasserbleisäure, molybdic acid, —
 Wasserbruch, hydrocele, Hydrocèle.
 Wasserdarmbruch, — cele, Hydrentérocele.
 Wasserfader, Conferva, Conferve.
 Wasserfenchel, Œnanthe phellandrium, s. *Phellandre*.
 Wassergeschwulst, œdema, Œdème.
 Wasser-, s. Schleimgeschwulst.
 Wassergeschwulst der Augenlider, œdema palpebrarum, s. *Œdème*.
 Wassergeschwulst der Stimmritze, œdema glottidis, —
 Wässerig, aqueous, Aqueux.
 Wässerig, serous, Séreux.
 Wässerig, watery, Hydatoïde.
 Wässerige Feuchtigkeit, aqueous humour, s. *Aqueux*, et *Humeur*.
 Wässerige Tinktur, — tincture, s. *Teinture*.
 Wässeriger Aufguss, — infus., s. *Infusion*.
 Wässeriges Aloeextract, Extractum Aloës aquosum, s. *Aqueux*.
 Wasserkopf, hydren-, hydrocephalus, s.
 Wasserkopf, äusserer, hydrocephalus externus, s. *Hydrocéphale*.
 Wasserkopf, innerer, — internus, —
 Wasserköpfig, hydrocephalous, —
 Wasserkraftlehre, hydrodynamics, Hydrodynamique.
 Wasserkampfaderbruch, hydrocirsocele, Hydrocirsocele.
 Wasserlauch, T. scordium, Scordium.
 Wasserleitung, aquæductus, Aqueduc.
 Wasserleitung der Schnecke, aquæductus cochleæ, s. *Limace*.
 Wasserleitung Sylvische, aquæductus Sylvii, s. *Aqueduc*.
 Wassermelone, C. citrullus, s. *Courge*.
 Wasserleitungskunst, s. Hydraulik.

WEI

Wassermesser, *s.* Hydrometer.
 Wassernetznabelbruch, hydropioplomphalus, Hydro-Epiplomphale.
 Wasserpfeffer, *P. hydropiper*, *s. Renouée*.
 Wasserpflanzen, water-plants, *s. Hydrophytologie*.
 Wasserpocken, oder Windpocken, varicellæ aquaticæ, *s. Varicelle*.
 Wasserröhre, siphon, Siphon.
 Wasserscheu, hydrophobia, Hydrophobie.
 Wasserschieferling, *Cicuta*, *Cicutaire*.
 Wasserschieferling, *s. Pferdefenchel*.
 Wasserschlach, *Utricularia*, *Utriculaire*.
 Wasserscherdtlilie, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Acore-Faux*, *s.*, also, *Iris*.
 Wasserstandlehre, *s. Hydrostatik*.
 Wasserstoff, -stoffgas, —gen, *Hydrogène*.
 Wasserstoffsäure, *hydracidum*, *Hydracide*.
 Wassersucht, dropsy, *Hydropisie*.
 Wassersüchtig, dropsical, *Hydropique*.
 Wassertreibend, *hydragogus*, *Hydragogue*.
 Wassertreibende Arzneien, *hydragoga*, —
 Wassertrinken, *hydropesia*, *Hydroposie*.
 Wassertrinker, *hydropota*, *Hydropote*.
 Wasserwindbruch, *hydrophysocèle*, *Hydrophysocèle*.
 Wechselfieber, intermittent fever, *Dialei-pyre*, *s.*, also, *Intermittent*.
 Wechselkampf, *s. Antagonismus*.
 Wedel, *s. Fächer*.
 Wedel, frond, *Fronde*.
 Wedelförmig, *s. Fächerförmig*.
 Weg, passage, way, *Voie*.
 Wege, die ersten, *primæ viæ*, —
 Wegbreitgewächse, *Plantagineæ*, *Plantaginées*.
 Weg-Schnecke, *Limax*, *Limace*.
 Weg-Schnecke, schwarze, *L. ater*, —
 Wegerich, *Plantago*, *Plantain*.
 Wegerich, grosse, *P. major*, —
 Wegerich, spitzige, *P. lanceolata*, —
 Wegmesser, odometer, *Odomètre*.
 Wegnahme, *aphæresis*, *Aphérèse*.
 Wegnehmung, *ablatio*, *Ablation*.
 Wegschneiden, *abscission*, *Apocope*.
 Wegschneidung, *resectio*, *Résection*.
 Wehmutter, *obstetrix*, *Accoucheuse*.
 Wehrlos, *muticus*, *Mutique*.
 Weib, woman, *Femme*.
 Weibchen, female, *Femelle*.
 Weiblich, female, *Femelle*.
 Weibliche Blüten, female flowers, —
 Weibliches Glied, *s. Klitoris*.
 Weichgrätig, Weichstrahlig, *malacopterygius*, *Malacopterygien*.
 Weichselkopf, *plica*, *Plique*.
 Weichthier, *molluscum*, *Mollusque*.
 Weichthiere, *Mollusca*, *Mollusques*.
 Weichthiere, *Malacozoa*, *Malacozoaires*.
 Weide, Weidenbaum, *Salix*, *Saule*.
 Weihrauch, *olibanum*, *Oliban*.
 Wein, wine, *Vin*.
 Weinfarbig, -roth, wine-coloured, *Vineux*.
 Weingeist, *Spiritus vini*, *Alcool*.
 Weinhefen, wine-lees, *Lie de Vin*.

WIE

Weinig, vinous, *Vineux*.
 Weinige Tinktur, vinous Tincture, —
 Weinmeth, *œnomel*, *œnomel*.
 Weinmilch, *œnogala*, *œnogale*.
 Weinöl, *œnelæum*, *œnelæum*.
 Weinsäure, tartaric acid, *s. Tartrate*.
 Weinsäure Salze, *tartrates*, *Tartrates*.
 Weinstein, tartar, *Tartre*.
 Weinsteinsäure, *s. Weinsäure*.
 Weinsteinsäures Kali, *Tartras potassæ*, *s. Tartrate*.
 Weinsteinsäures, saures, Kali, *Supertartras potassæ*, —
 Weinstock, *Vitis vinifera*, *s. Vigne*.
 Weintraube, uva, *Raisin*.
 Weisheitszahn, *dens sapientiæ*, *s. Dent*.
 Weisheitszähne, *dentes* —, *s. Crantère*.
 Weiss, white, *Blanc*.
 Weissandornextract, *Extractum Marrubii*, *s. Marrube*.
 Weisse Lilie, *Lilium candidum*, *s. Lis*.
 Weisse Quecksilbersalbe, white precipitate ointment, *s. Mercure*.
 Weisse Schenkelgeschwulst der Wöchnerinnen, *phlegmasia alba puerperarum*, *s. Phlegmatie*.
 Weisse Stickwurz, *s. Weisse Zaunrübe*.
 Weisse Weide, *Salix alba*, *s. Saule*.
 Weisse Zaunrübe, *B. dioica*, *s. Bryone*.
 Weissen, *dealbatio*, *Déalbation*.
 Weisser Fluss, *leucorrhœa*, *Leucorrhée*.
 Weisser Hornhautfleck, *leucoma*, *Leucome*.
 Weisser Sauerklee, *O. acetosella*, *Alléluia*.
 Weisser Steinbrech, *Saxifraga granulata*, *s. Saxifraga*.
 Weisses Spiessglansoxyd, *Oxidum Stibii album*, *s. Antimoine*.
 Weisses Zinkoxyd, *oxidum zinci*, *s. Fleur*.
 Weissgold, *platina*, *Platine*.
 Weissköpfig, *leucocephalus*, *Leucocéphale*.
 Weisslich, *albuginous*, *Albugineux*.
 Weissstoff, *albumen*, *Albumine*.
 Weizen, *Triticum*, *Froment*.
 Wellenblättrig, wave-leaved, *Ondulifolié*.
 Wellend, undulating, *Ondulant*.
 Wellenförmige Bewegung, — motion, —
 Wellenrändig, Wellig, undulated, *Ondulé*.
 Wellenschlagen, undulation, *Ondulation*.
 Weltmeer, ocean, *Océan*.
 Wenigblättrig, *paucifolius*, *Paucifolié*.
 Wenigblumig, *pauciflorus*, *Pauciflore*.
 Wenigblüthig, same, —
 Werkzeug, instrument, *Instrument*.
 Wesentlich, essential, *Essentiel*.
 Wespe, *Vespa vulgaris*, *Guêpe*.
 Wespennest, *vesparum caverna*, *Guêpier*.
 Wetterglas, *s. Barometer*.
 Wichtelzopf, *s. Weichselzopf*.
 Wickelranke, *capreolus*, *Cirrhé*.
 Widerstreber, antagonist, *Antagoniste*.
 Widerwille, *s. Antipathie*.
 Widerwille, *sicchasia*, *Sicchasia*.
 Wiederherstellung, *reductio*, *Réduction*.
 Wiederherstellung, —oratio, *Restauration*.
 Wiederkäuen, *ruminatio*, *Rumination*.

WOL

Wiederkäuend, ruminans, Ruminant.
 Wiederkäuende Thiere, Ruminantia, —
 Wiederklang, resonance, Resonance.
 Wiederwachsen, regeneratio, Régénération.
 Wiederzunehmen, analepsis, Analepsie.
 Wieke, tent, Bourdonnet, Tente.
 Wild, wild, Agreste.
 Wilde Gurke, s. Eselskürbiss.
 Wilde Kresse, L. rudérale, s. *Passerage*.
 Willischer Beynerv, nervus accessorius
 Willisii, s. *Accessoire*.
 Wilde Valeriane, s. Baldrian.
 Wimperhaar, cilium, Cil.
 Wind, wind, Vent.
 Windblume, Anemone, Anémone.
 Windblume weisse, s. Waldanemone.
 Winddorn, spina ventosa, Arthroceae.
 Windgeschwullst, s. Emphysem.
 Windgeschwullst, physocnus, Physocnie.
 Windig, flatulent, Flatueux.
 Windig, windy, Venteux.
 Windkolik, physospasmus, Physospasme.
 Windkraut, s. Osterblume.
 Windmesser, anemometer, Anémomètre.
 Windpocken, s. Wasserpocken.
 Windzeiger, anemoscope, Anémoscope.
 Winkel, angle, Angle.
 Winkel des Unterkiefers, angulus maxillæ
 inferioris, —
 Winkelig, angular, Angulaire.
 Winkelige Fortsätze des Stirnbeins, pro-
 cessus angulares ossis frontis, —
 Winkelmesser, goniometer, Goniomètre.
 Winter, winter, Hiver.
 Winterhaus, hybernacle, Hibernacle.
 Winterschlaf, hibernation, Hibernation.
 Wirbel, Wirbelbein, vertebra, Vertèbre.
 Wirbelentzündung, —litis, Vetrébralite.
 Wirbelkraut, Astragalus, Astragale.
 Wirbellos, invertebratus, Invertébré.
 Wirbellose Thiere, Invertebrata, —
 Wirbelsäule, vertebral column, s. *Vertébral*.
 Wirbelschlagader, arteria vertebralis, —
 Wirbelschmerz, spondylalgia, Spondylalgie.
 Wirbelthier, vertebrated animal, s. *Vertébré*.
 Wirbelthiere, Vertebrata, Vertébrés.
 Wirksam, energetic, Energique.
 Wirksamkeit, activity, Activité.
 Wirkung, action, Action.
 Wirkung, s. Verrichtung.
 Wismuth, s. Bismuth.
 Wismuthmagisterium, magist. bismuthi, —
 Witling, Merlangus vulgaris, s. *Merlan*.
 Wöchnerinn, puerpera, Accouché.
 Wohlgenährtheit, eutrophia, Eutrophie.
 Wohlklang, euphonia, Euphonie.
 Wohlriechend, odoriferus, Odorifère.
 Wohlriechendes Veilchen, Viola odorata,
 s. *Violette*.
 Wohnbar, habitable, Habitable.
 Wohnung, habitation, Habitation.
 Wolfskirsche, Atropa, Belladonna.
 Wolfskirsche, gemeine, A. belladonna, —
 Wolfsmilch, breitblättrige, Euphorbia la-
 thyris, Epurge.

WUT

Wolke, cloud, Nuage.
 Wolkig, cloudy, Nuageux.
 Woll, wool, Laine.
 Wolletragend, laniferus, Lanifère.
 Wollig, Woolig, woolly, Lanieux.
 Wolverlei, Arnica, Arnique.
 Wolverleiblumen, flores Arnicae, —
 Wolverlei-Extract, Extractum —, —
 Wolverleiwurzel, radix Arnicae, —
 Wörterbuch, lexicon, s. *Lexicographie*.
 Wörterbuchsreiber, lexicographus, —
 Wulst, Wullst, volva, Volve.
 Wundarzneykunde, surgery, Chirurgie.
 Wundarzneykunst, same, —
 Wundarzneylich, surgical, Chirurgial.
 Wundarzt, surgeon, Chirurgien.
 Wunde, wound, Blessure, Plaie.
 Wundenheilende Arzneien, remedia trau-
 matica, s. *Traumatique*.
 Wunderbaum, R. communis, s. *Ricin*.
 Wundfaser, s. Compresse.
 Wundreinigungsmittel, remedia detergen-
 tia, s. *Détergent*.
 Wundwasser, ichor, Ichor.
 Würfelbein, os cuboides, s. *Cuboïde*.
 Würfelförmig, cuboides, Cuboïde.
 Wurm, vermis, Ver.
 Wurmhähnlich, helminthoid, Helminthoïde.
 Wurmartig, same, —
 Würmchen, helminthion, s. *Helminthe*.
 Würmer, Vermes, Helminthes, Vers.
 Wurmertreibend, vermifugus, Vermifuge.
 Wurmfieber, —opyra, Helminthopyre.
 Wurmförmig, vermiformis, Vermiforme.
 Wurmförmige Fortsätze des kleinen Ge-
 hirns, processus vermiformes cerebelli, —
 Wurmförmiger Fortsatz des blinden
 Darms, pr. —formis cœci, s. *Appendice*.
 Wurmkrankheit, —thiasis, Helminthiasis.
 Wurmlere, —thology, Helminthologie.
 Wurmmittel, helminthogoga, Helmintha-
 gogues, s., also, *Anthelmintique*.
 Wurmsamen, semen-contra, Semen-Contra.
 Wurmwidrige Mittel, remedia anthelmin-
 tica, Anthelmintiques.
 Wursthäutchen, allantois, Allantoïde.
 Würze, condiment, Condiment.
 Wurzel, Wurzeln, pl., root, Racine.
 Wurzelartig, radicalis, Radical.
 Wurzelblatt, radical leaf, —
 Wurzelchen, radicle, Radicule.
 Würzelchenscheide, —rhiza, Coléorrhize.
 Wurzelfasern, fibrillæ, s. *Radicule*.
 Wurzelförmig, radiciformis, Radiciforme.
 Wurzelfressend, radicivorus, Radicivore.
 Wurzelhals, collum (plantæ), Collet.
 Wurzelkeim, blastema, Blastème.
 Wurzelnd, radicosus, Radicant.
 Wurzelsprosse, stolo, Stolon.
 Wurzelsprossend, stoloniferus, Stolonifère.
 Wurzelung, radicatio, Radication.
 Würzig, aromatic, Aromatique.
 Wuterich, Cicuta, Cicutaire.
 Wuth, rage, Rage.
 Wüthig, rabid, raging, Rabiéique.

ZEH

Zahn, Zähne, pl., tooth, Dent.
 Zahnarzt, dentist, Dentiste.
 Zahnäste, dental branches, s. *Dentaire*.
 Zahnausbruch, dentitio, Dentition.
 Zahnausbruch, odontophya, Odontophye.
 Zahnen, odontiasis, Odontiasie.
 Zahnentzündung, odontitis, Odontite.
 Zahnenwerk, set of teeth, Denture.
 Zahnfächrig, alveolatus, Alvéolé.
 Zahnfleisch, gum, Gencive.
 Zahnfleischblutfluss, -rhagia, Ulorrhagie.
 Zahnfleischentzündung, ulitis, Ulite.
 Zahnfleischgeschwulst, uloncus, Uloncie.
 Zahnförmig, dentiformis, Dentiforme.
 Zahnförmiger Fortsatz, odontoid process, s. *Odontoide*.
 Zahnhöhle, alveolus, Alvéole, Bothrion.
 Zahnhöhlenfortsatz des Oberkiefers, proc. alveol. maxillæ superioris, s. *Alvéolaire*.
 Zahnhöhlenfortsatz des Unterkiefers, processus alveolaris maxillæ inferioris, —
 Zahnklappern, dent. crepitus, s. *Claquement*.
 Zahnlade, -laden, pl., s. Zahnhöhle.
 Zahnlos, edentatus, Edenté.
 Zahnlose Thiere, Edentata, Edentés.
 Zahnücke, diastema dentium, s. *Diastème*.
 Zahnmittel, odontica, Odontiques.
 Zahnpulver, tooth-powder, Odontotrimme.
 Zahnschmerz, tooth-ache, Odontalgie.
 Zahnschnecke, Dentalium, Dentale.
 Zahnschnitt, denticulus, Denticule.
 Zahnstein, tartarus dentium, Odontolithe.
 Zahnsteinbildung, odontolithiasis, Odontolithiasie.
 Zahnstocker, tooth-pick, Cure-Dent.
 Zahnweh, odontalgia, Odontalgie.
 Zahnzange, forfex dentium, Davier.
 Zahnzange, odontagogum, Odontagogue.
 Zange, forceps, Pincés.
 Zäpfchen, uvula, Luette.
 Zäpfchendrüsen, uvular glands, s. *Uvulaire*.
 Zäpfchenentzündung, uvulitis, Uvulite.
 Zapfen, conus, Cone.
 Zapfenbeere, galbulus, Galbule.
 Zapfenförmig, —iliformis, Strobiliforme.
 Zapfenmuskel, Azygos uvulæ, Palato-Staphylin.
 Zapfentragend, coniferus, Conifère.
 Zaum, frenulum, Bride.
 Zaumrübe, Bryonia, Bryone.
 Zehe, Zehen, pl., toe, Orteil.
 Zehenscheide, dactylothea, Dactylothèque.
 Zehnblättrig, decaphyllus, Décaphylle.
 Zehneckig, decagonus, Décagone.
 Zehnmännig, decandrous, Décandre.
 Zehnmännigkeit, Decandria, Décandrie.
 Zehnsamig, decaspermus, Décasperme.
 Zehnweiberei, Decagynia, Décagynie.
 Zehnweibige Pflanzen, plantæ decagynæ, —
 Zehrfieber, hectic fever, Hecticopyre.

ZEU

Zehrfieber, colliquative fever, Syntécopyre.
 Zeichen, signum, Signe.
 Zeichenlehre, semeiologia, Séméiologie.
 Zeigefinger, indicator, s. *Doigt*.
 Zeitigung, maturity, Maturité.
 Zeitlose, Colchicum, Colchique.
 Zeitmesser, chronometer, Chronomètre.
 Zelle, Zellen, pl., cell, Cellule.
 Zellgewebartig, cellular, Cellulaire.
 Zellgewebe, cellular tissue, s. *Cellulaire*.
 Zellicht, same, —
 Zellige Gewächse, plantæ cellulosæ, s. *A-cotylédon*.
 Zerbrechlich, fragilis, Fragile.
 Zerbrechlichkeit, fragilitas, Fragilité.
 Zerbrechlichkeit der Knochen, fragilitas ossium, Ostéopsathyrose.
 Zerfallen, dialysis, Dialyse.
 Zerfliessbarkeit, deliquescence, Délivescence.
 Zerfliessende Salze, deliquescent salts, —
 Zerfliessung, deliquescence, —
 Zerfressen, erosion, Anabrose.
 Zerfressende Mittel, diabrotica, s. *Diabrose*.
 Zerfressung, corrosio, Corrosion, Diabrose.
 Zergliederer, anatomist, Anatomiste.
 Zergliedern, to anatomize, Anatomiser.
 Zergliedernd, analytic, Analytique.
 Zergliederung, anatomy, Anatomie.
 Zergliederung der unteren Thiere, dissection of the lower animals, s. *Anatomie*.
 Zergliederungskunde, Zergliederungskunst, science of anatomy, —
 Zerlegung, analysis, Analyse.
 Zernagende Mittel, s. Aetzmittel.
 Zerplatzen einer Vene, rupture of a vein, Phléborrhexie.
 Zerquetschung, —atio, Conquassation.
 Zerreiblich, friable, Friable.
 Zerreiblichkeit, friability, Friabilité.
 Zerreibung, levigatio, Lévigation.
 Zerreißen, laceratus, Lacéré.
 Zerreißend, lancinating, Lancinant.
 Zerreißend, ruptilis, Ruptile.
 Zerreißenes Loch, s. Hinteres.
 Zerreißung, diæresis, Diérèse.
 Zerreißung, dilaceration, Dilacération.
 Zerreißung, lancinatio, Elancement.
 Zerschlitzt, laceratus, Déchiré.
 Zerschneiden eines Schädelknochens, fissure of a cranial bone, Diacopé.
 Zersetzt, decompositus, Décomposé.
 Zersetzung, decompositio, Décomposition.
 Zerstoßen, to triturate, Concasser.
 Zerstoßung, contusio, Contusion.
 Zertheilung, incisio, Incision.
 Zertrennung der Gefässe, rupture of vessels, s. *Dierèse*.
 Zeugung, generatio, Génération.

ZUC

Zeugungsreife, pubertas, Puberté.
 Zeugungstheile, partes generationis, s. *Genital*.
 Zeugungsunfähig, impotens, Impotent.
 Zeugungsunfähigkeit, —tia, Impuissance.
 Zibeth, zibethum, Civette.
 Zibethkatze, Viverra civetta, Civette.
 Zieg-, Zugmittel, helctica, Helctiques.
 Zimmt, cinnamomum, Cannelle.
 Zimmt, sinesischer, — sinense, s. *Cannelle*.
 Zimmtbaum, (wahre), Laurus cinnamomi, Canellier.
 Zimmtbaum, weisser, C. alba, s. *Cannelle*.
 Zimmtcassia, s. Zimmt, sinesischer.
 Zimmtöl, Oleum cinnamomi, s. *Cannelle*.
 Zimmtrinde, wahre, cortex —, s. *Canellier*.
 Zimmtrinde, weisse, — canellæ, s. *Cannelle*.
 Zimmtsyrup, Syrupus Cinnamomi, —
 Zimmttinktur, Tinctura Cinnamomi, —
 Zimmtwasser, einfaches, Aqua —, —
 Zimmtwasser, weiniges, Aqua — vinosa, —
 Zink, zincum, Zinc.
 Zinn, stannum, Etain.
 Zinnfeile, präparirte, limatura stanni preparata, s. *Etain*, et *Limaille*.
 Zinnober, cinnabar, Cinnabre.
 Zipolle, Allium fistulosum, Ciboule.
 Zirbel, Zirbeldrüse, pineal gland, Conarion, s., also, *Pinéal*.
 Zirbelstiele, pedunc. conarii, s. *Pédoncule*.
 Zirkel, circle, cycle, Cercle, Cycle.
 Zirkelrund, circular, Circulaire.
 Zirkelrund, orbicular, Orbiculaire.
 Zischen, sibilatio, Sifflement.
 Zischend, sibilans, Sifflant.
 Zitteraal, G. electricus, s. *Gymnote*.
 Zitterfisch, Torpedo vulgaris, s. *Torpille*.
 Zitternde Bewegung, s. Schauder.
 Zitwer, Kæmpferia rotunda, s. *Zédoaire*.
 Zitzenförmig, mamillatus, Mameloné.
 Zitzenfortsatz, mastoid process, s. *Mastoïde*.
 Zitzensack, mastotheca, Mastothèque.
 Zoochemie, animal chemistry, Zoochimie.
 Zoographisch, zoographical, Zoographique.
 Zoolith, zoolite, Zoolithe.
 Zoolithographie, zoolithography, Zoolithographie.
 Zoolithologie, zoolithology, Zoolithologie.
 Zoolog, zoologist, Zoologiste.
 Zoologie, zoology, Zoologie.
 Zoologisch, zoological, Zoologique.
 Zoonosologie, zoonosology, Zoonosologie.
 Zoopathologie, -pathology, Zoopathologie.
 Zoophysiologie, -siology, Zoophysiologie.
 Zoophyt, zoophytum, Zoophyte.
 Zoophyten, Zoophyta, Zoophytes.
 Zoophytisch, zoophytic, Zoophytique.
 Zoophytologie, -phytology, Zoophytologie.
 Zorn, anger, Colère.
 Zote am Pferdefuss, cirrus, Fanon.
 Zucken, subsultus, Soubresaut.
 Zucker, sugar, Sucre.
 Zuckerbohne, -mandel, sugar-plum, Dragée.
 Zuckerig, saccharine, Saccharin.
 Zuckersaft, syrup, Syrop.

ZUN

Zuckerwasser, hydrosaccharum, Hydro-saccharum.
 Zuckung, convulsio, Convulsion.
 Zufall, accident, Accident.
 Zufallen der Krankheiten, symptoms of diseases, s. *Symptôme*.
 Zufällig, accidental, Accidentel, Adventice.
 Zufluss, affluxus, Affluence.
 Zugabe, epidosis, Epidose.
 Zugang, accession, Accès.
 Zugmittel, epispastica, s. *Epispastique*.
 Zuheilende Mittel, consolidantia, s.
 Zuheilung, consolidatio, Consolidation.
 Zuhören, s. Auscultation.
 Zunahme, increase, Accroissement.
 Zunahme, increase, Auxesie.
 Zunahme einer Krankheit, increase of a disease, Epidrose.
 Zunge, glossa, Zunge.
 Zunge, tongue, Langue.
 Zungenarterie, art. lingualis, s. *Lingual*.
 Zungenast des Zungenschlundkopfnervens, ramus lingualis nervi glosso-pharyngei, —
 Zungenband, frænum linguæ, Filet.
 Zungenbein, os hyoides, — linguale, s. *Hy-oïde*, et *Lingual*.
 Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskel, Cerato-Pharyngeus, Cérato-Pharyngien.
 Zungenbeinhornzungenmuskel, Cerato-Glossus, Cérato-Glosse.
 Zungenbeinmuskeln, musculi hyoidei, s. *Hyöidien*.
 Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel, Hyo-Glossus, Hyo-Glosse.
 Zungenblutader, vena lingualis, s. *Ranine*.
 Zungenblutung, glossorrhagia, s. *Glossotomie*.
 Zungenbrand, glossanthrax, Glossanthrax.
 Zungenbruch, glossoceale, Glossocèle.
 Zungencarbunkel, s. Zungenbrand.
 Zungenentzündung, glossitis, Glossite.
 Zungenfleischnerv, nervus hypoglossus, s. *Hypoglosse*, et *Nerf*.
 Zungenhalter, —catochus, Glossocatoche.
 Zungenkehldeckelmuskel, Glosso-Epiglotticus, Glosso-Epiglottique.
 Zungenlähmung, glossoplegia, s. *Glossotomie*.
 Zungenlehre, glossologia, Glossologie.
 Zungenlos, aglossus, Aglosse.
 Zungenlosigkeit, aglossia, Aglossie.
 Zungenmuskel, Lingualis, Lingual.
 Zungennerf, nervus lingualis, s. *Lingual*.
 Zungenerschlagader, tiefe, arteria ranina, s. *Ranine*.
 Zungenschlundkopfnerv, nervus glosso-pharyngeus, s. *Nerf*.
 Zungenschlundnerv, same, s. *Glosso-Pharyngien*.
 Zungenschmerz, glossalgia, Glossalgie.
 Zungenvene, vena lingualis, s. *Lingual*.
 Zungenvorfall, glossoptosis, Glossoptose.
 Zungenvorfall, paraglossa, Paraglosse.
 Zungenwärtchen, p. linguales, s. *Papille*.
 Zungenzäpfchenmuskel, Constrictor isthmi faucium, Glosso-Staphylin.

ZUS

Zurückbeugende Muskeln, musculi supinatore, s. *Supinateur*.
 Zurückbeugung der Gebärmutter, retroversio uteri, s. *Hypostrophie*.
 Zurückbringung, reductio, Réduction.
 Zurückdrehung, supinatio, Supination.
 Zurückgebogen, reflexus, Réfléchi.
 Zurückgebogen, revolutus, Révoluté.
 Zurückgehen, retrocessio, Rétrocession.
 Zurückgelegt, reclinatus, Récliné.
 Zurückgerollt, revolutus, Révoluté.
 Zurückhaltung einer normalen Ausleerung, suppression of a natural evacuation, Epischèse.
 Zurücklaufend, recurrens, Récurrent.
 Zurücklaufende Ellenbogenschlagader, arteria ulnaris recurrens, —
 Zurücklaufende Speichenschlagader, arteria radialis recurrens, —
 Zurücklaufender Nerv, nerv. recurrens, —
 Zurückstoss, repersussio, Répercussion.
 Zurückstossung, repulsio, Répulsion.
 Zurückstrahlung, —eratio, Réverbération.
 Zurücktreibend, repersussio, Répercussif.
 Zurücktreibende Arzneien, repellentia, —
 Zurücktreten, s. Zurückgehen.
 Zurückwerfung, reflectio, Réflexion.
 Zurückziehbar, retractile, Rétractile.
 Zurückziehbarkeit, —ility, Rétractilité.
 Zurückziehung, retraction, Rétraction.
 Zusammendrückbar, —ible, Compressible.
 Zusammendrückbarkeit, compressibility, Compressibilité.
 Zusammendrücken, to —press, Comprimer.
 Zusammendrucker, —or, Compresseur.
 Zusammendrucker der Nase, Constrictor naris, —
 Zusammendrückt, compressus, Compressé, Comprimé.
 Zusammendrückung, —sio, Compression.
 Zusammenfliessend, confluent, Confluent.
 Zusammenfliessende Blattern, confluent small-pox, —
 Zusammenfluss, confluence, Abouchement.
 Zusammenfluss zweyer Blutadern, confluence of two veins, —
 Zusammengeballt, conglobatus, Conglobé.
 Zusammengelegt, —catus, Conduplicué.
 Zusammengerollt, convolutus, Convoluté.
 Zusammengerollt, s. Tutenförmig.
 Zusammengesetzt, compositus, Composé.
 Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinktur, Tinc. Castorei composita, —
 Zusammengesetzte Blumen, flores compositi, s. *Clinanthe*.
 Zusammengesetzte Drüse, conglomerate gland, s. *Conglomeré*.
 Zusammengesetzter Angelikwurzelngeist, Spiritus Angelicæ compos., s. *Angélique*.
 Zusammengesetztes Kampherliniment, Lin. Camphoræ comp., s. *Camphre*.
 Zusammengesetztes Rharbarberextract, Extr. Rhei compos., s. *Rhubarbe*.
 Zusammengesetztes Rosmarinwasser, Aqua Rosmarini comp., s. *Rosmarin*.

ZWE

Zusammengewachsen, connate, Conné.
 Zusammengewachsene Blätter, folia connata, —
 Zusammengewichelt, conglomeratus, Conglomeré.
 Zusammengezogen, contractus, Contracté.
 Zusammenhaltend, synchous, Synoque.
 Zusammenhang, cohæsió, Cohésion.
 Zusammenheilung, s. Zusammenleimung.
 Zusammenlaufen, —gence, Convergence.
 Zusammenlaufend, converging, —
 Zusammenleimen, agglutinare, Agglutiner.
 Zusammenleimend, —ans, Agglutinant.
 Zusammenleimende Mittel, conglutinantia, s. *Conglutination*.
 Zusammenleimung, agglutinatio, Agglutination.
 Zusammenmündung, inosculatio, Abouchement.
 Zusammenmündung, s. Anastomose.
 Zusammenneigend, connivens, Connivent.
 Zusammenpressung, s. Zusammendrückung.
 Zusammensetzung, synthesis, Synthèse.
 Zusammensetzung, —itio, Composition.
 Zusammenstoss, collisio, Collision.
 Zusammenstossend, s. Zusammenneigend.
 Zusammentreffen, coincidentia, Coincidence.
 Zusammenwicklung, complicatio, Complication.
 Zusammenwohnen, —atio, Cohabitation.
 Zusammenziehbar, systalticus, Systaltique.
 Zusammenziehbar, contractile, Contractile.
 Zusammenziehbarkeit, contractility, Contractilité.
 Zusammenziehend, astringent, s.
 Zusammenziehende Mittel, astringentia, s.
 Zusammenziehung, astrictio, Astriction.
 Zusammenziehung, s. Concentrirung.
 Zusammenziehung, contractio, Contraction.
 Zusammenziehung, s. Krause.
 Zusatz, appendage, Appendice.
 Zusätzlich, —mentary, Supplémentaire.
 Zutritt, access, Accès.
 Zuwachs, accretio, Accroissement.
 Zweibäuchig, digastric, Digastrique.
 Zweibäuchiger Nackenmuskel, Complexus, Complexus.
 Zweibäuchiger Unterkiefermuskel, Digastricus, Digastrique.
 Zweiblättrig, diphyllus, Diphyllé.
 Zweiblumig, biflorus, Biflore.
 Zweibruderschaft, s. Diadelphie.
 Zweifächrig, bilocular, Biloculaire.
 Zwei-, Vierfächriger Staubbeutel, anthera bi-, quadrilocularis, s. *Anthère*.
 Zweiflügelich, dipterous, Diptère.
 Zweiflügelige Insekten, Diptera, Diptères.
 Zweifüssig, biped, Bipède.
 Zweig, twig, s. *Branche*.
 Zweihäusig, dioecious, Dioïque.
 Zweihörnig, bicornis, Bicorné.
 Zweihörnige Harnblase, vesica bicornis, —
 Zweijährig, biennis, Bisannuel.

ZWI

Zweikernig, -knöpfig, dicoccus, Dicoque.
 Zweilippig, bilabiate, Bilabié.
 Zweimächtig, didynamous, Didyname.
 Zweimächtige Staubfaden, — stamens, —
 Zweimächtigkeit, Didynamia, Didynamie.
 Zweimännig, diandrus, Diandre.
 Zweimännige Blüthen, flores diandri, —
 Zweireihig, distichus, Distique.
 Zweisaamig, dispermus, Disperme.
 Zweischalig, bivalvis, Bivalve.
 Zweispaltig, bifidus, Bifide.
 Zweispitzig, -zackig, bifurcatus, Bifurqué.
 Zweispitzige Entheilung, bifurcatio, Bifurcation.
 Zweite Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, second row of carpal bones, *s. Carpe*.
 Zweiter Halswirbel, second cervical vertebra, Axis.
 Zweites Stück des Brustbeins, third piece of the sternum, *s. Tristernal*.
 Zweitheilig, dichotomus, Dichotome.
 Zwei-, Zweyzähnig, bidentatus, Bidenté.
 Zweizeilig, distichus, Distique.
 Zwerchenwachsen, diaphysis, Diaphyse.
 Zwerchfell, diaphragma, Diaphragme.
 Zwerchfell, epiphragma, Epiphragme.
 Zwerchfellabscess, diaphragmapostema, *s. Diaphragmalgie*.
 Zwerchfellbruch, hernia diaphragmatis, Diaphragmatocèle.
 Zwerchfellentzündung, inflammatio diaphragmatis, Diaphragmatite.
 Zwerchfellgeschwür, diaphragmelcosis, —
 Zwerchfellmagenband, ligamentum phrenogastricum, *s. Phréno-Gastrique*.
 Zwerchfellmilzband, ligamentum phrenosplenicum, *s. Phréno-Splénique*.
 Zwerchfellnerven, nervi phrenici, *s. Diaphragmatique*.
 Zwerchfellschlagadern, obere, arteriæ phrenicæ superiores, —
 Zwerchfellschl., untere, — — inferiores, —
 Zwerchfellschmerz, diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmalgie.
 Zwerchfellvenen, venæ phrenicæ, —
 Zwerchmuskel, *s. Zwerchfell*.
 Zwerg, dwarf, Nain.
 Zwergig, dwarfish, Nain.
 Zwieback, panis biscotus, Biscuit.
 Zwiebel, bulbus, Bulbe.
 Zwiebel, -lauch, Allium cepa, Ognon.
 Zwiebel der Harnröhre, bulbus urethræ, *s. Bulbe*.
 Zwiebelbrut, bulbulus, Cayeu.
 Zwiebel förmig, bulbiformis, Bulbiforme.
 Zwiebelgewächse, plantæ bulbosæ, *s. Bulbe*.
 Zwiebelig, bulbosus, Bulbeux.
 Zwiebeltragend, bulbifer, Bulbifère.
 Zwilling, gemellus, geminus, Jumeau.
 Zwillingsmuskel, oberer, Geminus superior, —
 Zwillingsmuskel, unterer, — inferior, —
 Zwischendornbänder, ligamenta interspinosa, *s. Inter-Epineux*.
 Zwischendornmuskeln, Interspinales, —

ZYM

Zwischengerollt, obvolutus, Obvolute.
 Zwischenkiefer, os intermaxillare, *s. Intermaxillare*.
 Zwischenknochenmuskeln, äussere, musculi interossei externi, *s. Interosseux*.
 Zwischenknochenmuskeln, innere, musculi interossei interni, —
 Zwischenknochennerv, n. interosseus, —
 Zwischenknochenschlagadern, arteriæ interossee, —
 Zwischenknorpel, interarticular cartilage, *s. Inter-Articulaire*.
 Zwischenknorpeln des Brustbeins, cartilagine interarticulares sterni, —
 Zwischenknorpeln des Schlüsselbeins, cartilagine interarticulares claviculæ, —
 Zwischenknoten, internodium, Entrenœud.
 Zwischenqueerfortsatzmuskeln, hintere des Nackens, Intertransversales colli posteriores, *s. Inter-Transversaire*.
 Zwischenqueerfortsatzmuskeln, vordere des Nackens, — colli, anteriores, —
 Zwischenraum, interspace, Diastème.
 Zwischenraum, interstice, Interstice.
 Zwischenrippenmuskeln, äussere, — innere, Intercostales externi, — interni, *s. Intercostal*.
 Zwischenrippenschlagader, obere, arteria intercostalis superior, *s. Intercostal*.
 Zwischenrippenschlagadern, untere, arteriæ intercostales inferiores, —
 Zwischenrippenvene, obere der rechten Seite, vena intercost. dextra superior, —
 Zwischenrippenvene, obere der linken Seite, vena intercostalis sinistra —, —
 Zwischenrippenvenen, v. intercostales, —
 Zwischenschlüsselbeinband, ligamentum interclaviculare, *s. Interclaviculaire*.
 Zwischenwirbelknorpel, cartilago intervertebralis, *s. Intervertebral*.
 Zwischenwirbelkörperbänder, ligamenta intervertebralia, —
 Zwischenwirbellöcher, foramina intervertebralia, *s. Lombaire*.
 Zwischenzeit, interval, *s. Intermission*.
 Zwitter, hermaphrodite, Hermaphrodite.
 Zwitterheit, hermaphrodis, Hermaphrodisme.
 Zwölfeckig, dodecagonus, Dodécagone.
 Zwölffingerdarm, duodenum, Duodénum.
 Zwölffingerdarmentzündung, duodenitis, Duodénite.
 Zwölffingerdarmschlagadern, arteriæ duodenales, *s. Duodénum*.
 Zwölfmännig, dodecandrus, Dodécandre.
 Zwölfmännige Pflanzen, plantæ dodecandrae, —
 Zwölfmännigkeit, Dodecandria, Dodécandrie.
 Zwölfweibig, dodecagynus, Dodécagyne.
 Zwölfweibige Blüthen, flores dodecagyni, —
 Zwölfweibigkeit, Dodecagynia, Dodécagynie.
 Zygomatisch, zygomat, Zygomatique.
 Zymosimeter, —metrum, Zymosimètre.

SUPPLEMENT.

AUF

Abfluss, effluxus, Ecoulement.
 Abführen, to absterge, Absterger.
 Abführungsmittel, —gentia, *s. Abstergent*.
 Abhängige Fortsätze, hintere, — — vor-
 dere, processus clinoidi posteriores, —
 — anteriores, *s. Clinoïde*.
 Abkühlung, refrigeratio, Réfrigération.
 Ableitung, derivatio, Dérivation.
 Abnahme, decay, Déperissement.
 Ab- oder Wegnehmen eines überflüssigen
 oder verdorbenen Theils, removal of a
 superfluous or injured part, *s. Aphérèse*.
 Abreibung der Haut, excoriation, Ecor-
 chure.
 Absüssung, dulcificatio, Dulcification.
 Abzäumen, fræna solvere, Débrider.
 Abzäumung, —orum solutio, Débridement.
 Abziehende Muskeln, abductor muscles, *s.*
 Abzieher der grossen Zehe, Abductor pol-
 licis pedis, *s. Abducteur*.
 Abzieher der kleinen Zehe, Abductor mi-
 nimi digiti pedis, —
 Achselblatt, stipula, Stipule.
 Aderriss, phleborrhæxis, Phléborrhæxie.
 Aeusserstes Ende der Hand, extrema ma-
 nûs, Acrochir.
 Agrimonie, Agrimonia, Aigremoine.
 Altersbogen, *s. Greisenbogen*.
 Ameisenwarze, myrmecia, Myrmécie.
 Ampfergewächse, Polygoneæ, Polygonées.
 Aneinanderreiben, confricatio, Confrication.
 Anfang des Ductus thoracicus, commence-
 ment of thoracic duct, *s. Réceptacle*.
 Angeborene Krankheit, congenital disease,
s. Conné.
 Anheftung, insertio, Insertion.
 Ansammlung ein. Flüssigkeit in den Brust-
 fellsäcken, pleurorrhœa, Pleurorrhée.
 Ansammlung von Wasser und Luft im U-
 terus, —metra, Hydrophysomètre.
 Ansetzen, prosthesis, Prosthèse.
 Ansprung, tinea, Achores.
 Anwachs, accretio, Accretion.
 Anzieher des Daumens, Adductor pollicis
 manûs, *s. Adducteur*.
 Anzieher des kleinen Fingers, Adductor
 minimi digiti manûs, —
 Anzieher der grossen Zehe, Adductor pol-
 licis pedis, —
 Armblättrig, oligophyllus, Oligophylle.
 Arthritischer Afterschmerz, proctagra ar-
 thritica, *s. Proctagre*.
 Atomistik, Atomistische Ontologie, cor-
 puscular philosophy, *s. Corpusculaire*.
 Aufheber des Schulterblatts, Levator sca-
 pulæ, *s. Angulaire*.
 Aufrichter der Klitoris, Erector clitoridis,
s. Ischio-Caverneux.
 Aufrichter der Ruthe, Erector penis, —
 Aufschwellen, intumescencia, Dioncose.

BER

Auftreiben der Meibomische Drüsen, obstr.
 of Meibomian glands, *s. Pachyblépharose*.
 Augenbrand, Augenkarkunkel, carbuncu-
 lus oculi, Anthracose.
 Augenbutter, eyelid-secretion, Chassie.
 Augendrüseneentzündung, inflammation of
 Meibomian glands, Adénophthalmie.
 Augenliederbrand, carbunculus palpebra-
 rum, Anthracose.
 Augenliederschwiele, pachyblepharosis, Pa-
 chyblépharose.
 Augenliedzerfressung, ulceration of the
 eye-lids, Péribrose.
 Augenschau, —scopia, Ophthalmoscopie.
 Ausbreitbar, diffusible, Diffusible.
 Ausbreitung in Aeste, —tio, Ramification.
 Auseinandergehen der Schädelknochen,
 separation of cranial bones, Diachalasis.
 Auseinanderweichen, diastasis, Diastase.
 Auslieferung, secundinarum expulsio, Dé-
 livrance.
 Ausschwellen, —escentia, Intumescence.
 Aussetzende Krankheiten, intermittent
 diseases, *s. Intermittent*.
 Aussetzender Puls, intermittent pulse, —
 Ausstrahlung, irradiatio, Irradiation.
 Auswärts-gebogen, reflexus, Réfléchi.
 Ausziehen der Haare, removal of the hair,
 Dropacisme.
 Bandblümchen, ligula, Languette.
 Bänder des Gehirns, commissuræ cerebri,
s. Commissure.
 Basis der Blausäure, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
 Basis der Schulterblatts, basis, vel margo
 vertebralis, scapulæ, *s. Base*.
 Basisches Salz, neutral salt, —
 Bauchflosser, Abdominales (Pisces), *s. Ab-
 dominal*.
 Bauchmuskellentzündung, —is, Myocœlite.
 Bauchmuskelschmerz, —ia, Myocœlialgie.
 Bauchspeicheldrüsengang, ductus pancrea-
 ticus, *s. Pancréatique*.
 Becher, Becherhülle, cupula, Cupule.
 Becherartig, cupulatus, Cupulé.
 Becherförmige Blumenkrone, cup-shaped
 corolla, *s. Cyathiforme*.
 Bechertragend, cupuliferus, Cupulifère.
 Beckenmesser, *s. Klisiometer*.
 Befruchtungsträger, —phorus, Gonophore.
 Begleitend, concomitant, Concomitant.
 Begleitung, adjunct, Accompagnement.
 Behäutet, tunicatus, Tunique.
 Beinerde, earth of bone, *s. Terre*.
 Beinhaut der Hirnschale, —ium, Péricrane.
 Beinnarbe, callus, Cal.
 Beinschiene, *s. Beinlade*.
 Berathschlagung, cœnologia, Cœnologie.
 Beraubung des Geschmacks, saporis depri-
 vatio, Affadissement.

EIL

Beschreibung der Winde, *s. Anemographie*.
 Bestengelt, caulescens, Caulescent.
 Betelpfeffer, *P. betle*, *s. Poivre*.
 Bettförmig, clinoid, Clinoide.
 Biberbaum, *M. glauca*, *s. Magnolier*.
 Bibergeilkampher, castorina, Castorine.
 Bienenzellig, favosus, Faveux.
 Biestmilch, beestings, Colostrum.
 Blauer Sturmhut, *s. Napell*.
 Bleichsüchtig, chlorotic, Chlorotique.
 Bleywurz, Plumbago, Dentelaire.
 Blumenblattlos, apetalous, Apétale.
 Blumenstieleständig, —lar, Pédonculé.
 Blutaderausdehnung, —ma, Phlébeurysme.
 Blutaderentzündung, phlebitis, Phlébite.
 Blutarm, leiphæmus, Leiphème.
 Blutfluss aus den Venen, phleborrhagia, Phléborrhagie.
 Blüthenscheidchen, spathella, Spathelle.
 Blüten-, Blumenscheide, spatha, Spathe.
 Blüthenscheidenartig, Blüthenscheidig, spathaceous, Spathé.
 Blütenstielchen, pedicellus, Pédicelle.
 Boden, soil, Terreau.
 Bohrmuschel, Pholas, Pholade.
 Bolle, bulb, Bulbe.
 Brachvogel, Numenius, Courlis.
 Brachvogel, grosser, *N. arquata*, —
 Brechbar, refrangible, Réfrangible.
 Brechbarkeit, —gibility, Réfrangibilité.
 Brechfieber, febris asodes, *s. Asode*.
 Bruchähnliche Geschwulst, hernia-like swelling, *s. Hydatidocèle*.
 Bruchschneider, celotomist, *s.*
 Bruchschnitt, celotomia, Célotomie.
 Brustknoten des Interkostalnervens, ganglia thor. n. intercostalis, *s. Intercostal*.
 Brustkrebs, mammary cancer, Mastro-Carcinome.
 Brustsprache, pectoriloquy, Pectoriloquie.
 Bürzel, uropygium, Croupion.
 Büschel, fasciculus, Faisceau.
 Büschelartig, fasciculatus, Fasciculé.
 Büschelförmig, same, —
 Caries der Rückenwirbel, spondylarthrocace, Spondylarthrocace.
 Ceder aus Lycien, Juniperus lycia, *s. Oliban*.
 Darrsucht der Kinder, mesenteric atrophy of children, Pédatrophie.
 Destilliertes Wasser der schwarzen Küchenschelle, Aqua distillata *A. pratensis*, *s. Anémone*.
 Dickauszug, extractum, Extrait.
 Dickauszug der schwarzen Küchenschelle, Extractum *A. pratensis*, *s. Anémone*.
 Drüsenfleisch, parenchyma, Parenchyme.
 Dunnblättrig, tenuifolius, Tenuifolié.
 Durchgang, Durchgänge, pl., via, Voie.
 Durrgras, Holcus, Houlque.
 Egelschnecke, Fasciola hepatica, Douve.
 Elfter Beynerv, eleventh cerebral, or accessory, nerve, *s. Accessoire*.

GEW

Einbalsamirung, cadaverum conditura, Embaument.
 Einjährig, annual, Annuel.
 Einjährige Pflanze, annual plant, —
 Eitern, to suppurate, Abcéder.
 Endständig, terminalis, Terminal.
 Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln, myocephalitis, Myocéphalite.
 Ephemeriden, ephemerides, *s. Ephémère*.
 Erdstrich, regio terræ, Climat.
 Erschlaffung des Hodens, relaxatio scroti, Rhacose.
 Erste Muttermilch, *s. Kolostrum*.
 Erste Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, 1st row of metacarpal bones, *s. Carpe*.
 Erste Wege, primæ viæ, *s. Voie*.
 Erster Halswirbel, 1st cerv. vertebra, Atlas.
 Erstes Stück des Brustbeins, first piece of sternum, *s. Primi-Sternal*.
 Erwachsen, adult, Adulte.
 Erwachsenes Alter, adult age, —
 Fangschwanz, cauda preh., *s. Prehensile*.
 Feinblättrig, tenuifolius, Tenuifolié.
 Feuchtigkeitsmesser, *s. Hygrometer*.
 Fische mit weichen Gräten, Malacopterygii (Pisces), Malacoptérygiens.
 Fistulöses Geschwür, fistuloussore, Clapier.
 Fleischlappen, flap of flesh, Lambeau.
 Fleischwasserbruch, hydrosarcocele, Hydrosarcocèle.
 Flosswallfisch, *s. Balänopter*.
 Frieselartig, phlyctenoid, Phlycténoïde.
 Frieselbläschen, phlyctæna, Phlyctène.
 Fruchtboden, receptaculum, Receptacle.
 Fussödem, oedema pedum, *s. Œdème*.
 Gährkunst, zymotechnia, Zymotechnie.
 Gährungslehre, zymology, Zymologie.
 Gährungsmesser, *s. Zymosimeter*.
 Ganzblättrig, integrifolius, Integrifolié.
 Ganzhüfig, solipes, Solipède.
 Ganzhüfige Thiere, Solipeda, Solipèdes.
 Ganzlicher Mangel des Schädels, total deficiency of skull, Acranie.
 Gedeckelt, operculatus, Operculé.
 Gegurtelt, zonatus, Zoné.
 Geistesabwesenheit, madness, Délire.
 Geistesarmuth, oligopsychia, Oligopsychie.
 Geistesschwäche, same, —
 Geistreicher Wein, vinum generosum, *s. Généreux*.
 Gelbes Waldhahnlein, Anemone ranunculoides, *s. Anémone*.
 Gelinde unmerkliche Ausdünnung, slight insensible perspiration, *s. Diapnoïque*.
 Gemeinschaftlicher Fruchtboden, receptaculum commune, Clinanthe.
 Gemisch von Bier und Milch, zythogala, Zythogale.
 Geringer, zu, Kothabgang, —ia, Oligocoprie.
 Gesässbruch, ischiocele, Ischiocèle.
 Gewassert, hydratus, Hydraté.
 Gewitterwolke, thunder-cloud, Diablotin.
 Gewöhnliche Name, spec. name, *s. Spécifique*.

KRI

Gewohnung aus Klimà, climati assuetudo, Acclimatement.
 Giftiger Wuterich, *C. virosa*, s. *Cicutaire*.
 Gipfelständig, terminal, Terminal.
 Gipfelständiger Staubbeutel, — anther, —
 Gipfelständiges Blättchen, — leaflet, —
 Glattroche, *Raia batis*, s. *Raie*.
 Glatzschwindel, scotodynia, Scotodynne.
 Gleichzeitig, isochronous, Isochrone.
 Gleichzeitige Entzündung des Brustfells und der Lungen, pleuro-pneumonia, Pleuro-Pneumonie.
 Gleichzeitigkeit, isochronism, Isochronisme.
 Gonorrhöische Augenentzündung, ophthalmia gonorrhöica, s. *Ophthalmie*.
 Gurkenbaum, *Magnolia*, Magnolie.

Haarzange, volsella, Madistérion.
 Hahnenfussartige Anemone, *A. ranunculoides*, s. *Anémone*.
 Handarbeiter, operator, Opérateur.
 Handbad, maniluvium, Maniluve.
 Harnwolke, nubecula urinæ, s. *Néphéloïde*.
 Häutige Zwiebel, bulbous tunicatus, s. *Bulbe*.
 Heber, siphon, Siphon.
 Heftige Kälte, intense cold, s. *Intense*.
 Heftiges Ausfahren von Luft, violent explosion of gas, Physopsophie.
 Hemipteren, Hemiptera, Hemiptères.
 Herausziehen der Knochensplinter, extraction of splinters of bone, s. *Acanthabole*.
 Hitzblase auf der Haut, papula, s. *Bouton*.
 Hitziger Wasserkopf, hydrocephalus acutus, s. *Hydrocéphale*.
 Höchster Grad einer Krankheit, acme of a disease, s. *Acmé*.
 Hülle, oder Umschlag, der Bauchpilze, peridium Gastromycorum, Pérídion.
 Hüllkelch, periclinium, Périclinanthe.
 Hüllkelchförmig, —formis, Péricliniforme.
 Hundgras, *Triticum repens*, s. *Froment*.
 Hydrophytologie, —gia, Hydrophytologie.

Innenhaut, endocarpium, Endocarpe.
 Insekten, Insecta, Insectes.
 Insekten mit vier Flügeln, Insecta tetraptera, s. *Lepidoptère*.

Jochfortsatz, s. Wangenfortsatz.

Kalische Substanz, alkaline substance, s. *Aconitine*.
 Karthäusernelke, *D. cartusianorum*, s. *Æillet*.
 Kephalometer, s. Kopfmesser.
 Knoten der Gräser, nodi Graminum vel Graminearum, s. *Diaphyse*.
 Kopfschabe, *Tinea furfuracea*, s. *Teigne*.
 Kräftiges Mittel, active remedy, s. *Actif*.
 Krankheit ohne kritische Erscheinungen, morbus acriticus, s. *Acrisie*.
 Kräuterstengel, stem of plant, s. *Tige*.
 Kresse, *Lepidium*, Passerage.
 Kresse, gemeine, s. Gartenkresse.
 Kriechend, reptans, Rampant.
 Kriechender Hahnenfuss, *R. repens*, —

NEI

Krummnervig, curvinervis, Curvinervé.
 Küchenschelle, s. Schwarze Küchensch.
 Kylander, cylinder, Cyindre.

Lade, solen, Solen.
 Lähmung der Augenmuskeln, paralysis of muscles of the eye, Ophthalmoplégie.
 Langer Rückwärtsdreher, Supinator radii longus, s. *Supinateur*.
 Langeschwanzter Muskel, Plantaris, Plantaire.
 Langsame Verdauung, concoctio ciborum tarda, Bradypepsie.
 Langsamer Abgang des Samens, emissio seminis tarda, Bradyspermatisme.
 Langsamgehend, tardigradus, Tardigrade.
 Langsamziehende Thiere, Tardigrada, — Lebensordnung, regimen, Régime.
 Lehre von den Quadrupeden, tetrapodologia, Tétrapodologie.
 Lehre von den Zoophyten, zoophytologia, Zoophytologie.
 Lehre von der Gährung, s. Gährungslehre.
 Lepidopteren, Lepidoptera, Lépidoptères.
 Lepidopterolog, —ist, Lépidoptérologue.
 Lerchengrauer Regenpfeifer, *Ædicnemus crepitans*, s. *Crépitant*.
 Linden-Familie, Tiliaceæ, Tiliacées.
 Loch zum Durchgang der untern Hohlvene, hiatus œsophageus, s. *Diaphragme*.

Makrele, *Scomber scombrus*, Maquereau.
 Makrele, spanische, *S. thynnus*, Thon.
 Makr.-Familie, Scomberida, Scomberides.
 Malven-Familie, Malvaceæ, Malvacées.
 Mandelbraune, paristhmitis, Paristhmite.
 Mangel einer normalen Oeffnung, imperforation, Atrésie.
 Mangel des Schädels, acrania, Acranie.
 Mangelhafte Ernährung, oligotrophia, Oligotrophie.
 Markstrahlen, radii medullares, s. *Rayon*.
 Menschenvielkopf, *P. hominis*, s. *Polycéphale*.
 Mittelsäulchen, columella, s. *Axe*.
 Mittelstück langer Knochen, central portion of long bones, Diaphyse.
 Mollusken, Mollusca, Mollusques.
 Molybdän, molybdæna, Molybdène.
 Molybdänoxyd, molybdic oxide, —
 Molybdänoxydul, molybdous oxide, —
 Molybdänsäure, molybdic acid, —
 Molybdänsäure Salze, molybdates, s. *Molybdate*.
 Mundöffnung, s. Mundspalte.
 Mutterpferd, mare, Jument.

Nabelgekrösgefäße, omphalo-mesenteric vessels, s. *Omphalo-Mésentérique*.
 Nasenstück des Thränenbleiters, nasal portion of lacrymal duct, s. *Lacrymal*.
 Nebenblättchen, stipelia, Stipelle.
 Nebenblumenkrone, —olla, Paracorolle.
 Nebeneinanderstellung, juxtapositio, Juxtaposition.
 Neigung zur Säure, —centia, Acescence.

SPI

Nomaden, nomades, *s. Nomade*.
 Nusspflaume, nuculanum, Nuculaine.
 Oberer Ast, ramus superior, *s. Branche*.
 Oefteres Ausspeyen, frequent expuition, Crachotement.
 Ohrbeinchen, rundes, os orbiculare, *s. Orbiculaire*.
 Perubalsamsaft, Syrupus balsami peruviani, *s. Baume*.
 Perubalsamtinktur, Tinctura — — —
 Peruvianischer Balsam, balsam of Peru, —
 Pferdefenchel, Phellandrium, Phellandre.
 Polonischer Zopf, plica polonica, *s. Plique*.
 Pomeranzenschwamm, Agaricus aurantiacus, *s. Orange*.
 Paukentreppe, scala tympani, *s. Rampe*.
 Püppchen der Schmetterlinge, pupa of Lepidoptera, Chrysalide.
 Regenbrachvogel, N. phæopus, *s. Courlis*.
 Rothes Schwefelquecksilber, red sulphuret of mercury, *s. Cinnabre*.
 Sauerlichkeit, acescence, Acescence.
 Sauertragend, acidifer, Acidifère.
 Scarification des Auges, scarification of the eye, Ophthalmoxyste.
 Schädellos, acranus, Acrane.
 Schleimverhaltung, suppression of a mucous discharge, Ischoblénnie.
 Schmerz in den Rückenwirbeln, spondylalgia, Spondylalgie.
 Schwarze Küchenschelle, Anemone pratensis, *s. Anémone*.
 Scorbut, scorbutus, Scorbut.
 Scorbut des Mundes, *s. Mundfäule*.
 Scorbutisch, scorbutic, Scorbutique.
 Scrupel, scrupulus, Scrupule.
 Seifenmachen, saponificatio, Saponification.
 Sirup, syrupus, Syrop.
 Speichelsteine, saliv. concretions, *s. Calcul*.
 Spiessglanzzinnober, cinnabar of antimony, *s. Cinnabre*.
 Spital für Aussätzige, hospital for lepers, Léproserie.

ZYM

Stammler, stammerer, Bègue.
 Stengellos, stemless, Acaule.
 Stupor, stupor, Stupeur.
 Theilweiser Mangel des Schädels, partial deficiency of cranium, *s. Acranie*.
 Thiere mit vier Händen, Quadrumana, Quadrumanes.
 Todtenstarre, *s. Todtenkrampf*.
 Tragant, *s. Wirbelkraut*.
 Triefäugig, lippus, Chassieux.
 Triefendes Auge, oculus lippiens, —
 Troddel, barba, coma, Houppe.
 Ueberlegung, reflectio, Réflexion.
 Uebermässig grosse Klitoris, clitoridis elongatio, Cercosis.
 Uebermässige Ausdehnung der Milz, splenoparectama, Splénoparectame.
 Uebrige, residue, Résidu.
 Unbeweglichkeit, acinesia, Acinesie.
 Unmässigkeit, —ance, Intemperance.
 Unterdrückung der Hautausdünstung, —des Schweisses, ischidrosis, Ischidrose.
 Unterster (vierter) Magen der wiederkäuenden Thiere, lowermost (fourth) stomach of Ruminantia, Abomasum.
 Untersuchung des Auges, inspection of the eye, Ophthalmoscopie.
 Unverletzttheit, integrity, Intégrité.
 Venöse Schlagadergeschwulst, varicose aneurism, Phlébartériodialyse.
 Verbrennung zu Asche, —io, Cinération.
 Vierhändig, quadrumanus, Quadrumane.
 Vierter Magen, *s. Unterster*.
 Vorfall des Augapfels, ophthalmoptosis, Ophthalmoptose.
 Vorhaupt, *s. Vorderkopf*.
 Wasseriges Extract, watery extr., *s. Extrait*.
 Wasserwindbruch, —cele, Hydrophysocèle.
 Winddorn, pædarthrocace, Pédarthrocace.
 Zusammenziehung, *s. Schliessung*.
 Zymologie, zymology, Zymologie.
 Zymologisch, zymological, Zymologique.

 ERRORS FOR CORRECTION.

Article, ACOUSTICO-MALLÉEN, for "grosser Erschlaffer," read *kleiner Erschlaffer*; —ALLANTOIDE, for "membrane destitute of vessels," read *vascular membrane*; —AZYME, for "ungesäuert," read *ungesäuertes*; —BALBUTIEMENT, for "inferior laryngeal," read *superior laryngeal*; —COULEUR, for "direct," read *directly emanating*; —ÉTRIER, for "membrane of tympanum," read *mucous membrane of the cavity of the tympanum*. For rectification of the error in Art., CITRON, *s. LIMON*.

In the Article, OVIPARE, Ornithorhynchus and Echidna are represented as *oviparous* animals. They are now believed to be *ovo-viviparous*.

